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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Compliments of

H. B. Varner

Commissioner.

H. B. VARNER, Commissioner

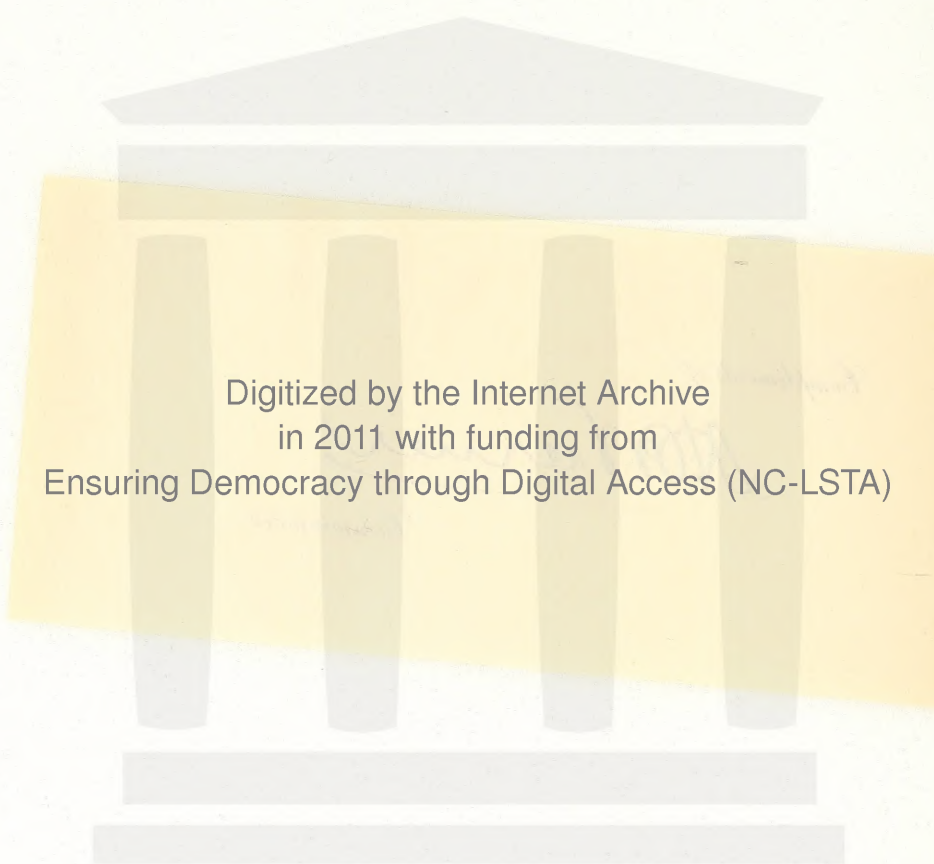
M. L. SHIPMAN, Asst. Commissioner



RALEIGH

E. M. UZZELL & Co., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, R. B. GLENN,

Governor.

SIR:—In submitting the Twenty-second (my eighth) Annual Report of the Department of Labor and Printing, I feel satisfied that it will be found to contain in epitome a record of the State's industrial needs and conditions, and to throw a light upon its opportunities for development that cannot fail both to encourage and to assist all thoughtful citizens engaged in helping forward the solution of the great and growing equation of capital and labor, agriculture and manufacture. Progress in these as in other lines creates duties and invites questions and perplexities. Nothing is achieved without sacrifice. Changed conditions, however beneficial, carry their inevitable embarrassments. Incident to a brief era during which the tide of awakened industrialism in the State has set with magical swiftness, it is natural that there should be in its wake new problems and difficulties of (let it be hoped) a more apparent than real acuteness. The change from a condition when labor sought employment to one in which employment frequently seeks labor without success naturally leaves ends loose for adjustment, and it is natural that one line of activity should feel the effects of another, and that in the stress of the demand it should sometimes appear that the supply is in danger.

The work of the department in its annual report is thus forced to take a broad survey of conditions that are in themselves widely divergent in interest, and that are yet one and all a part of the deeper foundations of industrial peace and achievement upon which the future progress of the State must rest. The report seeks, therefore, it is hoped, more adequately than before, to present not only a comprehensive scheme of statistics relative to manufacture and industries, together with related information as to the conditions of operatives, their wages, hours of work, etc., but also a more general but none the less instructive mass of information and opinion obtained from representative men of all sections—manufacturers, laborers and farmers. The results so obtained, reflecting, as they do, both facts accomplished and needs essential, cannot be underestimated in value, and serve the most vital and far-reaching end of the department itself. Retiring as I do, I can speak with the more freedom of the value of this work and the ability and zeal that have entered into its execution, by reason of the fact that it was performed in the main by the Assistant Commissioner, a gentleman whose years of unselfish and poorly paid labor have indeed been justly recognized by his promotion to the head of the department, but to the value of whose work and the high quality of whose faithfulness in the public service it is at once a duty and a pleasure for me to here bear testimony.

The statistics compiled and the reports furnished show that the State is still experiencing a steady industrial growth; that wages have been maintained, and that the educational and moral advance and environment of employees are better than ever before.

The most emphatic need is, as has been the case for several years, the procurement of competent labor, both in the factory and the field. In the case of the mills the acute need of labor is such as to constitute the only temptation to

the violation of the Child-labor Law, the provisions of which meet with the hearty approval of over ninety per cent. of the manufacturers, and the only protest against which proceeds from unnatural parents, who seek to make merchandise of the youth of their children by evasion of the law designed for their protection. In the case of the farm there is again heard the complaint that the rural districts are being depopulated of labor—that is, drawn to the industrial centers by more attractive wages—and a reassertion of the depletion of the supply of negro labor and the worthlessness of such of this class as remains.

The solution of the twin questions here presented can only be adequately met by the establishment of a broad and liberal policy on the part of the State and a general determination for self-help on the part of the people. The great means to this end is, in my opinion, (1) a strict enforcement and gradual extension of the scope of factory labor laws, both as to the age of children who may be employed and hours which operatives may work; (2) an unburdensome and yet comprehensive statute looking to the compulsory education of all children of school age. The future efficiency alike of the mill and the farm depends upon the intelligence of their operation. No man can do the best work with poor tools. When the masses of the people are set forth in life with a basis of health and education as capital they will both make increased profits for their employers and greater opportunity for themselves. The day of slipshod farming is passing, as is the day of ignorant help in factories. The future of intelligent, well-directed work with the soil is only beginning to unfold its promise. Universal education, as it will reveal to the people new possibilities and methods in farming, will tend more strongly than any other agency to make rural life desirable because prosperous and comfortable, while at the same time affording to the mills and all manufacturers a class of labor that will replace shiftlessness with dependability and turn waste into increment.

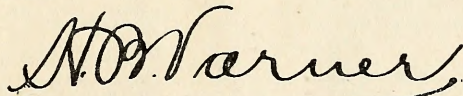
To assist these ends, immigration of the right sort should be encouraged. The problem is one to enlist the best thought of the General Assembly. It is a patent fact that more workers are needed, both in the factory and on the farm. Yet there is in the minds of many people a well-founded doubt as to the desirability of immigration. The State affords unparalleled opportunity for home-seekers and boundless incentive to worthy and ambitious emigrants. Yet it is manifest to all who know the character and temper of the pioneer stock of this State that the indiscriminate bulk of immigration (even if it could be turned in this direction) would be both unwelcome and dangerous. This problem, intelligently recognized and assisted in solution, may be depended upon to in large measure solve itself, as, by care for our own in education and morals, and by protection of the young, we shall add to high natural advantages and native industry a compelling invitation to the thoughtful and progressive people of other States, who are by the thousands constantly on the watch for the chance of self-advancement and independence. Such immigration could be easily assimilated by our people. The heterogeneous sort would, even more fatally to peace and happiness, substitute for the once dreaded negro problem another species of race discord even more difficult of settlement.

The specific work of the department, under the act of 1901, of exercising a general supervision of the performance of the State printing has been capably performed under the direction of the Commissioner-elect. Since the act was passed, the growth of the several State departments has resulted in an increase

in the volume of printing of at least 100 per cent. The duty of scrutinizing every bill for printing, of directing and authorizing the purchase of the thousands of dollars' worth of stock and of constantly guarding the interests of the State in the performance of a contract of great magnitude and greater technicality and detail requires not only the most unfailing and skillful supervision, but has resulted in the undoubted saving annually to the State of at least twice the cost of the maintenance of the department. The importance of these duties cannot be overestimated. The State's printing bill, while proportionately a small per cent. of the increased cost of administration, is a large and growing item of expense. A little waste, a slight relaxation from strict economical methods, would result in the most serious loss. Yet the printing done for the State is now admittedly not only of a higher quality than ever before, but is done at greatly reduced cost.

For these reasons I am confident that the General Assembly will not longer permit the unjust discrimination against this department in the matter of the appropriation necessary to carry on its work. The present appropriation is utterly inadequate to the proper performance of the recognized duties of such a department. It is consequently greatly handicapped and impeded, both in scope and usefulness. In contrast with the treatment accorded similar departments in other and no wealthier States, the scant attention hitherto given the department here is matter of chagrin, if not of humiliation. The salary of the Commissioner (\$1,500) is not only entirely too small a compensation for the head of a department of the Bureau's importance and responsibility, but is indeed so small that it will not permit, except by unfair sacrifice, the constant attendance and performance of his duties of the Commissioner in Raleigh. Although the work of the department has been more than doubled, its appropriation remains at the same figure. It should be materially increased, and in common justice the salary of the Commissioner should be at least \$2,500 and that of his assistant at least \$1,500. The Legislature of 1907 increased the salaries and clerical appropriation of every department save this. It should now remedy that neglect.

Respectfully submitted,



Commissioner.

January 7, 1909.

OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1909.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

William C. Newland	President of the Senate	Caldwell.
Augustus W. Graham	Speaker of House of Representatives	Granville.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

William W. Kitchin	Governor	Person.
J. Bryan Grimes	Secretary of State	Pitt.
Benjamin F. Dixon	Auditor	Cleveland.
Benjamin R. Lacy	Treasurer	Wake.
James Y. Joyner	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Guilford.
T. W. Bickett	Attorney-General	Franklin.

OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

William W. Kitchin	Governor	Person.
William C. Newland	Lieutenant-Governor	Caldwell.
Alexander J. Feild	Private Secretary	Wake.
Miss Annie Travis	Executive Clerk	Halifax.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Governor,	Secretary of State,	Treasurer,	Auditor,	Superintendent of Public Instruction,	Attorney-General.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

J. Bryan Grimes	Secretary of State	Pitt.
George W. Norwood	Grant Clerk	Wake.
William S. Wilson	Corporation Clerk	Caswell.
J. E. Sawyer	Clerk	Wake.
Miss Minnie Bagwell	Stenographer	Wake.
Edmund B. Norvell	Enrolling Clerk	Cherokee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

Benjamin F. Dixon	Auditor	Cleveland.
Everard H. Baker	Chief Clerk	Franklin.
Baxter Durham	Tax Clerk	Wake.
Mrs. Fannie W. Smith	Pension Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Benjamin R. Lacy	Treasurer	Wake.
W. F. Moody	Chief Clerk	Mecklenburg.
Percy B. Fleming	Teller	Franklin.
H. M. Reece	Institution Clerk	Guilford.
Miss May Jones	Stenographer	Buncombe.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

James Y. Joyner	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Guilford.
Allen J. Barwick	Chief Clerk	Lenoir.
Charles H. Mebane	Clerk of Loan Fund	Catawba.
J. A. Bivins	Supt. of Teacher Training and Croatan and Colored Normal Schools.	Stanly.
N. W. Walker	State Inspector Public High Schools	Orange.
Miss Hattie B. Arrington	Stenographer	Wake.

State Board of Education.—Governor, President; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary; Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General.

State Board of Examiners.—James Y. Joyner, Chairman *ex officio*; Allen J. Barwick, Secretary; Franklin L. Stevens, N. W. Walker, John Graham, Zebulon V. Judd.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

T. W. Bickett	Attorney-General	Franklin.
Miss Sarah Burkhead	Stenographer	Columbus.

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

Franklin McNeill	Chairman	New Hanover.
Samuel L. Rogers	Commissioner	Macon.
Benjamin F. Aycock	Commissioner	Wayne.
Henry C. Brown	Chief Clerk	Surry.
Stedman Thompson	Assistant Clerk	Wake.
Kemp P. Doughton	State Bank Examiner	Alleghany.
W. L. Williams	Assistant State Bank Examiner	Cumberland.
Miss E. G. Riddick	Stenographer	Gates.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. Shipman	Commissioner	Henderson.
George B. Justice	Assistant Commissioner	Mecklenburg.
Miss Daisy Thompson	Stenographer	Wake.
E. M. Uzzell	State Printer	Wake.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

William A. Graham	Commissioner	Lincoln.
Elias Carr	Secretary of Board of Agriculture	Edgecombe.
B. W. Kilgore	State Chemist	Wake.
W. J. Hartman	Acting Veterinarian	Wake.
Franklin Sherman, Jr.	Entomologist	Wake.
H. H. Brimley	Naturalist and Curator	Wake.
W. N. Hutt	Horticulturist	Wake.
W. M. Allen	Food Chemist	Anson.
J. M. Pickel	Assistant Chemist	Wake.
W. G. Haywood	Assistant Chemist	Wake.
G. M. MacNider	Assistant Soils Chemist	Orange.
L. L. Brinkley	Assistant Chemist	Wake.
S. O. Perkins	Assistant Chemist	Wake.
Hampden Hill	Assistant Chemist	Wake.
R. W. Scott, Jr.	Supt. Edgecombe Test Farm	Edgecombe.
T. J. Meacham	Supt. Iredell Test Farm	Iredell.
John H. Jefferies	Supt. Pender Test Farm	Pender.
R. W. Collett	Supt. Transylvania Test Farm	Transylvania.
J. L. Burgess	Agronomist	Guilford.
T. B. Parker	Demonstrator	Wayne.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

William A. Graham	Chairman <i>ex officio</i>	Lincoln.
J. J. Laughinghouse	First District	Pitt.
C. W. Mitchell	Second District	Bertie.
William Dunn	Third District	Craven.
Ashley Horne	Fourth District	Johnston.
R. W. Scott	Fifth District	Alamance.
A. T. McCullum	Sixth District	Robeson.
J. P. McRae	Seventh District	Lee.
R. L. Doughton	Eighth District	Alleghany.
W. J. Shuford	Ninth District	Catawba.
A. Cannon	Tenth District	Henderson.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

James R. Young	Commissioner	Vance.
D. H. Milton	Chief Clerk	Rockingham.
R. B. Colt	Deputy and Actuary	Wake.
W. A. Scott	Deputy	Guilford.
A. H. Yerby	License Clerk	Wake.
Miss Mary V. Marsh	Bookkeeper	Sampson.
Miss Ida Montgomery	Stenographer	Warren.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

J. Bryan Grimes	Chairman	Pitt.
W. J. Peele	Commissioner	Wake.
Thomas W. Blount	Commissioner	Washington.
M. C. S. Noble	Commissioner	Orange.
D. H. Hill	Commissioner	Wake.
R. D. W. Connor	Secretary	Wake.

BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

C. C. Cherry-----Superintendent-----Edgecombe.

STATE LIBRARY.

Miles O. Sherrill	Librarian	Catawba.
Miss Carrie E. Broughton	Assistant Librarian	Wake.

TRUSTEES OF STATE LIBRARY.

Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Miles O. Sherrill, R. D. W. Connor, Walter Clark,
James Y. Joyner, Daniel H. Hill.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Walter Clark	Chief Justice	Raleigh	Wake.
Henry G. Connor	Associate Justice	Wilson	Wilson.
Platt D. Walker	Associate Justice	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
George H. Brown	Associate Justice	Washington	Beaufort.
William A. Hoke	Associate Justice	Lincolnton	Lincoln.

OFFICIALS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas S. Kenan	Clerk	Raleigh	Wake.
J. L. Seawell	Office Clerk	Raleigh	Wake.
Robert H. Bradley	Marshal and Librarian	Raleigh	Wake.
Robert C. Strong	Reporter	Raleigh	Wake.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

George W. Ward	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
Robert B. Peebles	Jackson	Northampton.
Owen H. Guion	New Bern	Craven.
Charles M. Cooke	Louisburg	Franklin.
Oliver H. Allen	Kinston	Lenoir.
William R. Allen	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Chatham Calhoun Lyon	Elizabethtown	Bladen.
W. J. Adams	Carthage	Moore.
J. Crawford Biggs	Durham	Durham.
Benjamin F. Long	Statesville	Iredell.
Erastus B. Jones	Winston	Forsyth.
James L. Webb	Shelby	Cleveland.
W. B. Council	Hickory	Catawba.
M. H. Justice	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
J. S. Adams	Asheville	Buncombe.
Garland S. Ferguson	Waynesville	Haywood.

SOLICITORS.

Hallett S. Ward	Washington	Beaufort.
John H. Kerr	Warrenton	Warren.
Charles L. Abernethy	Beaufort	Carteret.
Charles C. Daniels	Wilson	Wilson.
Rudolph Duffy	Catharine Lake	Onslow.
Armistead Jones	Raleigh	Wake.
N. A. Sinclair	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
L. D. Robinson	Wadesboro	Anson.
Jones Fuller	Durham	Durham.
William C. Hammer	Ashboro	Randolph.
S. P. Graves	Mt. Airy	Surry.
Heriot Clarkson	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Frank A. Linney	Boone	Watauga.
J. F. Spainhour	Morganton	Burke.
Mark W. Brown	Asheville	Buncombe.
Thad. D. Bryson	Bryson City	Swain.

SALARIES OF THE STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	\$4,000
Secretary of State	3,500
State Auditor	3,000
State Treasurer	3,500
Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,000
Attorney-General	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	3,500
Corporation Commissioners	3,000
Commissioner of Agriculture	3,250
Commissioner of Labor and Printing	2,000

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES.

Judges of the Supreme Court	\$3,500
Judges of the Superior Court	3,250

LAW RELATING TO CHILD LABOR.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no child under twelve years of age shall be employed or worked in any factory or manufacturing establishment within this State: *Provided further*, that after one thousand nine hundred and seven no child between the ages of twelve and thirteen years of age shall be employed or work in a factory except in apprenticeship capacity, and only then after having attended school four months in the preceding twelve months.

SEC. 2. That not exceeding sixty-six hours shall constitute a week's work in all factories and manufacturing establishments of this State. No person under eighteen years of age shall be required to work in such factories or establishments a longer period than sixty-six hours in one week: *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen or repairers of breakdowns.

SEC. 3. All parents, or persons standing in relation of parent, upon hiring their children to any factory or manufacturing establishment, shall furnish such establishment a written statement of the age of such child or children being so hired, and certificate as to school attendance; and any parent, or person standing in the relation of parent to such child or children, who shall in such written statement misstate the age of such child or children being so employed, or their school attendance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court. Any mill owner, superintendent or manufacturing establishment who shall knowingly or willfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. After one thousand nine hundred and seven, no boy or girl under fourteen years old shall work in a factory between the hours of 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after January first, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1907.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I—CONDITION OF FARMERS.

II—THE TRADES.

III—MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

IV—COTTON, WOOLEN AND KNITTING MILLS.

V—FURNITURE FACTORIES.

VI—THE STATE'S NEWSPAPERS.

VII—RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

BUREAUS OF LABOR.

CHAPTER I.

CONDITION OF FARMERS.

North Carolina remains at the head of the list as one of the leading agricultural States of the South. Advices received from the various counties of the State indicate continued advancement and increasing interest among the farmers in almost every section. The diversity of products, as previously stated, continues to serve as a safeguard to the State, and fortunate is the energetic farmer whose efforts during the growing season permit him to harvest an abundant crop of each variety adapted to North Carolina soil. The growing seasons in the State permit the raising of double crops, for land that yields a goodly crop of "small" grain during the months of June and July may again later in the year produce a nice supply of late corn or vegetables of various kinds. However, conditions the past year are reported less favorable than during the year previous, due, perhaps, to the "financial disturbance," which retarded progress in every line of industrial endeavor.

Fertility of land is reported well maintained in seventy-nine of the ninety-eight counties. The farmers again report that want of desirable labor has been a serious check to progress on the farm for several years, and this condition has brought about the apparent necessity of reduced acreage and improved lands. The gradual exodus of people from the farms to the towns has almost depopulated some sections of the State, and this fact is largely responsible for the growing tendency toward smaller farms in so many of the counties, and caused the unprecedented advance in agricultural products. Nearly every county reports labor scarce, and in many instances unreliable.

The subject of desirable immigration continues to attract widespread attention, and the farmers of more than half the counties are in favor of securing the better class of foreign labor. Improved methods of farming are also being introduced in a large measure, and the demand for labor-saving machinery is largely increasing every year. Farming has come to be more remunerative, and conditions in the rural communities now have charms that are "lending enchantment" to the events of daily life around thousands of magnificent country homes established by the industry and perseverance of the honest sons of toil. Fruit growing, dairying and stock raising are also profitable sources of revenue to the farmer, and it is gratifying to note favorable conditions in every branch of agriculture throughout the length and breadth of the State.

The tables following represent the deductions drawn from return blanks sent to a number of farmers in each county of the State:

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Condition Farm Land and Labor, by Counties.*

County.	Value of Land, Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Main- tained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Plenti- ful or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?	Favor Immi- gration?
Alamance.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Alexander.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Alleghany.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Anson.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Ashe.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Beaufort.....	no.....	yes.....	larger.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Bertie.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Bladen.....	increased.....	yes.....	larger.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Brunswick.....	increased.....	yes.....	larger.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Buncombe.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Burke.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Cabarrus.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Caldwell.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Camden.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Carteret*.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Caswell.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Catawba.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Chatham.....	decreased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Cherokee.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Chowan.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Clay.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Cleveland.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Columbus*.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Craven.....	decreased.....	no.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Cumberland.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Currituck.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Dare.....	decreased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	yes.....	no.....	no.
Davidson.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Davie.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Duplin.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Durham.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Edgecombe.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Forsyth.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Franklin.....	increased.....	no.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	yes.....	no.....	no.
Gaston.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

County.	Value of Land, Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Main- tained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Plenti- ful or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?	Favor Immi- gration?
Gates.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	yes.....	yes.....	no.
Graham*.....	increased.....	no.....	larger.....	scarce.....	†.....	no.....	no.
Granville.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Greene.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Guilford.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Halifax.....	increased.....	no.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Harnett.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Haywood.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Henderson.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Hertford.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Hyde.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Iredell.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Jackson.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Johnston.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Jones.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Lee.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Lenoir.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	yes.
Lincoln.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
McDowell.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Macon.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Madison.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Martin.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Mecklenburg.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Mitchell.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Montgomery*.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Moore.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Nash.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
New Hanover.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Northampton.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Onslow.....	decreased.....	no.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Orange.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	no.
Pamlico.....	no.....	yes.....	larger.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Pasquotank.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Pender*.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Perquimans*.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes.....	yes

*Failed to report; same as last year.

†No negro labor.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

County.	Value of Land, Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Main- tained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Plenti- ful or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?	Favor Immi- gration?
Person.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	no.
Pitt.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes.
Polk.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Randolph.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes.
Richmond.....	decreased.....	yes.....	larger.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Robeson.....	decreased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Rockingham.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes
Rowan.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Rutherford.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Sampson.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Scotland.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	no.
Stanly.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes
Stokes.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	no.
Surry.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes.
Swain.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Transylvania.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Tyrrell.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Union.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Vance.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Wake.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes.
Warren.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Washington.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes.
Watauga.....	no.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	yes.
Wayne.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	no.
Wilkes.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Wilson.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	yes....	yes.
Yadkin.....	increased.....	yes.....	smaller.....	scarce.....	no.....	no.....	no.
Yancey.....	increased.....	yes.....	larger.....	plentiful.....	no.....	no.....	yes.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Wages, Cost of Living, etc.*

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages.					Wages Increased or Decreased?
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	
Alamance.....	yes....	\$ 17.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	no.
Alexander.....	yes....	27.00	12.00	15.75	8.00	8.30	decreased.
Alleghany.....	yes....	24.37	14.63	12.03	7.15	7.80	no.
Anson.....	yes....	16.67	10.00	9.00	7.00	6.15	decreased.
Ashe.....	yes....	27.30	14.30	13.98	7.96	8.71	decreased.
Beaufort.....	yes....	26.00	15.60	15.60	13.00	9.75	no.
Bertie.....	no....	25.50	14.75	14.30	9.75	7.15	decreased.
Bladen.....	yes....	19.50	13.00	13.00	10.40	7.15	decreased.
Brunswick.....	yes....	22.97	13.00	18.03	9.10	8.02	no.
Buncombe.....	yes....	19.50	13.00	13.00	9.10	11.38	decreased.
Burke.....	yes....	23.83	15.17	13.00	7.37	8.67	increased.
Cabarrus.....	yes....	19.50	10.40	10.40	6.50	5.20	decreased.
Caldwell.....	yes....	26.00	15.60	14.30	7.54	8.72	decreased.
Camden.....	yes....	26.00	19.50	17.55	13.00	13.00	increased.
Carteret*.....	yes....	32.50	20.80	19.50	13.40	12.35	increased.
Caswell.....	yes....	16.50	10.00	9.00	6.50	7.00	increased.
Catawba.....	yes....	22.33	14.17	15.70	7.20	4.33	no.
Chatham.....	yes....	15.30	7.70	10.50	7.80	6.08	decreased.
Cherokee.....	yes....	19.00	13.75	10.00	5.00	6.00	no.
Chowan.....	yes....	23.00	14.75	15.60	10.40	9.10	no.
Clay.....	yes....	16.90	10.48	10.73	7.15	6.50	no.
Cleveland.....	yes....	22.67	12.99	17.33	9.10	11.56	decreased.
Columbus*.....	yes....	19.50	11.70	14.30	11.70	8.45	increased.
Craven.....	yes....	26.00	13.00	15.60	10.40	9.75	no.
Cumberland.....	yes....	21.67	17.20	12.57	7.80	5.20	decreased.
Currituck.....	yes....	23.67	13.17	17.25	11.80	10.50	no.
Dare.....	yes....	26.00	10.40	10.40	7.80	6.50	decreased.
Davidson.....	yes....	26.00	13.83	16.83	10.03	12.58	decreased.
Davie.....	yes....	20.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	decreased.
Duplin.....	yes....	23.83	13.00	14.30	9.10	6.50	decreased.
Durham.....	yes....	20.00	12.00	7.00	5.00	7.80	no.
Edgecombe.....	yes....	22.00	13.65	16.20	9.60	9.18	increased.
Forsyth.....	yes....	24.00	15.33	14.75	9.50	7.57	no.
Franklin.....	no....	12.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	-----	increased.
Gaston.....	no....	24.43	14.00	15.73	10.00	11.89	no.

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages.					Wages Increased or Decreased?
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	
Gates.....	yes....	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 12.50	increased.
Graham*.....	yes....	35.75	19.50	15.17	9.97	8.13	increased.
Granville.....	yes....	15.50	10.00	11.05	9.10	9.75	increased.
Greene.....	yes....	25.00	12.00	16.00	10.00	12.50	no.
Guilford.....	yes....	23.50	13.30	16.25	7.10	8.45	no.
Halifax.....	yes....	16.10	11.00	12.67	8.53	7.15	no.
Harnett.....	yes....	19.50	13.00	15.60	11.70	11.38	decreased.
Haywood.....	yes....	26.00	13.00	14.30	10.40	8.13	no.
Henderson.....	yes....	24.88	14.74	13.04	7.97	9.38	decreased.
Hertford.....	no....	13.00	10.00	8.00	6.50	-----	no.
Hyde.....	yes....	26.00	16.90	16.90	10.40	10.40	increased.
Iredell.....	yes....	15.00	7.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	decreased.
Jackson.....	yes....	34.67	21.67	16.25	9.75	10.83	decreased.
Johnston.....	yes....	28.00	14.33	14.67	10.00	8.67	increased.
Jones.....	yes....	17.25	13.25	14.30	9.70	7.43	no.
Lee.....	yes....	21.43	15.30	15.30	11.13	8.52	decreased.
Lenoir.....	yes....	19.50	13.00	13.00	10.40	7.80	no.
Lincoln.....	yes....	24.00	13.90	19.67	12.00	11.05	decreased.
McDowell.....	no....	26.00	17.50	-----	-----	-----	decreased.
Macon.....	yes....	24.80	13.68	12.35	6.83	6.99	decreased.
Madison.....	yes....	19.75	11.50	10.20	7.25	6.08	decreased.
Martin.....	yes....	24.00	15.60	19.50	10.40	8.00	no.
Mecklenburg.....	yes....	21.50	14.23	15.53	9.73	8.98	no.
Mitchell.....	yes....	26.71	18.69	15.11	8.91	8.81	decreased.
Montgomery*.....	yes....	25.33	11.80	14.55	9.97	8.67	increased.
Moore.....	yes....	21.67	12.13	13.00	6.50	7.18	decreased.
Nash.....	yes....	13.75	8.25	10.00	7.67	7.42	decreased.
New Hanover.....	yes....	19.50	13.00	13.00	9.75	8.78	no.
Northampton.....	yes....	25.50	14.00	13.05	8.25	9.75	no.
Onslow.....	yes....	19.67	13.70	14.97	9.60	7.97	no.
Orange.....	yes....	20.50	6.00	10.80	4.00	5.75	increased.
Pamlico.....	yes....	19.75	8.00	8.00	5.00	7.80	decreased.
Pasquotank.....	yes....	24.50	18.50	16.00	-----	-----	no.
Pender*.....	no....	18.00	12.00	11.70	11.70	5.75	increased.
Perquimans*.....	yes....	31.67	25.67	19.50	13.80	14.63	increased.

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages.					Wages Increased or Decreased?
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	
Person.....	yes....	\$ 25.50	\$ 11.50	\$ 14.00	\$ 7.65	\$ 7.25	increased.
Pitt.....	yes....	28.34	15.30	19.20	9.94	8.88	increased.
Polk.....	yes....	26.00	14.63	14.95	9.75	5.60	no.
Randolph.....	yes....	22.75	13.00	9.75	6.50	10.40	decreased.
Richmond.....	yes....	15.00	8.00	13.00	6.50	6.50	decreased.
Robeson.....	no....	31.13	14.37	18.53	10.13	8.15	decreased.
Rockingham.....	yes....	18.13	11.38	11.15	6.60	9.33	no.
Rowan.....	yes....	27.83	18.00	19.50	13.00	10.08	decreased.
Rutherford.....	yes....	23.60	13.48	14.50	8.88	10.23	decreased.
Sampson.....	yes....	26.00	13.00	13.00	9.10	7.80	no.
Scotland.....	yes....	23.50	14.80	14.00	9.20	9.85	increased.
Stanly.....	yes....	23.38	12.90	12.87	8.50	8.10	decreased.
Stokes.....	yes....	23.40	13.25	12.50	7.83	6.93	no.
Surry.....	yes....	38.38	17.50	17.83	10.33	13.03	no.
Swain.....	yes....	21.50	14.33	12.00	6.00	10.00	decreased.
Transylvania.....	yes....	22.75	16.75	12.37	7.22	8.18	no.
Tyrrell.....	no....	20.00	12.50	12.50	9.00	6.50	decreased.
Union.....	yes....	15.33	10.00	12.87	8.93	7.88	no.
Vance.....	yes....	15.00	8.00	-----	-----	-----	no.
Wake.....	yes....	25.00	16.00	14.00	11.50	10.50	no.
Warren.....	yes....	15.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	5.50	no.
Washington.....	yes....	19.33	13.75	14.30	13.00	11.70	no.
Watauga.....	yes....	22.75	13.00	-----	-----	9.10	no.
Wayne.....	yes....	23.00	14.75	11.50	5.00	9.10	increased.
Wilkes.....	yes....	26.00	15.17	15.28	9.53	7.80	no.
Wilson.....	yes....	22.27	14.92	14.92	9.50	10.55	no.
Yadkin.....	yes....	23.75	13.00	13.33	5.70	6.44	no.
Yancey.....	yes....	20.00	8.00	-----	-----	6.50	decreased.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Cost of Production.*

County.	Cost to Produce.				
	500-pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Alamance.....	\$ 41.33	\$.83	\$.65	\$.40	\$ 11.00
Alexander.....	35.00	.75	.45	.27	7.00
Alleghany.....		.81	.68	.37	-----
Anson.....	38.00	.76	.46	.30	-----
Ashe.....		.75	.63	.38	6.00
Beaufort.....	13.00	-----	.25	.30	-----
Bertie.....	31.00	-----	.39	-----	-----
Bladen.....	40.00	-----	.55	-----	-----
Brunswick.....	10.00	.35	.20	-----	5.00
Buncombe.....		.70	.25	.30	-----
Burke.....	33.33	.63	.40	.25	10.00
Cabarrus.....	30.00	1.00	.63	-----	-----
Caldwell.....	40.00	.77	.45	.33	8.00
Camden.....	25.00	-----	.40	.30	-----
Carteret*.....	35.00	-----	.40	-----	-----
Caswell.....		.65	.45	.30	6.50
Catawba.....	37.50	.80	.45	.37	-----
Chatham.....	22.00	.35	.27	.20	-----
Cherokee.....		.87	.55	.35	-----
Chowan.....	40.00	-----	.55	.20	-----
Clay.....		.79	.41	.28	-----
Cleveland.....	28.50	.80	.50	.40	-----
Columbus*.....	39.25	.75	.65	.30	5.00
Craven.....	35.00	-----	.35	-----	-----
Cumberland.....	28.70	.60	.65	.51	-----
Currituck.....	29.00	-----	.40	.30	-----
Dare.....		-----	.50	-----	-----
Davidson.....	28.00	.60	.34	.30	6.50
Davie.....		.60	.45	.35	4.50
Duplin.....	30.00	.70	.45	.30	6.25
Durham.....	50.00	.75	.50	.40	10.00
Edgecombe.....	40.00	.75	.40	.36	8.00
Forsyth.....		.81	.63	.41	4.91
Franklin.....	40.00	1.00	.80	.40	6.00
Gaston.....	38.00	.85	.55	.40	-----

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—Continued.

County.	Cost to Produce.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Gates.....	\$ 45.00	\$.....	\$.45	\$.30	\$.....
Graham*.....		.68	.47	.23	10.00
Granville.....	20.00	.55	.41	.40	7.00
Greene.....	30.00		.80		8.00
Guilford.....		.71	.48	.36	7.50
Halifax.....	43.00	1.00	.78	.50	7.50
Harnett.....	30.00	.75	.55	.50	4.00
Haywood.....		.66	.47	.33	
Henderson.....		.70	.52	.38	10.00
Hertford.....	35.00		.50		
Hyde.....	15.00	.20	.30	.25	
Iredell.....	26.00	.60	.45	.33	6.00
Jackson.....		.68	.58	.35	
Johnston.....	30.00	.83	.67	.50	9.16
Jones.....	30.00		.35	.55	5.50
Lee.....	44.00	.85	.46	.41	
Lenoir.....	30.00		.50	.25	6.00
Lincoln.....	35.00	.82	.65	.50	
McDowell.....		.76	.43	.40	
Macon.....		.65	.50	.29	7.50
Madison.....		.71	.44	.28	6.50
Martin.....	38.75		.55	.35	3.25
Mecklenburg.....	43.00	.71	.46	.36	
Mitchell.....		.85	.74	.50	8.00
Montgomery*.....	31.00	.68	.38	.28	
Moore.....	32.83	.70	.47	.30	4.00
Nash.....	35.00	.83	.75	.43	7.75
New Hanover.....			.60	.30	
Northampton.....	36.00	.80	.52	.42	
Onslow.....	40.00		.59	.63	7.50
Orange.....		.70	.60	.35	10.00
Pamlico.....	25.00		.40	.40	
Pasquotank.....	45.00		.50	.40	
Pender*.....	18.00		.40		
Perquimans*.....	33.33		.40	.28	

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE No. 3—Continued.

County.	Cost to Produce.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Person	\$.....	\$.83	\$.60	\$.40	\$ 10.00
Pitt	35.80	.90	.41	.36	6.70
Polk	35.50	.82	.46	.28	-----
Randolph	35.00	.68	.41	.30	-----
Richmond	30.00	.50	.40	.30	-----
Robeson	35.00	-----	.47	.30	7.25
Rockingham	-----	.95	.69	.45	8.88
Rowan	35.00	.75	.53	.38	-----
Rutherford	34.92	.89	.51	.43	-----
Sampson	32.00	.45	.48	.40	6.00
Scotland	27.50	-----	.52	.30	-----
Stanly	31.50	.65	.53	.35	-----
Stokes	-----	.73	.55	.39	6.30
Surry	-----	.84	.50	.35	7.50
Swain	-----	.69	.50	.38	15.00
Transylvania	-----	.63	.50	.35	11.00
Tyrrell	34.00	-----	.50	.30	-----
Union	30.00	.65	.50	.30	-----
Vance	35.00	-----	.60	-----	7.00
Wake	45.25	.63	.45	.30	8.00
Warren	27.50	.70	.35	.33	7.50
Washington	33.33	-----	.42	-----	-----
Watauga	-----	1.00	.80	.58	-----
Wayne	32.50	.85	.70	.40	5.50
Wilkes	-----	.76	.55	.41	5.00
Wilson	34.38	.80	.59	.43	6.55
Yadkin	-----	.78	.53	.39	5.50
Yancey	-----	.80	.50	.40	-----

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—*Showing Market Price of Crops.*

County.	Present Market Price.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Alamance.....	\$ 53.33	\$.96	\$.88	\$.58	\$ 9.83
Alexander.....	50.00	.95	.95	.47	8.00
Alleghany.....		1.06	1.40	.60	
Anson.....	50.00	.75	1.00	.70	
Ashe.....		1.07	1.22	.61	12.50
Beaufort.....	58.13		.90	.70	
Bertie.....	45.07		.80		
Bladen.....	55.00		1.05	.80	
Brunswick.....	55.00	.80	1.10	.85	10.00
Buncombe.....		1.00	1.05	.50	
Burke.....	43.30	1.00	.85	.50	20.00
Cabarrus.....	55.00	1.00	1.00	.50	
Caldwell.....	55.00	1.05	1.04	.64	13.00
Camden.....	55.00		.90	.50	
Carteret*.....	55.00		.80		
Caswell.....		1.00	.85	1.05	9.00
Catawba.....	53.00	1.00	.88	.53	
Chatbam.....	55.00	1.00	1.00	.70	
Cherokee.....		1.00	.75	.50	
Chowan.....	55.00		1.15	.50	
Clay.....		1.00	.97	.57	25.00
Cleveland.....	55.00	1.04	.97	.61	
Columbus*.....	60.00	1.00	.75	.60	8.00
Craven.....	45.00		1.00	.75	
Cumberland.....	51.00	1.10	1.08	.71	
Currituck.....	50.00		1.00	.60	
Dare.....			1.08		
Davidson.....	55.00	.91	.96	.53	8.00
Davie.....		.95	.80	.50	8.00
Duplin.....	47.50	1.00	1.00	.40	7.00
Durham.....	40.00	1.00	1.00	.50	10.00
Edgecombe.....	54.00	1.01	1.00	.75	7.80
Forsyth.....		.95	.92	.50	7.80
Franklin.....	55.00	1.00	1.00	.60	10.00
Gaston.....	52.00	1.05	1.03	.68	

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Present Market Price.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Gates.....	\$ 50.00	\$.....	\$ 1.00	\$.70	\$.....
Graham*.....		1.08	1.08	.50	18.75
Granville.....	68.75	1.00	1.10	.75	6.00
Greene.....	50.00		1.00		8.00
Guilford.....		.93	.93	.53	9.00
Halifax.....	55.00	1.00	1.00	.70	10.00
Harnett.....	50.00	1.37	.82	.60	
Haywood.....		1.05	1.03	.53	
Henderson.....		1.00	1.00	.65	17.50
Hertford.....	50.00		1.00		
Hyde.....	55.00	.90	1.00	.60	
Iredell.....	55.00	1.00	.85	.55	9.00
Jackson.....		1.00	1.03	.45	
Johnston.....	50.00	.96	.96	.76	9.30
Jones.....	50.00		.90	.70	10.00
Lee.....	55.00	1.06	1.05	.56	
Lenoir.....	55.00		1.00	.60	8.00
Lincoln.....	46.00	1.01	.86	.65	
McDowell.....		1.06	.96	.71	
Macon.....		1.00	1.01	.55	18.75
Madison.....		.95	.95	.50	8.00
Martin.....	47.00		.90	.65	6.50
Mecklenburg.....	48.00	.91	.96	.65	
Mitchell.....		1.10	1.18	.65	17.00
Montgomery*.....	66.25	.95	.90	.55	
Moore.....	52.00	1.05	1.00	.58	
Nash.....	53.00	1.08	1.11	.70	7.66
New Hanover.....	55.00		1.00	.80	
Northampton.....	52.00	1.00	1.00	.60	
Onslow.....	53.33		1.03	.78	10.25
Orange.....		.95	.80	.55	12.00
Pamlico.....	50.00		1.00	.75	
Pasquotank.....	67.50		.87	.65	
Pender*.....	65.13		.80		
Perquimans*.....	64.17		.65	.53	

*Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Present Market Price.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Person.....	\$.....	\$.98	\$.90	\$.63	\$ 10.50
Pitt.....	53.00	1.05	1.07	.74	8.80
Polk.....	53.33	1.03	.90	.47	-----
Randolph.....	60.00	1.00	.95	.65	-----
Richmond.....	55.00	.90	1.00	.60	-----
Robeson.....	49.58	-----	1.05	.68	10.00
Rockingham.....	-----	1.00	.98	.64	10.00
Rowan.....	55.83	.90	.97	.58	-----
Rutherford.....	58.00	.99	.95	.65	-----
Sampson.....	52.50	1.05	.90	.80	8.00
Scotland.....	43.75	-----	1.00	.75	-----
Stanly.....	54.38	.98	.99	.54	-----
Stokes.....	-----	.98	.76	.60	9.30
Surry.....	-----	1.08	.98	.63	8.25
Swain.....	-----	1.00	1.03	.62	17.50
Transylvania.....	-----	1.00	1.04	.64	22.50
Tyrrell.....	52.50	-----	1.00	.60	-----
Union.....	52.50	.98	1.03	.63	-----
Vance.....	52.50	-----	.80	-----	10.00
Wake.....	53.75	.80	.95	.45	10.00
Warren.....	53.75	1.23	1.10	.75	8.50
Washington.....	53.33	-----	.99	-----	-----
Watauga.....	-----	1.15	1.20	.68	-----
Wayne.....	48.75	1.00	1.00	.75	7.00
Wilkes.....	-----	1.03	.95	.58	-----
Wilson.....	49.12	1.10	1.03	.68	11.75
Yadkin.....	-----	.99	.90	.48	7.67
Yancey.....	-----	1.00	1.00	.50	-----

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 5—Showing Cost,

County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
Alamance.....	\$ 41.33	\$ 53.33	\$ 12.00	\$.83	\$.96	\$.13
Alexander.....	35.00	50.00	15.00	.75	.95	.20
Alleghany.....				.81	1.06	.25
Anson.....	38.00	50.00	12.00	.76	.75	†.01
Ashe.....				.75	1.07	.32
Beaufort.....	13.00	58.13	45.13			
Bertie.....	31.00	45.07	14.07			
Bladen.....	40.00	55.00	15.00			
Brunswick.....	10.00	55.00	45.00	.35	.80	.45
Buncombe.....				.70	1.00	.30
Burke.....	33.33	43.30	9.97	.63	1.00	.37
Cabarrus.....	30.00	55.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	
Caldwell.....	40.00	55.00	15.00	.77	1.05	.28
Camden.....	25.00	55.00	30.00			
Carteret*.....	35.00	55.00	20.00			
Caswell.....				.65	1.00	.35
Catawba.....	37.50	53.00	15.50	.80	1.00	.20
Chatham.....	22.00	55.00	33.00	.35	1.00	.65
Cherokee.....				.87	1.00	.13
Chowan.....	40.00	55.00	15.00			
Clay.....				.79	1.00	.21
Cleveland.....	28.50	55.00	26.50	.80	1.04	.24
Columbus*.....	39.25	60.00	20.75	.75	1.00	.25
Craven.....	35.00	45.00	10.00			
Cumberland.....	28.70	51.00	22.30	.60	1.10	.50
Currituck.....	29.00	50.00	21.00			
Dare.....						
Davidson.....	28.00	55.00	27.00	.60	.91	.31
Davie.....				.60	.95	.35
Duplin.....	30.00	47.50	17.50	.70	1.00	.30
Durham.....	50.00	45.00	†5.00	.75	1.00	.25
Edgecombe.....	40.00	54.00	6.00	.75	1.01	.26
Forsyth.....				.81	.95	.14
Franklin.....	40.00	55.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	
Gaston.....	38.00	52.00	14.00	.85	1.05	.20
Gates.....	45.00	50.00	5.00			

*Failed to report; same as last year. †Loss.

Price and Profit on Products, by Counties.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.		
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
\$.65	\$.88	\$.23	\$.40	\$.58	\$.18	\$ 11.00	\$ 9.83	\$ †1.17
.45	.95	.50	.27	.47	.20	7.00	7.00	-----
.68	1.40	.72	.37	.60	.23	-----	-----	-----
.46	1.00	.54	.30	.70	.40	-----	-----	-----
.63	1.22	.59	.38	.61	.23	6.00	12.50	6.50
.25	.90	.65	.30	.70	.40	-----	-----	-----
.39	.80	.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.55	1.05	.50	.40	.80	.40	-----	-----	-----
.20	1.10	.90	.34	.85	.51	5.00	10.00	5.00
.25	1.05	.80	.30	.50	.20	-----	-----	-----
.40	.85	.45	.25	.50	.25	10.00	20.00	10.00
.63	1.00	.37	.70	.50	†.20	-----	-----	-----
.45	1.04	.59	.33	.64	.31	8.00	13.00	5.00
.40	.90	.50	.30	.50	.20	-----	-----	-----
.40	.80	.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.45	.85	.40	.30	1.05	.75	6.50	9.00	2.50
.45	.88	.43	.37	.53	.16	-----	-----	-----
.27	1.00	.73	.20	.70	.50	-----	-----	-----
.55	.75	.20	.35	.50	.15	-----	-----	-----
.55	1.15	.60	.20	.50	.30	-----	-----	-----
.41	.97	.56	.28	.57	.29	17.50	25.00	7.50
.50	.97	.47	.40	.61	.21	-----	-----	-----
.65	.75	.10	.30	.60	.30	5.00	8.00	3.00
.35	1.00	.65	.20	.75	.55	-----	-----	-----
.65	1.08	.43	.51	.71	.20	-----	-----	-----
.40	1.00	.60	.30	.60	.30	-----	-----	-----
.50	1.08	.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.34	.96	.62	.30	.53	.23	6.50	8.00	1.50
.45	.80	.35	.35	.50	.15	4.50	8.00	3.50
.45	1.00	.55	.30	.40	.10	6.25	7.00	.75
.50	1.00	.50	.40	.50	.10	10.00	10.00	-----
.40	1.00	.60	.36	.75	.39	8.00	7.80	†.20
.63	.92	.29	.41	.50	.09	4.91	7.80	2.99
.80	1.00	.20	.40	.60	.20	6.00	10.00	4.00
.55	1.03	.46	.40	.68	.28	-----	-----	-----
.45	1.00	.55	.30	.70	.40	-----	-----	-----

AVERAGE TABLE

County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
Graham*	\$.-----	\$.-----	\$.-----	\$.68	\$ 1.08	\$.40
Granville	20.00	68.75	48.75	.55	1.00	.45
Greene	30.00	50.00	20.00	-----	-----	-----
Guilford	-----	-----	-----	.71	.93	.22
Halifax	43.00	55.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	-----
Harnett	30.00	50.00	20.00	.75	1.37	.62
Haywood	-----	-----	-----	.66	1.05	.39
Henderson	-----	-----	-----	.70	1.00	.30
Hertford	35.00	50.00	15.00	-----	-----	-----
Hyde	15.00	55.00	40.00	.20	.90	.70
Iredell	26.00	55.00	29.00	.60	1.00	.40
Jackson	-----	-----	-----	.68	1.00	.32
Johnston	30.00	50.00	20.00	.83	.96	.13
Jones	30.00	50.00	20.00	-----	-----	-----
Lee	44.00	55.00	11.00	.85	1.06	.21
Lenoir	30.00	55.00	25.00	-----	-----	-----
Lincoln	35.00	46.00	11.00	.82	1.01	.19
McDowell	-----	-----	-----	.76	1.06	.30
Macon	-----	-----	-----	.65	1.00	.35
Madison	-----	-----	-----	.71	.95	.24
Martin	38.75	47.00	9.25	-----	-----	-----
Mecklenburg	43.00	48.00	5.00	.71	.91	.20
Mitchell	-----	-----	-----	.85	1.10	.25
Montgomery*	31.00	66.25	35.25	.68	.95	.27
Moore	32.83	52.00	20.17	.70	1.05	.35
Nash	35.00	53.00	18.00	.83	1.08	.25
New Hanover	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Northampton	36.00	52.00	16.00	.80	1.00	.20
Onslow	40.00	53.33	13.33	-----	-----	-----
Orange	-----	-----	-----	.70	.95	.25
Pamlico	25.00	50.00	25.00	-----	-----	-----
Pasquotank	45.00	67.50	22.50	-----	-----	-----
Pender*	18.00	65.13	47.13	-----	-----	-----
Perquimans*	33.33	64.17	30.84	-----	-----	-----
Person	-----	-----	-----	.83	.98	.15
Pitt	35.80	53.00	17.20	.90	1.05	.15

*Failed to report; same as last year. †Loss.

No. 5—Continued.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.		
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
\$.47	\$ 1.08	\$.61	\$.23	\$.50	\$.27	\$ 10.00	\$ 18.75	\$ 8.75
.41	1.10	.69	.40	.75	.35	7.00	6.00	†1.00
.80	1.00	.20	-----	-----	-----	8.00	8.00	-----
.48	.93	.45	.36	.53	.17	7.50	9.00	1.50
.78	1.00	.22	.50	.70	.20	7.50	10.00	2.50
.55	.82	.27	.50	.60	.10	-----	-----	-----
.47	1.03	.56	.33	.53	.20	-----	-----	-----
.52	1.00	.48	.38	.65	.27	10.00	17.50	7.50
.50	1.00	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.30	1.00	.70	.25	.60	.35	-----	-----	-----
.45	.85	.40	.33	.55	.22	6.00	9.00	3.00
.58	1.03	.45	.35	.45	.10	-----	-----	-----
.67	.96	.29	.50	.76	.26	9.16	9.30	.24
.35	.90	.55	.55	.70	.15	5.50	10.00	4.50
.46	1.05	.59	.41	.56	.15	-----	-----	-----
.50	1.00	.50	.25	.60	.35	6.00	8.00	2.00
.65	.86	.21	.50	.65	.15	-----	-----	-----
.43	.96	.53	.40	.71	.31	-----	-----	-----
.50	1.01	.51	.29	.55	.26	7.50	18.75	11.25
.44	.95	.51	.28	.50	.22	6.50	8.00	1.50
.55	.90	.35	.35	.65	.30	3.25	6.50	3.25
.46	.96	.50	.36	.65	.29	-----	-----	-----
.74	1.18	.44	.50	.65	.15	8.00	17.00	9.00
.38	.90	.52	.28	.55	.27	-----	-----	-----
.47	1.00	.53	.30	.58	.28	-----	-----	-----
.75	1.11	.36	.43	.70	.27	7.75	7.66	†.09
.60	1.00	.40	.30	.80	.50	-----	-----	-----
.52	1.00	.48	.42	.60	.18	-----	-----	-----
.59	1.03	.44	.63	.78	.15	7.50	10.25	2.75
.60	.80	.20	.35	.55	.20	10.00	12.00	2.00
.40	1.00	.60	.40	.75	.35	-----	-----	-----
.50	.87	.37	.40	.65	.25	-----	-----	-----
.40	.80	.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.40	.65	.25	.28	.53	.25	-----	-----	-----
.60	.90	.30	.40	.63	.23	10.00	10.50	.50
.41	1.07	.66	.36	.74	.38	6.70	8.80	2.10

AVERAGE TABLE

County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
Polk.....	\$ 35.50	\$ 53.33	\$ 17.83	\$.82	\$ 1.03	\$.21
Randolph.....	35.00	60.00	25.00	.68	1.00	.32
Richmond.....	30.00	55.00	25.00	.50	.90	.40
Robeson.....	35.00	49.58	14.58	-----	-----	-----
Rockingham.....	-----	-----	-----	.95	1.00	.05
Rowan.....	35.00	55.83	20.83	.75	.90	.15
Rutherford.....	34.92	58.00	23.08	.89	.99	.10
Sampson.....	32.00	52.50	22.50	.45	1.05	.60
Scotland.....	27.50	43.75	16.25	-----	-----	-----
Stanly.....	31.50	54.38	22.88	.65	.98	.33
Stokes.....	-----	-----	-----	.73	.98	.25
Surry.....	-----	-----	-----	.84	1.08	.24
Swain.....	-----	-----	-----	.69	1.00	.31
Transylvania.....	-----	-----	-----	.63	1.00	.37
Tyrrell.....	34.00	52.50	18.50	-----	-----	-----
Union.....	30.00	52.50	22.50	.65	.98	.33
Vance.....	35.00	52.50	17.50	-----	-----	-----
Wake.....	45.25	53.72	8.47	.63	.80	.17
Warren.....	27.50	53.75	26.25	.70	1.23	.53
Washington.....	33.33	53.33	20.00	-----	-----	-----
Watauga.....	-----	-----	-----	1.00	1.15	.15
Wayne.....	32.50	48.75	16.25	.85	1.00	.15
Wilkes.....	-----	-----	-----	.76	1.03	.27
Wilson.....	34.38	49.12	14.74	.80	1.10	.30
Yadkin.....	-----	-----	-----	.78	.99	.21
Yancey.....	-----	-----	-----	.80	1.00	.20

*Failed to report; same as last year.

†Loss.

No. 5—*Continued.*

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.		
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
\$.46	\$.90	\$.44	\$.28	\$.47	\$.19	\$.-----	\$.-----	\$.-----
.41	.95	.54	.30	.65	.35	-----	-----	-----
.40	1.00	.60	.30	.60	.30	-----	-----	-----
.47	1.05	.58	.30	.68	.38	7.25	10.00	2.75
.69	.98	.29	.45	.64	.19	8.88	10.00	1.12
.53	.97	.44	.38	.58	.20	-----	-----	-----
.51	.95	.44	.43	.65	.22	-----	-----	-----
.48	.90	.42	.40	.80	.40	6.00	8.00	2.00
.52	1.00	.48	.30	.75	.45	-----	-----	-----
.53	.99	.46	.35	.54	.19	-----	-----	-----
.55	.76	.21	.39	.60	.21	6.30	9.30	3.00
.50	.98	.48	.35	.63	.28	7.50	8.25	.75
.50	1.03	.53	.38	.62	.24	15.00	17.50	2.50
.50	1.04	.54	.35	.64	.29	11.00	22.50	11.50
.50	1.00	.50	.30	.60	.30	-----	-----	-----
.50	1.03	.53	.30	.63	.33	-----	-----	-----
.60	.80	.20	-----	-----	-----	7.00	10.00	3.00
.45	.95	.50	.30	.45	.15	8.00	10.00	2.00
.35	1.10	.75	.33	.75	.42	7.50	8.50	1.00
.42	.99	.57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.80	1.20	.40	.58	.68	.10	-----	-----	-----
.70	1.00	.30	.40	.75	.35	5.50	7.00	1.50
.55	.95	.40	.41	.58	.17	5.00	9.00	4.00
.59	1.03	.44	.43	.68	.25	6.55	11.75	5.20
.53	.90	.37	.39	.48	.09	5.50	7.67	2.17
.50	1.00	.50	.40	.50	.10	-----	-----	-----

SUMMARY.

Following will be found a general summary of the information contained in the tables:

Table No. 1 shows an increase in the value of land in seventy-nine counties, decrease in six and no change in thirteen. Fertility of land is reported maintained in ninety-four counties; four report that it is not. Seven counties report a tendency to have larger farms; ninety-one smaller. Seventy-five counties report labor scarce; twenty-three plentiful. Ninety-four counties report negro labor unreliable; three, reliable, and one, no negro labor. Thirty-eight counties favor immigration and sixty oppose it.

In Table No. 2 ninety counties report increase in cost of living; eight report no increase. Highest average wages paid men, 22.61, a decrease of \$2.42 per month over last year; lowest, \$13.40, a decrease of \$1.90. Highest average wages paid women, \$13.72, a decrease of \$1.75 per month over last year; lowest, \$8.77, a decrease of \$1.46 per month over last year. Average wages of children, \$8.53, a decrease of eighty-six cents per month over last year. Twenty counties report increase in wages, thirty-nine decrease and forty-one report no change.

Table No. 3 shows that sixty-eight counties produce cotton at \$33.13 per bale of 500 pounds; thirty counties do not report. Seventy-two counties produce wheat at a cost of seventy-three cents per bushel; twenty-six counties do not report wheat. Ninety-eight counties produce corn at a cost of fifty cents per bushel. Eighty-six counties produce oats at thirty-six cents per bushel; twelve counties do not report oats. Fifty counties produce tobacco at \$7.27 per 100 pounds; forty-eight counties do not report.

Table No. 4 shows present market price of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco.

Table No. 5 shows cost of production, selling price and profit on cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, upon each of which, with few exceptions, it will be noted that there is a substantial profit.

Following will be found letters expressive of the sentiment of the farmers of various parts of the State relative to immigration, and suggestions as to what they think would be beneficial to the laboring classes:

LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

Would be pleased to have your views on the "child-labor" laws now operative in this State; also any suggestion relative to the needs of wage-earners, and what, in your opinion, would benefit them. Especially would I appreciate your views on immigration and the class of immigrants most desirable in North Carolina.

H. B. VARNER,
Commissioner.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

TERSELY TOLD.—Children under twelve years old should not be allowed to work in factories. Negro labor is unreliable, a good class of white labor needed.—J. F. HOMEWOOD, *Burlington*.

THE LAW SATISFACTORY.—I think the child-labor law is all right if it is put in force, as I think children should be protected in every way possible. Educate them, teach them to work with the knowledge of books and they will make citizens safe and sure. Wage-earners need education. With laws to protect them they are all O. K. Immigrants not needed at the present. With the panic before us our own laborers are hard up to keep soul and body together.—J. C. WHITESELL, *Burlington*.

LABOR LAW ALL RIGHT.—Children under twelve years of age should not work in mills, but go to school. It is needless to say we need laborers to help develop our many natural resources. Which country they should come from I shall not attempt to say, but we must have more laborers to help improve the hundreds of acres of idle lands in our State to-day. Am opposed to compulsory education, as it will force the negro to go to school, which, in nearly every instance unfits him as a farm laborer. I think the present educational wave will induce nearly all parents to send their children to school.—J. G. CLARK, *Snow Camp*.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

SCOTCH PREFERRED.—The child-labor law now operative in this State is all right, with one exception. I do not think that a child should be allowed to work at night until he is eighteen years old. I am in favor of immigration if it is of a good moral class, so that it will help the moral condition of the country. From my observation of foreign immigrants I would prefer the Scotchman.—W. H. CARSON, *Taylorsville*.

SKILLED LABOR.—I am in favor of the child-labor law and its enforcement. Children, when not in school, should work. Education moves the world. The child who is educated is equipped for the duties of life, and if it has the perseverance and energy it will succeed in life, and live anywhere and under all

circumstances. Ignorance is the greatest curse that the human family has to contend with. The day is at hand when the ignorant child will live under all disadvantages and cannot succeed in life. We need better education in North Carolina, for that will produce better farming. The problems of the poor soil in North Carolina will never be solved by public ignorance. Skilled labor must take the place of ignorant labor. The way to get skilled labor is to educate. So far as I know there is not a man in our county who could analyze his soil and find out what properties in that soil were lacking. Agricultural education must improve in the State before we can expect successful farming. The wage-earner must have education before he can do skilled labor and demand high wages. I do not think we need any immigration here. There are more people in India and China than almost anywhere on the globe, yet, famine is rampant in those countries, because the people are ignorant and idle. It seems that ignorance produces idleness. Such people don't look into the future, and they feel no public or private duties.—F. C. GWALTNEY, *Taylorsville*.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

REASONABLY FAIR.—The child-labor law now operative in the State is reasonably fair and should be strictly enforced. Wage-earners, as a rule, need better education, and should be dealt with in a way that would incline towards the highest and purest type of citizenship. The influx of immigration will, under the most rigid rulings and the greatest vigilance, admit persons occasionally who will never become desirable citizens; however, with proper rulings along this line, the lion's share of worthless fugitives and other degraded persons might be hindered from coming among us.—GEORGE W. MILES, *Miles*.

ENERGY AND THRIFT.—Ours being more especially a stock and fruit growing section, we do not need immigrants of the laboring class. What we need is more energy and thrift among our farmers. People live here with less effort than in any section I have ever visited. Were we to put forth the proper effort ours would almost be a Garden of Eden. Having no factories, the child-labor laws do not directly affect us. However, I am in favor of all the precautions possible being taken to prevent the children of our State becoming dwarfs, both mentally and physically.—EUGENE TRANSON, *Stratford*.

OPPORTUNITY FOR RELIABLE TENANTS.—There are but few men with families in this section who don't own their own homes. Those who wish to rent land and are reliable can get good land to cultivate, with house rent and cow pasture free, wood, etc. The only thing I would suggest for the laboring class is a law to compel them to send their children to school. The child-labor law does not affect this section.—W. F. DOUGHTON, *Laurel Springs*.

LET ENLIGHTENED CLASSES COME.—No cotton factories with us, therefore but few children work for wages. I do not approve of much immigration of labor to this section of the country, unless it be an enlightened class of people.—W. W. HASH, *Piney Creek*.

ANSON COUNTY.

CHILDREN ON THE FARMS.—Child labor does not amount to much on the farm, except for cotton picking, which is light work. I think the labor law all right. Don't think children should work in factories or on public works; light work on the farm is good for them, provided their education is not neglected. All wage-earners are well paid for their services, but few of them save anything. Think the post-office savings banks would greatly remedy the evil, if such a law could be enacted. The landlord can't possibly do any more for them; they have good houses free of rent, firewood to burn, free, fruit free, gardens, potato patches and pasture for their cows and hogs free. They ought to be able to lay up one-half of their earnings, but I know no law to make them do so. A good class of immigrants would be desirable and welcome, to farm on shares, renters or laborers, but we want no hoboes or drones. Good class of Germans or Swedes could get some good homes and plenty of land to cultivate, where good schools and churches are convenient. But I think no class of labor equal to the negro if they were reliable, but they are fast leaving the farms for public works or towns. Secret societies and baseball are ruining them as laborers.—J. A. KENDALL, *Ansonville*.

DUTY OF PARENTS.—I believe every child should be taught to work, and he should be allowed the privilege of working anywhere he is able to do the work, with the consent of his parents. Children brought up in idleness, until they are twelve and fourteen years old, never amount to much; besides, there are a great many parents with such large families, and when so many are not able to work it is an injustice to them, and I believe in every one having a showing. I believe that every man should be made to work and not allowed to loaf around a cotton mill, or anywhere else, and depend on his children to support him.—T. A. HORNE, *Lilesville*.

LET THE LAW BE ENFORCED.—I am not very well informed on the question of the child-labor law. But if they are not worked overtime I do not think we could complain. If some means of having them in the public schools of the State be provided, and also some compelling force attached, wherever the parent or guardian fails to show a willingness to have their attendance as much as three and one-half months at least in each calendar year. This way some trifling men have of doing—moving to some factory and then depending for support on the efforts of their children, while they spend their time in idleness—should be stopped, unless they are able to live well and school their children in a reasonable manner. Let the present law be enforced. Now, as to the wage-earner: he is now about the most bigoted and arrogant fellow in this whole country. He seems to be monarch of all he surveys. You must give him an exorbitant price and then let him do as he pleases, much of the time about half performing his duties. Some one will say let him go, but he is about as good as the next one, and if you do not want him, with his polishes, the other fellow will be glad to take him, boot, rag and all, only soon to learn that he too has on his hands an unmanageable incubus fit to make a preacher cuss. There certainly is room for some remedial legislation right on this line. The amount we pay labor would not be so bad if the service was good. The landlord now seems to be at the mercy (in part) of a class who

work or loiter at will, and this is going to cause men to cut down their farms and also to use more improved machinery in their farming operations, and thereby cut out some of the worry and trouble incident to trying to control unprincipled tenants. Of course there are some good tenants and wage-toilers, but I am alluding to the majority, who are mostly negroes. Our better class of white people are on the up-grade.—J. W. JONES, *Marshville*.

ASHE COUNTY.

NEEDS IMMIGRATION.—In this section of the State we have poor transportation facilities. If we could have a railroad built in this county, to develop the resources, our wage-earners would profit much from it. As to immigration, I will say that we need immigrants in this county only when we get a railroad, and then we want American blood and enterprise, with American ideas of government and education.—H. A. ELLER, *Berlin*.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE IDLE.—I am in favor of compulsory school law. I think children ought to be employed at some kind of labor when not in school. We have no factories in this county, and therefore the children do nothing but help their parents when not in school.—MARSHALL BAKER, *Creston*.

INDUSTRY BEARS FRUIT.—As to child labor in factories or machine shops, where the labor is slavish or dangerous, children should not be exposed. And as to health and physical development, it is better not to work them at all in factories. I am satisfied that labor on the farm or in the open air is beneficial to children. First, it will better their financial condition. Second, the exercise in the open air will develop muscles, and the nerve system will acquire activity and strength and promote a better development of both brain and muscle, while the child at the same time acquires a habit of industry, which is nearly always followed by thrift, and helps to make up our best class of citizens. This is the class that moves the world along; they earn the bread that they eat and the final result is independence, and, as a rule, they possess the best of morals and are steadfast in religious matters. Therefore, I think it is best for the children of this or any other country to be engaged in school as much as possible, and when not engaged in school to be in labor suitable to the child's strength. It is an evident fact that the child who is suffered to grow up in idleness will soon change exercise into mischief, for a long exercise of idleness will throw the broad road of ruin open to children. While there should be restrictions in the laws to protect our children from being imposed upon by being subjected to heavy or slavish labor, they should have exercise, and it is safer for them to labor than play baseball and much more profitable. As to immigration, there has always been too heavy a current, and our own people will soon need all our lands and we would not be hurt without any immigration.—W. J. ROBERTS, *Grassy Creek*.

A SUFFICIENCY OF LABOR.—I think we have enough of our own countrymen to do our work in this county, and immigrants would be a disadvantage to the people of Ashe rather than an advantage. As to child labor, I think they should work when they are not in school, and when there is school they should

be put in it regardless of what is to do or the wages. The wage-earners should be more considerate of their employers, and should make every effort to do their work with their best skill and ability, and then they should be paid for knowledge of how to do the work and the courage for doing it right.—ROBEY ROTEN, *Sty.*

BERTIE COUNTY.

MOST DESIRABLE CLASS OF FARM LABOR.—The labor system in this county is very poor, though, I think, perhaps, it is about an average for the State. The negro is undoubtedly, in my opinion, the most desirable farm laborer, and I think I am echoing the sentiments of all our citizens when I express the hope that this class of labor may become more abundant. He is not perfection, but I think he comes nearer that desirable state than any class we are likely to import from abroad. We can handle him in a way that any imported class of white citizens, after becoming acquainted with our ways and customs, would hardly tolerate. What we of the east, especially of Bertie County need, is a class of men possessing a high standard of intelligence from other sections of the republic, and thoroughly imbued with American ideas, to set us a pace in industry and intensive farming. With best wishes for your success in this great undertaking.—L. B. TADLOCK, *Woodard.*

BLADEN COUNTY.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.—The child-labor question has two sides. From one point of view it looks hard to shut them up in factories from ten to twelve hours. Then, from the other side, take poor families with several children, with nothing to do, possibly the father and mother with no health; then I say it would be a hardship to deprive these people from moving into a factory town where the children could support them. I know of one or more cases from this neighborhood that the above applies to. At the present rate of immigration into the United States it will not be long before we cannot tell who we are. I say America for Americans.—JAMES ROBESON, *Tar Heel.*

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

SHOULD NOT BRING IN FOREIGNERS.—As to the child-labor law, I know nothing about it. I do not think there is much in a law not enforced. I think there ought to be better school facilities, then there would be no need of compulsory school laws, and if we must have child-labor laws enforce them, to see what the result would be. As to immigrants, I do not think we need them at all. Let our domain be for our posterity. I do not think we ought to be trying to bring in foreigners and crowd out our children's children.—C. C. LITTLE, *Makatoka.*

BURKE COUNTY.

DO NOT NEED THEM.—I think children should be raised to work while young, but not in cotton factories, as it is injurious to their health. I do not think we need any immigrants now unless they are better than the class we have.—S. S. HALLYBURTON, *Morganton*.

FOREIGN ELEMENT NOT NEEDED.—The child-labor law is very good if enforced. As to immigrants, we do not need any of any class. Our section is filled up, generally speaking, and we do not need any more of the foreign element.—J. M. BARBER, *Rutherford College*.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—I think the present child-labor law is sufficient if it was enforced as it should be. I believe if the wage-earners would work for less wages and not ask so much of their employers they would come out better in the end and get more work to do. I am not in favor of immigration, and I know of no other race of people that would suit this country, for it seems the foreign people generally prove to be worthless and give us more trouble than good, and therefore I think we had better let immigration alone.—P. B. BUSH, *Lenoir*.

FAULT OF OFFICERS.—As to the child-labor law, I think in the main, it is good enough if it was carried out. But like many other statutory laws, they largely fail to do what they are intended to do, and the children are allowed too many parental privileges, until they, to some extent, become disobedient, not only to the parental laws, but the laws of the State, thereby bringing about criminal action. As to wage-earners, the present panic has so demoralized wages that in my opinion there will have to be a general revolution before wages can be regulated even as they were twelve months ago. We do not need foreign immigrants in Caldwell County as we have plenty of young men and girls now out of employment who would gladly take any honorable work in which to make a living.—A. E. NELSON, *Patterson*.

A NUISANCE.—I have given my views on child labor, compulsory school law and immigration. The child-labor law is all right. We should have compulsory school law and have it rigidly enforced. As to immigration, I am utterly opposed to it, as all the foreigners that have ever come to this country have been a nuisance. We have no room for such. Let us raise Americans to populate our country and have a good citizenship, and pass laws against immigration, especially the low class.—A. G. CORPENING, *Lenoir*.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION—THE REASONS.—I am not familiar with the child-labor law, but so far as I know it is about what we need. As to wage-earners, I have no special suggestion to make, except there should be something done with the laws concerning the public school books. There should not be a change of books so often, as it is only a burden on the parents and a drawback to the children. The pretense to exchange old ones for new ones is a humbug, as they will only swap for the same books you have, for instance, if

I have a first reader there is no use to swap it for another first reader, and this was the only exchange you could get up here in this part of the State. As to immigration, we do not need or want it. First, it would be a step towards demoralizing our State, and we should maintain the morality of our people. Second, it would tend to decrease labor, as they would work for less money than our people could. Third, the people who would come are of a very low grade in character. These things we should look closely after, as the morals of a country is the life of it, and we have good morals and good working people. So we had better do our work ourselves and not bring in a class of people who care not for morals and are not God-fearing.—W. P. MAY, *Lenoir*.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

OPPOSES BOTH.—I am opposed to child labor. We do not need immigrants in North Carolina.—H. C. LAMB, *Belcross*.

CASWELL COUNTY.

INJUSTICE TO WORKING PEOPLE.—I am in favor of the child-labor law now in force in this State. I am opposed to immigration. I think it would be an injustice to our working people and would soon fill our country with a low-down class of foreigners.—L. L. RASCO, *Jericho*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

OBJECTION TO MILL WORK.—As to child labor in the mills, I do not think that children ought to work in the dust and lint in these mills until they are about sixteen or seventeen years old, and more especially at night. I have been in these mills here and have seen little girls and boys working at the dead hours of night, pale and yellow, and not healthy and stout like children raised on the farm. It does not hurt children to work in corn and cotton and get plenty of good country air. I favor compulsory school law. Think children should be put in school at least four months in the year. You ask the question: Do many women work on the farms? They do, but do not go from home to do so. When they go to the mills to work the pay is more than the farmer can pay. The knitting mills get the most of our girls here. I do not think immigration best for our country, for we have the negro here, and he has come to stay, and I am afraid that we might get a sorry race of people here with the negro and that we would have to fight them before long. If immigrants should come I would want the very best class we could get.—C. M. BURRUS, *Newton*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

NECESSARY EVIL.—Child labor is a necessary evil in some cases. I think if the head of every family is left to govern the labor of the members of his or her family, without any lawful limit, it will be much better than any rigid rule laid down by a body of politicians, who know nothing of the hardships and necessities of the laboring man's family. There are exceptions to this rule which will be checked or regulated by the criminal statutes of the State. As to day wage-earners, there is nothing that will make them work regular except low wages and hunger. This refers to the negro laborer. White labor is altogether different. The higher the wages the better the white laborer works. We do not need any immigration in our section of the State. We raise cotton and corn mostly and the negro is the best and most available labor for these crops, and we have all the negro labor we need. Now, what is best to do is to keep out the worthless class of people, and the agricultural interest in our section is all right. We do not want any more foreign immigrants.—J. E. BRYAN, *Moncure*.

THE BEST LABOR.—I do not object to the child-labor law. It seems to me that it is time to begin to look after the physical and intellectual development of the children. The future destiny of our State and Nation depends on what we make of the child. I know very little about immigrants or laborers, but my opinion is that the negro is the best laborer we can get for the South, and when treated right he is easy to get along with. But they are a class that cannot stand prosperity. When times are prosperous they work just enough to live on. If they can live on \$3 per week and can get a dollar per day, they will work three days and do nothing the other three. High wages make them unreliable as workers. When they just make enough to live on they are better citizens and better hands to work.—B. J. UTLEY, *Moncure*.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

AMEND THE LAW.—As to my views on the child-labor law, will say the most of it is satisfactory to me. The second section should be amended, as to the number of hours per week. If teachers must have from two to four dollars per day of five hours, I think children should not be compelled to work double time for one-fourth pay. I think eight hours per day sufficient.—J. A. KIMSEY, *Marble*.

DEBT-MAKING.—I think the abolition of the unlimited credit system would benefit the major part of the laboring classes. Common people buy too much when credit is easy, therefore a few lessons in self-denial and economy would be beneficial. Generally speaking, the laboring classes are honest, but have not the foresight to avoid debt-making, and therefore, purchase, without a probability of paying for them, many things they could do without, and often pay a very exorbitant price for inferior goods. I do not think we need immigrants in this country. There is an immense crop of good looking, healthy

children coming on every few days, and we can raise our own people. We have a fine school here and I do not think children should be kept out of it to work for indolent parents, except in rare cases, therefore a little compelling force somewhere would come in all right.—J. S. CARTER, *Andrews*.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

SCARCE, BUT ENOUGH.—I think the child-labor law is all right, if it is carried out. Wage-earners are well fixed up if they would work regular and save their money, but they just work enough to half-way live. Labor is scarce, but we have enough. If we had plenty of labor we would increase our crop and that would mean low prices. I think we have enough in North Carolina without immigration. Farmers must cultivate less acreage, manure more and turn out their poor land to grow up in pine timber.—H. B. JONES, *Tyner*.

NO COLORED PEOPLE.—I live in the northern part of Chowan County. We have no colored people. We have small farms and every farmer attends to his own farm. There is no wheat, tobacco and very little cotton raised. We raise corn, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Women and children pick the peanuts. That is all they have to do out of doors. When the public schools open the children go in.—ELIHU COPELAND, *Ryland*.

CLAY COUNTY.

NEED COLONIZATION.—Educate the children. Interest them in and encourage them to stay on the farm. This is the immigration we need. We do not need the slum and scum of other nations to fill our mountains with crime; we have plenty of that with the negro. We need colonization in place of immigration, and let the whites rule their nation in peace and honesty. Give us a white race and educate them, and then they cannot be bought by monopolies and trusts to paralyze business and bring panics on the people.—W. A. CASADA, *Hayesville*.

CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS NEEDED.—I cannot inform you on the child-labor laws, as our children do not work at any public works. The wage-earners need to be taught to farm more skillfully and scientifically. In regard to class of immigrants needed, we need a class that understands truck-farming, grass-growing and wheat-raising; also there is fine opportunity that awaits the horticulturist or fruit-grower, as apples of various kinds grow to an enormous size here, and of fine flavor. This is also a fine stock country. Can raise fine live stock here of nearly any kind, as some of our grasses thrive and do well all the year. We further need immigrants of fine moral and religious attainments. Men and women who will teach our children a high standard of living and teach them to obey the laws of God and our country.—J. V. A. MOORE, *Hayesville*.

NEED OF MORE LEGISLATION.—I am deeply interested in child-labor laws, and believe there is need of more legislation along the same line we have commenced, both as to decrease in hours of work and also as to prohibition of child labor in factories. We need no immigrants here. Where they are needed, only the moral, intelligent and thrifty should be encouraged to locate.—S. H. ALLISON, *Hayesville*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION.—I think the child-labor law in this State is generally satisfactory. As to wage-earners, I cannot suggest anything. It seems that they have their own way. As to immigrants, I am not in favor of them, as I think we can do better without them in this section of the country.—J. H. KESTER, *Kings Mountain*.

HOW TO SOLVE THE LABOR QUESTION.—As to the child-labor laws, I do not think they amount to anything much in this part of the country. Perhaps it is all right when carried out, and I suppose it is wherever it is necessary. We have always heard it said, "train a child in the way you would have him go." I think if the wage-earner would apply himself in the way he should he would have an equal chance with all other classes, and I do not know of anything that would be more helpful. Then they should educate themselves and children along more scientific, domestic, agricultural and industrial lines. They would greatly increase their producing and earning power by their intelligence. The use of all modern implements and machinery would solve the labor question and we would have little use for immigrants.—G. F. HAMBRIGHT, *Kings Mountain*.

CONTROL THE PRICE.—I think the child-labor law is all right in this State if enforced. There are a great many children working in the cotton mills under the ages of twelve and fourteen, who ought to be in school. I am glad to say that the farming class of people are taking more interest in farming and educating their children here of late. I hope to see the time when we farmers will be able to say we will take our price for what we raise, not some one else's, as we have been doing, and we can live if we can get a small profit on what we raise.—W. F. LOGAN, *Grover*.

DECREASE ACREAGE.—The present labor law is sufficient, if properly enforced. Any change at present is inadvisable. Wage-earners, with others, should be forced to send their children to the public schools, at least four months in the year. They can easily do this and live comfortably. Such a law is the greatest need of the age. We do not need any but English-speaking people among us. We should use improved farm machinery and decrease our help. Sow more pease and small grain, such as wheat, rye, etc.—J. M. IRVIN, *Ellenboro*.

TEACHING ECONOMY.—I am unable to decide upon the time that children should go to work. I suppose the present law is a good one. The condition of the laboring class is good, so far as high prices and plenty of work is concerned. The most of them spend their earnings. Three years ago I employed

a young cotton mill man at \$12 a month. He saved some money and I plead with him to make a saving each month of so much. He went back to the cotton mill and saved \$400 in eleven months. The next eighteen months he spent the \$400 and his wages. At \$1.50 per day on January 15th last, he left the mill and worked for me for \$8 per month to learn to save his money again. This is a good type of our laborers. I am strictly opposed to any immigration. We cannot make anything out of them. We need to let a lot of our lands grow in timber and large pastures to raise stock and make a lot of manure, farm with machinery and let the immigrants stay at home. One man can, to-day, cultivate three times as much land as he could ten years ago.—J. T. HAWKINS, *Shelby*.

NEED NO IMMIGRANTS.—Children under fourteen years of age should not be allowed to work indoors. We need no immigrants of any class in this part of the State. The increase of our own native people will be sufficient to keep up with the needs of the county for all time to come. Our farmers should study their occupation more. They are not aware of the possibilities of our soil and climate. Farmers Institutes are doing a great work and farmers should be urged to attend regular. Landlords should urge their tenants to save their wages and buy homes and send their children to school more.—A. G. HIGGINS, *Belwood*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CARE FOR THE CHILDREN.—I guess the child-labor law is about right, only it is not strict enough. I am in favor of children going to school more and not being bound around these cotton mills. There are lots of them around the mills, working to keep up some lazy man, when they ought to be in school and their parents on a farm making something to eat. Educate the children and we will have all the immigrants we need, and the best class at that. They will make better citizens and farmers. I think the compulsory school law would do this State good at present—I mean the white race only. I am in favor of the white children having the taxes paid by the white people for their schools, and the negro can have his, and it will be but little he will get, and that will be better for both races, as an educated negro ruins a farm hand. If the sawmills were out of this country we would have plenty of farm hands without immigration. The negroes make better laborers than any immigrants we can get, if we could control them and depend on them.—G. T. SIMPSON, *Roseboro*.

EXTRAVAGANT LIVING.—I do not know about the child-labor law as it now stands. One thing I do know, the parents ought to be put under a law instead of the children. They should look after the child's maintenance instead of loafing about country stores and little villages, where they have no business but to gossip. About wage-earners, it would be hard to pass a law that would benefit them, as it is understood that almost all of us live beyond our incomes. If we could make it possible to deposit half of our earnings in savings banks and trust companies the people would all be independent, and the country would soon be prosperous indeed.—M. H. BULLARD, *Roseboro*.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

WORKING ON SHARES.—We have a number of Greeks, some of them work well and some are sorry. The negroes work well if you can get them, most of them with us have farms themselves and tend for shares; but when you can get them they are best, because they understand our kind of work. The Greeks who can understand our language are improving some. The women do not work on the farms, only a few children work.—RICHARD ETHERIDGE, *Powells Point*.

WANTS THE CHILDREN PROTECTED.—As to child labor, I am opposed to it. The law should protect the children up to sixteen or eighteen years of age and parents be compelled to take care of them and send them to school. Education is very much neglected here, but I think it will improve as we have a high school to go in operation this fall. As to immigration, I do not think we need any foreigners here.—DAVID JONES, *Knotts Island*.

DARE COUNTY.

FOREIGN LABOR NOT NEEDED.—I think the child should be sent to school until fourteen years old, if possible. As to immigration, we do not need it in this county as there is very little farming done here.—CHARLES L. MANN, *East Lake*.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM.—We do not need immigration. Our boys are what we need to look after the farms and to improve them and make better homes and more of them.—J. W. VEACH, *Thomasville*.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.—I think the child-labor law now operative in this State is just what it should be and should not be changed for several years. Let the children go to school and not work in the factories unless compelled to. As to wage-earners, I think they have all the laws needed in their favor. What would benefit them most is to be more economical, and for them to show more interest in their employers' affairs. I am very much opposed to immigration. I think it a scheme concocted by the rich man for his own benefit, and would be detrimental to the interests of the daily laborer. We sincerely hope that the Legislature will make no more appropriations to send agents to Europe until all our people have regular employment.—J. W. BOWERS, *Thomasville*.

GERMAN LABOR FAVORED.—I think the child-labor law a good one. As to wage-earners, neither white nor colored are very careful about employment on farms. There is an abundant call for farm labor. We think the Germans would make good immigrants.—H. H. HARTLEY, *Lexington*.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

GOOD ADVICE.—I do not believe in children working in factories when they are so young. They had better be under the care of their parents or some good family, who would look after their moral training. Good morals would be worth more to this country than all the immigrants that could be brought here. It is well known that two families cannot live in the same house together long at a time, and when foreigners are brought their manner of work would be so different from ours it would cause disagreement, and then serious trouble would arise from it. If every farmer would take a small farm, just what he could "tend" himself, and make his land richer, we would all soon find we had no use for immigrants.—D. C. THIGPEN, *Hallsville*.

QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING MEN.—I favor a law prohibiting children from working in factories and especially under fifteen years of age. The factory checks intellectual development, weakens the physical powers of the child and debases the character. The honest laborer will never get his due until he is paid by the piece on the amount he does in a day. Every laborer should hold a certificate of ability. As long as a sloven is paid the same as a smart fellow justice will never be meted out to the laborer who wants to make something for his employer. I am opposed to immigration. The increase of population in the States is rapid enough to occupy the unoccupied land in the United States in a short while. The influx of foreigners will soon begin to crowd out Americans and make it harder for our people to live. The forests will melt away, cause the water courses to fill up with sand and the same to dry up, hinder navigation and make seasons irregular. This is not the worst. Immigrants coming from every country, who are generally of the worst class, knowing no law, nor caring for any American laws, will sooner or later unmannerize our people, and then farewell to liberty and the glory of our republic.—S. J. VEACH, *Warsaw*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITY.—I am not in favor of immigration unless certain we would be benefited by it. What we want at this time is to try to get our boys to go to work after they are educated. We have plenty of native born labor if it would go to work. Children have but little time for labor if they take advantage of the great opportunities offered by the good old State for education. I am in favor of using our native-born muscle on the farms and in the workshops, and our native-born brains in the schools and colleges.—J. W. UNSTEAD, *Stem*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—As to my views on child labor, I think the work on a farm is beneficial to their general health, but I think the work in factories injurious to children. As to wage-earners, honesty would benefit that

class more than anything I can think of. Why, look at the convicts on the county roads, railroads, etc., and you will see there any quantity of labor that should be on the farm earning an honest living. I do not think we need immigrants in our State, provided our people go to work and be honest, and do unto others as they would have others do unto them.—THEO. LAWRENCE, *Battleboro*.

CULTIVATING TOO MUCH LAND.—My views on child labor are, they have to work to keep up their parents under the system they work on—the share plan. Wage-earners need to be more reliable and do their duty and not throw away so much time and money. We need no immigrants if what we have would half do what they should. Most farmers try to cultivate too much land.—J. K. LAWRENCE, *Battleboro*.

BEST FARM LABOR.—The child-labor law now in operation in this State is all right. To benefit the wage-earner it is necessary for him to quit idling and have regard for promises he makes. From what I can learn of immigration, I favor the Scotch; yet, I hold to the opinion, if the negro would do as he can and should do, he is the best laborer for farming.—V. B. KNIGHT, *Speed*.

TAKE LIQUOR AWAY.—I am satisfied with the child-labor law. I do not think we need any immigration. I am in favor of holding our resources for our children. I hope the prohibition law will help our laborers, for they sadly need something to help them intellectually. A man or woman, in a large sense is judged by what he or she lives on. Take whiskey away and they will have better diet, which will make them better inhabitants.—M. H. SMITHSON, *Battleboro*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

NO DISTURBERS WANTED.—I am in full accord with the child-labor law. Relative to wage-earners, teach them to keep steady at work and take care of what they earn. All can get employment at good prices. A good class of immigrants might help the State, but we will be much better off without that low-down anarchist element that is always causing a disturbance wherever they reside.—R. S. LINVILLE, *Kernersville*.

ENFORCE PROHIBITION LAW.—Our present child-labor law, if enforced, is good. Too many ineffective laws do harm. We need not have any more laws enacted for the next ten years, and let every good citizen help to enforce the prohibition act of the last Legislature, and the question of what will benefit the wage-earners will have been solved. I do not think we need any immigrants as wage-earners.—J. G. FULTON, SR., *Kernersville*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

“OUTSIDE” LABOR NOT NEEDED.—I think the child-labor law does not need any immigrants in our country. We can help our people and give them work to do.—H. G. GUPTON, *Centerville*.

GASTON COUNTY.

HOMESTEAD LAW.—I am in favor of a good class of immigrants, those that are law-abiding and sober. We have enough of the Southern Italy class. I am in favor of a repeal of the homestead law. It was a good law when it was passed, but it has served its purpose and is a curse, rather than a blessing, to-day. It makes rascals out of honest men, for it encourages rascality. Let us all unite on this and have the law repealed. I am in favor of more education, and if compulsory laws will give us this let's have them.—B. F. CARPENTER, *Stanley*.

FOREIGN LABOR NEEDED.—The child-labor law might be a good thing if we had officials in our State that had backbone and grit enough in them to see that they (the laws) were enforced. No law on our statute books is worth its room on paper unless it is put in effect. And besides that to force the "daddies" and "mammies" of our country to send their young ones to school is a sham, because if they do not think enough of them to send them to school without being forced to do so, their schooling forced on them will not be worth much. Hence, we should devote more time and spend more money towards teaching the older people that it is to the best interests of their children that they be sent to school free. As to immigration, I do not know what is best, but I do know that the colored man is our best hired labor. But the younger of their race have become so unreliable that we can hardly depend on them much longer, hence we had as well admit all immigrants who will properly till the soil and have respect enough for themselves to make their word their bond.—ROBERT L. ABERNETHY, *Mount Holly*.

FARM LABOR TOO EXPENSIVE.—The child-labor law, in my opinion, is all we need on that line. I have no suggestion to make, unless we could educate them to economy. Wages are now too high for a farmer to pay unless we could get a better class of labor. A rise in the price of labor, would, in my judgment, only create more idleness, as but few will try to save anything above a living. If wages were enough for them to live on half time they would only work half time.—MOSES STROUP, *Bessemer City*.

GATES COUNTY.

NEGRO LABOR THE BEST.—I am not in a position to criticise the child-labor law, as we do not have to resort to child labor in this section, except for picking cotton. It seems to be a difficult matter for our farmers to get in the habit of raising their food supplies; they depend too much on what they call a money crop (cotton and peanuts). In many cases they do not get money enough out of the crop to pay expenses and buy what food they need for their families and ^{ONESTY THE BEST} I am opposed to immigration. The negro labor is the on a farm is beneficial. N. CROSS, *Sunbury*.
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GRANVILLE COUNTY.

CHILDREN AND THE FARM.—I am not very well posted as to the child-labor law. I am not in favor of children working in any kind of a factory; think they ought to be raised on the farm and taught to do farm work. Parents ought to educate their children the very best they can and do all they can in beautifying their homes and making them more attractive. I believe it would be an inducement to keep them on the farms. Labor is scarce, the wages they ask are more than the farmers can pay, considering the price they get for tobacco—the money crop in this section. The sawmills and mines in this section of the county get about all the negro labor with us. They get from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day and board themselves, and then want the farmers to pay them the same and board them. I am still opposed to immigration, unless they are of good moral standing and reliable working people. We have none in this section of the country, but I have heard some complaint from the sections that have them.—J. P. STOVALL, *Virgilina, Va.*

EDUCATION AND MORALITY.—We are greatly in need of farm labor and house help in this country. As to where they should come from I am at a loss to suggest. But let some labor come and let us try and get the best that can be had. Such negro labor as can be had is unreliable and is hardly worth having at all, in fact they do not want to work for white people at all. Let us advance the cause of education as rapidly as possible. Parents who will not send or let their children go to school should be punished. Prohibition will not prohibit. The great trouble is, and will be, we need officers who are some account. As long as the officers are in sympathy and “cohoot” with the violators we can never execute the law. We want Christian men in our State and throughout the world to hold office and to rule the people. The man or woman who is not a consistent Christian and church member has no business holding any office of trust, neither have they any business in a schoolroom as teachers. “When the righteous rule the people rejoice, but when the wicked rule the people mourn.”—D. N. HUNT, *Oxford.*

GREENE COUNTY.

HOME LABOR THE BEST.—I do not know what to say about the child-labor law, as we have no factories in our county. As to immigrants, one natural home-born immigrant is worth two foreign-born. We need some way to keep our children on the farms; as soon as a child gets through school he never goes back to the farm again. It is hard to tell the cost of raising a bale of cotton this year. Crops are all badly damaged. I would say \$50, and on some land more than that. My tenants have fifteen acres in cotton, and I fear they will not get three bales. One of the best farmers in this section said recently he thought crops were damaged half their value.—LEVI J. H. MEWBORN, *Snow Hill.*

GUILFORD COUNTY.

NEGRO LABOR IRREGULAR.—Wage-earners need only to be more economical. Three days' work feeds a negro seven. Half of his time must be spent in playing ball and loafing. White people who are wage-earners are nearly all in the cotton mills.—C. A. TICKLE, *Gibsonville*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

ALL CHILDREN SHOULD BE KEPT IN SCHOOL.—As to the child-labor law, I am not sure just what it requires, as we have not yet been confronted with that question. No child under twelve or fourteen years of age should be kept out of school, when there is any possible way to avoid it. Many families have absolutely no other means of support, the father being dead or sick, and the mother and smaller children to feed and clothe. This is a very unfortunate situation and, in many cases of this kind, it would seem that there is no other way out of it. We, in this part of the State, could not receive a greater benefit than by having a colony of French or Scotch to settle among us. They could do well themselves and the lesson they could teach us would be of value.—W. J. MORRIS, *Littleton*.

HARNETT COUNTY.

HAVE NO TROUBLE ABOUT LABOR.—The child-labor law is all right, if enforced. We prefer the negro on the farm to any other class of labor. I work four crops with hired labor and can always get plenty of help at fair prices.—P. J. JEFFREYS, *Dunn*.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

FAULT OF WAGE-EARNERS.—I am in favor of a child-labor law, though I am unfamiliar with the one now operative in the State. I think that we should have a compulsory school law, compelling at least an attendance of four months, as the children, when unemployed, do not attend school. As to wage-earners, it is their own fault that they are not doing better than they are at present. Wages are good here, but a majority of the laboring class are unreliable, and prefer public works rather than the farm. As to foreign immigration, I think that we are not in any particular need of any here. While I think that some intelligent immigrants, with capital, or reliable laborers, would be welcomed here, I would be opposed to immigrants, such as the Greeks, Japanese and Dagoes, who are nothing less than a nuisance to the country.—C. R. CLARK, *Clyde*.

WANTS ONLY THE BEST.—I think children under fifteen years of age should not be worked during school hours. "Schooling," I think, would benefit the wage-earners, and is one of their needs. I am opposed to immigrants unless they be Scotch, Irish or Germans.—O. L. ALLEN, *Waynesville*.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

SHORTER HOURS.—As to the child-labor law, I think it is all right, if it is put in force and carried out. I think ten hours is a plenty for wage-earners to work. I do not believe they should be worked all day and part of the night.—C. F. FREEMAN, *Hendersonville*.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR NORTH CAROLINIANS.—I am not posted on the present child-labor law, but would say we should have compulsory education. Parents should be compelled to send their children to school at least four months in the year until they are fourteen or fifteen years of age. I believe in North Carolina for North Carolina people; we do not need any vicious, ignorant foreigners. We need capitalists. I think small factories to offer employment to our people would be good for our community, especially a canning factory.—F. M. SHIPMAN, *Etowah*.

OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR.—As to child labor, I do not think children should be made to work in the cotton mills, under twelve for boys and fifteen for girls. We need more capital to build up our part of the country; to build more cotton and knitting mills and tanneries, and such works as will give employment, with better wages. As to immigrants, we do not need any in this part of the country. I favor better schools and better teachers and longer terms. Districts that are cut off from the graded schools have to take such teachers as they can get or none at all. I think it should be the greatest motive of our State to educate the rising generation.—J. L. THOMAS, *Etowah*.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.—We have no cotton mills near this place and no employment for children, except farming. I like the child-labor law, though some parents work their children in the mills very young. They claim to put them in the mills as apprentices. We need regular employment for wage-earners here. We have the best health resort in the State; people come here from all over the South during the summer, for their health. We have fine waterpower and need machinery on it to give our wage-earners employment. We have some immigrants, or rather northern people, who are building large hotels here. These are the only immigrants we have—W. F. PRYOR, *Bear Wallow*.

NOT IN NEED OF IMMIGRANTS.—My views on the child-labor law are favorable. I think children should have protection and be encouraged to go to school until they are at least fourteen years old. We have no factories. When children work in the cotton mills regular their health is injured to a great extent. We are not in need of immigrants in this section except those with means to develop our abundance of waterpower, to give employment to the young men and women who flock to our neighboring counties and South Carolina every year. We need them kept at home. Our schools are improving. We need compulsory school laws and more and better teachers.—C. OATES, *Bear Wallow*.

EDUCATION ESSENTIAL FIRST.—The present child-labor law, if properly enforced, is a good law and covers the present needs in the protection of the future citizenship of North Carolina. No child should be allowed to work in any manufacturing plant unless he can read and write, so he can make an

intelligent worker. Unless he has acquired this knowledge he cannot make an intelligent laborer and will be a drone all through life and, in many cases, make a disloyal citizen to his State. One of the most important points to be considered in the working of children in factories is the maintaining of the manhood and womanhood of our country in the future. North Carolina has the reputation of being one of the first States of the Union in her manhood and womanhood, and the State should be on the alert in keeping the mental and physical qualities of her children up to its present standard. No foreigners should be induced into our State who have not the old Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins, for it is that race which has made and is making North Carolina. Give us the English, Irish, Scotch, Germans and Dutch for immigrants, as we want that class with whom we can associate as citizens, and who will feel interested in our form of government and help to maintain the same against anarchy and socialism.—A. CANNON, *Horse Shoe*.

WORK REGULARLY.—Wage-earners need nothing so much as compulsory school laws and encouragement to work steadily. The immigrants most desirable here would be sober, industrious people, who would be congenial and unselfish, mixing with the home people. —W. A. BRITAIN, *Horse Shoe*.

DUTY OF THE STATE.—I do not believe in children working in mills. The greatest need in this country, as we see it, is a compulsory school law. We have built good schoolhouses, etc., but the great trouble is the poor white people neglect to send their children to school, when there is not the least excuse for their not attending. There are certain people who do not seem to care whether their children get an education or not, and we think the State should see to it that the children all receive at least a common school education. We believe the State should protect the children from the carelessness of such parents, as the children cannot help themselves in these things.—H. R. HOLDEN, *Horse Shoe*.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.—There has been a very marked increase in the improvement of our county since your last circular was issued. Values of all lands have an upward tendency, and this county is so remote from any large business centre that the panic that hit some parts of the country so hard was never felt among our rural population here. Farm produce of all kinds has brought good prices throughout the year, and farmers generally are in good condition. Crops are fine, the best, said by some old farmers, to have been in twenty-five years. Labor is more plentiful this year and wages are about the same as last year. The increase in wages and the suppression of the saloons in our county has, undoubtedly, greatly improved the general condition of our work people. Children are better clothed and there is, and will be, a fuller attendance of the children at the public schools. Henderson County is now a great summer resort for families living in warmer regions of the South, and our people who are interested are trying to make the sojourn of the strangers as pleasant and entertaining as possible.—W. C. CONNELL, *Hendersonville*.

TENANT HOUSES.—The child-labor law is all right. As to wage-earners, the landowners ought to build comfortable houses for their tenants. Immigrants would not suit this country, unless they would comply with our customs and religion.—A. J. NEELY, *Hendersonville*.

A "DIGRESSION."—The greatest mistake that farmers of my age (70) have made in this state is clearing up land that should have remained in timber, for the work of clearing it would have brought more to the owner if it had been applied to the improvement of lands already cleared. The result of such farming has brought no surplus, but a lot of hard work, and our boys have become discouraged, often from the fact that there was not surplus enough outside of a living to procure decent clothes to wear, and have left home and engaged in other business, and left so many old parents at home looking upon the washed-away uplands and regretting that they are not in fine timber like the forest adjoining them. So the only way for the next generation to keep their children at home is to improve their lands and realize more off of ten acres than we old people have off of forty acres. Please excuse this digression.—W. S. HEFNER, *Hendersonville*.

NEED CAPITAL SEEKING INVESTMENT.—Children should be in school four or five months regularly every year. Let them work on farms or in factories the balance of the time. We do not need foreign labor of any kind in Henderson County, all we need is more men and money to come amongst us. We can furnish all the labor that is needed. Our boys are seeking foreign fields for employment, the United States Army and the like—G. W. LYDA, *Hendersonville*.

PROTECT THE BOYS.—I do not favor immigration, though if we had a good class of English or Germans, who could help build schools and churches, they would do us no harm at present. But our lands are taken up fast enough by our own people. The farms are getting smaller each year. I think the best thing to do is to keep foreigners out and save the land for the boys and teach them to farm.—J. F. LIVINGSTON, *Fletcher*.

HOME LABOR SUFFICIENT.—It is well to have a child-labor law in the State, and it ought to be strictly enforced. We do not have factories in this part of the State. Think it proper to teach children to do such work on the farm as they are able to do while not in school. I think if the laboring class could be taught economy it would benefit them about as much as anything. The tendency with a good many is to spend as fast as they get it. Do not believe we will be benefited in the end by immigration, and think it would be very harmful to have the criminal and pauper classes of the Old World dumped among us indiscriminately. While farm labor is growing scarce, if we will use more improved tools and machinery, put more lands in pasture and raise more live stock of a better grade, it will help to solve the problem. Give us our own people from the North and West who may want to come to our milder Southern climate.—T. E. OSBORNE, *Fletcher*.

WANT INTELLIGENT CLASSES.—In reply to your inquiry, would say that as to child labor I am in sympathy with the spirit of the present law, but I do not think it is quite binding enough. Child labor, as a rule, is of very little value when compared with the detriment to the child. They should be worked enough to teach them to be industrious, but no more. The wage-earners, as they are termed, need never hope to aspire to any perceptible height so long as they remain wage-earners. The best thing for a great many of them, and in fact, the most of them, is to own small farms on which they can produce a support, as soon as possible, and they can be laying up something

instead of working for wages. Now, as to immigrants, would say that if we need them at all, which is a question, we need men with means, men who can develop the resources of the country, and, above all, set examples for others who have been less fortunate in the way of information. I think that a few such men could be used to good advantage; but to flood the country with poor people, such as day laborers, etc., is a great drawback to the prosperity and general welfare of the country. We have enough people, we only want a few more of the intelligent class—"A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Summing it all up, if we have immigration at all let it be of a better class than we have and not a lower.—M. F. BLYTHE, *Blantyre*.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

KINDNESS THE THING.—The negro seems to give better satisfaction as a farm laborer than any foreigner that has come among us, when he is properly looked after and treated kindly. Unwise and unjust treatment of the negro is the cause of a great many of his bad habits. I have been working my foreman about twenty-five or thirty years, and I have gained his confidence by kind and just dealing, which avoids a great deal of trouble with my other hands.—T. E. VANN, *Como*.

HYDE COUNTY.

WANTS MORE LEGISLATION.—Child labor should be protected by the strictest kind of legislation. The law is not stringent enough, and children should not be allowed to work in factories, but should be compelled to go to school; the times now demand it. A child who grows up in ignorance is a servant and subject to crime. If the Legislature would pass a law to force education upon them it would be a Godsend. It requires skill to be a good worker. We need a great deal of labor. We have plenty of good land (not in cultivation on account of labor). There are plenty of people loafing here with nothing to depend on except their labor, as living is too easy in Hyde and they have no desire for anything more. We need more legislation.—MORGAN M. GIBBS, *Middletown*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

GERMANS THE BEST.—My opinion on child labor is that some poor women need all the help they can get and from any source. The mill is the place for them for employment is certain. True, it is hard on the little fellows, but all have to work for a living. We need some good people in this country to fill the negro's place; they are pretty hard to manage and lazy and stupid as a rule. I think the Germans would be the best for us, but any good, industrious laborers would suit better than the negro.—P. W. EAGLE, *Statesville*.

JACKSON COUNTY.

NOT NEEDED IN MOUNTAIN SECTION.—The child-labor law does not affect us in this section very much, as we have no public works for children to any extent, except on the farm, therefore cannot form an opinion on child labor. As to immigration, I do not know, but I do not think we need them in the mountain section.—J. A. DILLS, *Beta*.

SHOULD BE TAUGHT INDUSTRY.—I think children should be taught to work some. All the time in school makes dull boys and girls. I learn this from farm schools. It gives them better ideas of what they study and develops the muscles. As to immigration, I think we have plenty of people, if they were taught to realize their advantages in such a great country as this.—D. L. ROBINSON, *Willits*.

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.—I am still opposed to "pauper immigration." We do not want the scum of other nations dumped on us. I favor compulsory education and a better mode of farming, more grass, bigger gardens, better houses and good barns on all farms. By doing this we make our homes pleasant and enjoyable to our boys, so they will stay at home and make farmer boys right; as the farmer boys and girls are the best boys and girls living. Let us keep our people here with us and let Italians, Dagoes and such like stay where they belong. All good Northern or Western Americans who want to make their homes with us and make us good citizens and farmers are welcome by every one to come.—T. M. FRIZELLE, *Beta*.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

DUTY OF PARENTS.—As to the child-labor law now operative in this State I think it very beneficial in many ways and do hope our lawmakers will continue to amend and improve it until every child of school age in the State can be in the schoolrooms during the school terms. Let their fathers go to work and not expect their dear children to work out, in the factories, a living for all hands, and thereby lose an education. As to wage-earners, I know of no better way for them to improve their condition than to become steady and reliable, and work in the interest of those who employ them. I am satisfied that when they do this they will always find plenty of work at good "pay." As to immigration, I favor that to some extent, but not on too large a scale. Good, industrious and well-meaning people, I think, are beneficial to any country, but indolent, lazy people, without means to take care of themselves, I look upon as a serious drawback to any country. So rather than seek such as these, let us try to take care of our own people at home and keep them all right and only seek good people as immigrants.—W. P. RAIFORD, *Princeton*.

FINE REASON FOR "HIS FAITH."—The law as to child labor is a step in the right direction by our lawmakers, I think. As to wage-earners, I think our State laws are favorable and protect the wage-earners sufficiently. The greatest need for the betterment of wage-earners is something that our lawmakers cannot furnish, that is *moral character*. Not that all wage-earners are without moral character, but a large per cent. of them are, and yet it is a fact,

that we find among this class of our people, known as wage-earners, some of the best characters of the State. The idler, the shiftless, worthless class, who get wages without earning the half of what is often paid, are the greatest drawbacks to the better class of wage-earners. Next, I think our National lawmakers ought to relieve the wage-earners, and those who are not of that class as well, of unjust and indirect taxation as our tariff laws now make. I am very much opposed to immigration. My reasons for this are as follows: First, because it is not reasonable to expect the best element of any foreign country to leave their homes, friends and customs *and be one of us*. Second, the larger per cent. of those foreigners of any nationality who would come are of the undesirable class, and eventually will give Uncle Sam more trouble than profit or pleasure. Third, while labor is scarce, I honestly think that this country would be in much worse condition than it now is if the *imagined* needs of labor were supplied by immigration. Fourth, the greed and rush after money at the present time seems to me to be in absolute disregard to good government or future prosperity of our country, and the men who are most eager after immigration, as a rule, you will find are of the class who put the dollar above everything else, and are also the oppressors of the wage-earners. They want it all at once. Why not let our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren have a part in the development of our country, as our ancestors did for us, and not let one generation destroy the pleasure, happiness and prosperity of all future generations. Fifth, look the country over and where you find the most foreigners there you will find the worst government and the most crime. This is sufficient, it seems to me, to satisfy all lovers of good government, that we do not need immigration, especially of the low classes. If the best element of foreign lands wish to come to our country at their own expense and cast their lot with us and be of us, as near as possible (no foreigner can be an American at best), such ought to be welcome to our shores. But our country should not be the dumping ground for the world's worst element of mankind.—J. H. SMITH, *Smithfield*.

CHILD-LABOR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The child-labor law is good, so far as it goes, but I would be glad to have a compulsory law in connection with it. There are a number of children out of school in idleness, with no excuse for it, except that they and their parents seem to enjoy idleness. Give us a compulsory educational law, no undesirable immigrants, and we will soon have as good a State as there is in the Union.—G. T. BOYETTE, *Princeton*.

JONES COUNTY.

SHOULD ATTRACT CAPITAL.—I am heartily in accord with the child-labor law, but do not think it is strict enough. I do not think North Carolina needs any poor immigrants. I consider the Southern negro a much better laborer than any foreigner. I hope the present law for encouraging immigrants may encourage those with capital.—M. J. GREEN, *Whitford*.

VERY GOOD.—I think the child-labor law now operative in this State is very good. I do not think immigration would be a benefit to the wage-earners. I do not think we need immigrants; plenty of labor here if they would work.—J. W. MALLARD, *Trenton*.

LEE COUNTY.

EDUCATE AND PROTECT THE CHILDREN.—I am not living near any of the factories that employ child labor to any extent and am not posted on that question, but from what I have heard and read I think the laws should be very strict, and these executed. The great bane of the country is not executing the laws we have. The State certainly ought to protect its children and educate them. The protection of wage-earners and employers alike, is a large question, that calls for the best thought of our ablest lawyers and legislators, in framing such laws as will be just to both and such laws as will be executed. There is a disposition among our laboring class to "job" around here and there, paying no attention to contracts and promises, leaving whenever they choose, working for a few days or weeks here and there, and if one jumps a contract it will cost more, as the laws are now, to prosecute and bring him to justice than it is worth. It is a serious question and deserves our best thought and legislation. If we could have our choice of immigrants would prefer any good, moral protestants. There is plenty of room for them and plenty of land to buy or rent for those able to do so, also plenty of work for those who will work and behave themselves.—GEORGE WILLCOX, *Carbonton*.

ENGLISH, IRISH AND DUTCH.—I think our child-labor law is good. I like it, but think it would be better if the age was fifteen years, as a child at that age would be more able to stand exposure. I think wages are too high for farm work, for the price of produce. We have lots of good land to rent or for sale. The wage-earner is going from one place to another and is not saving his wages. I think it would be better for them if they would settle down and buy homes and go to improving them. Then they will have something when old age comes and for their descendants, and that would give those who have it for sale a demand for their land, and would be a means of building up our country. If our lands were improved it would be a source of revenue. I think it would be well for us if we could get a good class of immigrants. If we could attract English, Irish or Dutch, I think they would suit us better, as we have some of those with us and they are good workers, good citizens and are willing to be law-abiding. I hope we can get a good number of this class.—J. R. BRIGHT, *Sanford*.

LENOIR COUNTY.

OPPOSES CREDIT SYSTEM.—I think the less child-labor law you have the better. I think the parent should make his or her own rules or laws for their own children. They have much more interest in them than does the State. Could say very much more on this subject. You may carry the child to school by law, but you cannot make him learn. I am not opposed to education. As to wage-earners, will say, in my opinion, the credit system does more harm than good. The average wage-earner will not work if he can get supplies for credit. After he makes his arrangements for supplies he then goes to town or fishing instead of to work. Necessity is the only thing that will make the average wage-earner work, and work is the only thing that will benefit him.

There are always some exceptions. We need good immigrants or none. We need small farmers from the North or Northwest, who will work and build up the country. We have plenty of dead-beats already.—E. P. LOFTIN, *Kinston*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE RESPECTED.—A good law is not worth much if the authorities are lax in the enforcement of it. The child-labor law is good. I think it needs strengthening and more rigid enforcement. One great need of wage-earners is more considerate treatment by their employers. They need to be treated more like men and women and less like mules. The more I learn of immigrants the less use I have for them. I think we get ten bad ones to one good one, and I think we had better rid ourselves of them altogether.—THOMAS F. CORNWELL, *Lincolnton*.

MCDOWELL COUNTY.

WANTS FARMERS.—If we have any immigrants at all we need Dutch, or at least a good class of farming people with good morals.—J. N. YELTON, *Bridge-water*.

ECONOMY OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.—The child-labor law is all that could be desired. A law to keep children in school until of age to work in cotton mills, especially where schools are provided in cotton-mill towns, is one of first importance. In regard to the wage-earner, impress upon him, by every means possible, the importance of saving a part of his wages as the only way to better his condition.—J. C. CRAWFORD, *Sugar Hill*.

MACON COUNTY.

ENOUGH TO MEET THE DEMANDS.—Relative to child labor, children under sixteen years of age should only be allowed to work on farms; they should be kept in school at least one-third of their time. I hardly know what would be best for the wage-earners. I am opposed to immigration. It seems to me that we have people enough of our own to meet all the demands.—J. M. KEENER, *Scroll*.

SUGGESTS LABOR LAW.—I think the child-labor law now operative in this State is very good. I believe the wage-earner would be very much benefited if there was a law passed requiring him to stand to his contract. He would then be enabled to make better contracts with his employer at better wages, for the employer would know that the contract would be fulfilled. As it now is, if a man hires another for a stated time he does not know whether he will fulfill his contract or not. As to immigrants, we do not need any of any kind.—N. L. BARNARD, *Franklin*.

SHOULD TAKE PRIDE IN FARM WORK.—We have no factories in this mountain section of the State and therefore child labor does not bother us, but manufacturers should be restricted about working poor little children. As to wage-earners, they have a fair chance and a square deal in this part of the State. They get money for work, and then it is with them to save or waste their money. In regard to immigrants, we need none in this part of the country. All that is needed in this part of the State is for our own people to go to work on the farms and quit having such hatred for farm work. It is not any harder than most of the public work. Let people go to work with as much pride and interest on the farms as a merchant or man of any vocation, and this will solve the immigration question.—J. A. PARRISH, *Franklin*.

CHILDREN ON THE FARM.—The child-labor law does not affect us people in this county. We have no cotton mills, etc. The children of this county, who work at all, are those living out in the country, and they only work on the farm while they are not in school. As to wage-earners, upon the whole they are prosperous. A great many of them own no lands, but at the same time own milk cows, horses, hogs and, in a great many cases, make very nearly all of the bread and meat they use, and in nearly all cases wear good, comfortable clothing. At the same time there are some worthless fellows in this county as well as other counties. In my opinion, the wage-earners of Western North Carolina need more encouragement, and it would possibly be beneficial to them. As to immigration, in this county we only need such people to come among us as are good, law-abiding, moral, high-toned, intelligent and Christian people. Such people are welcome to come among us and they will always be treated with kindness and given a cordial welcome.—W. J. WEST, *West's Mills*.

MADISON COUNTY.

IMMIGRATION NOT RELIABLE.—The present child-labor law is very good and should not be changed materially. But in connection with it I think a mild compulsory school law would be a blessing to many children who are not sent to school, but who are allowed to roam the country at will. Such a law would be of great benefit to such children, as they will never be educated unless the parents are compelled, by law, to send them to school. That which would benefit the wage-earners most is a higher regard for their promises and obligations to their employers and to have more interest in their welfare and prosperity. This would, in most cases, not only advance their moral condition, but secure for them much better chances for financial advancement. If there could be a law passed to prohibit labor agents visiting from one mill to another, praising the advantages of the mill without telling its disadvantages, I think it would be of some benefit to the wage-earner. As to immigration, it is not at all desirable with our people here, as it is calculated to reduce the price of labor. We have plenty of boys here to do all kinds of labor. That is the reason our boys go to the West to get better wages.—D. P. DAVIS, *Spring Creek*.

MARTIN COUNTY.

UGHT TO LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—I think the present child-labor law, if enforced, amply protects the child and should give general satisfaction. As for the wage-earners, they get ample pay. The only thing to benefit them would be a law to make them work instead of idling their time away. The more wages they get the fewer days the majority of them work. As for immigration, I, for one, do not think we need it, especially in the eastern portion of the State. It will pay better to let our land rest every other year and raise a plenty for home consumption, and then plant those that pay best for money crops. In our section we plant cotton, tobacco, peanuts and potatoes, and, as I stated before, if the Southern States would only plant half as much cotton and tobacco, which would take only half as much labor, they would receive just as much money for their crops. The Southern States have been improving rapidly for the last few years, and we have done it without any immigrants. The New England States, where so many immigrants are pouring in daily, are getting in bad shape, and if the Southern States will keep them out we will still be in a prosperous condition. In certain sections they may think they need laborers, but when they get the worthless and degraded immigrants, such as generally come over here, and have to raise their children among them, they will say we ought to have let well enough alone.—M. W. BALLARD, *Williamston*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

WANT LABORERS WHO LOVE WORK.—We should have a compulsory school law. I do not think that children under sixteen years old should be allowed on public works. They should have the benefit of public schools until that age. Many a useful character has been denied advantages by parents. So many good farmers, who lived well on the farms, have moved to the towns to find, as they say, employment for their children, then sit down themselves and do nothing. We want good people who will be agreeable. We would like to have a class of immigrants who love work better than most of those who have come. If we can find such, I say let them come. No objection whatever to having more good people among us. If they flock to the towns and cities and sell goods for a living keep them away. We do not need anarchists and hoboes.—W. S. PHARR, *Charlotte*.

PLENTY OF ROOM.—The child-labor law now operative is a good one. But around the mills are some large families who are pushed up to make a living, and so they do not send their children to school. Now, as to immigration, we have plenty of room for immigrants of the better class; people who are willing to work for fair wages, and especially people who would make good citizens; people who run their own farms and will do things.—W. M. LONG, *Charlotte*.

TENANT SYSTEM DISCUSSED.—The child-labor law is a good one, as it refers especially to factories. I, being a farmer, am opposed to the tenant or share-crop system, but it is the best we can do under the present dilapidated system of negro labor. If you hire them for wages they do not mind leaving you in a busy season. They also leave their crops. We cannot keep up the fertility of our soil under tenant system.—JAMES A. WILSON, *Huntersville*.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

MORAL TRAINING.—This section is not in need of immigrants. The need of the laboring people is better education, religious and moral training.—R. M. BURLESON, *Plumtree*.

MODEL FARMING PEOPLE.—Our people, especially the laboring class, need education more than anything, in our county. I do not know much about child labor, as we have no cotton mills in our county, but think that the present law is a good one. We do not favor immigration here. We have plenty of our native people to do their own work on the farms. I would say that the most desirable immigrants would be something like the Waldensians, those at Valdese, in Burke County. They are model farming people and good citizens.—R. L. WISEMAN, *Ingalls*.

WORKING FAIRLY WELL.—As to the child-labor law in this State, in my opinion it is working fairly well. Children should be kept out of the factories as much as possible and be put in school. Let the parents support the children, not the children support the parents. In my opinion the wage-earners would be benefited by having a school taught so many hours during the night for the older men and women, and then the question of christianizing them should be closely observed. The thing to do is to enforce the compulsory school law. I am in favor of immigration in North Carolina, but for the sake of the present inhabitants give us a better class than we are having in this part of the State. I consider well-bred, educated, Christian immigrants would be an advantage to the State. Let us be careful and look well to the future before we advocate immigration. Education is the hope of our grand old State. Brighter minds of both young and old cannot be produced out of old North Carolina.—GEORGE M. YOUNG, *Red Hill*.

CHILDREN OF TENDER AGE SHOULD NOT BE EMPLOYED.—Children under the age of twenty-one years should not be employed at all during that portion of the year when the public schools are in session, nor should children of a tender age be employed at any time, especially in the cotton and woolen mills.—M. D. WILSON, *Bakersville*.

WANTS THE BETTER CLASS ONLY.—I do not think children under fifteen years of age ought to work in cotton factories, as it injures their health and deprives them of the advantages of an education. In regard to immigration, unless a better class than the Italians, Hungarians or Swedes, I am opposed to all.—J. P. THOMPSON, *Spear*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SELF-MADE MEN.—The child-labor law has put the fathers and mothers to work, while before this time they would lie around idle. So it is all right. Wage-earners need to be instructed by their employers what they ought to do to become honest, reliable and how to save their earnings. When a man hires a hand he wants him to be reliable, and if the hireling is reliable he can trust him and help him when he is in need. I have worked for wages fourteen

years and have plenty to eat and wear, and I have always had plenty of work to do. I have mason tools, carpenter tools, etc. I can turn my hand to any of these, and have more calls than I can fill. So I beg the wage-earner to equip himself for at least two trades. Then he will always find a price sufficient to support his family and have some left. I was cast out on the world at six years of age, without father or mother to care for me, and no friends to take me in, so my life has been one of battles; but I had for my motto "Truth," and whatsoever I promised I have always fulfilled. So, truth will triumph. As I look back over my life I cannot understand how I secured as much education as I did. I never went to school more than fourteen or fifteen months in my life, but my determination was to always be ahead of my classmates.—G. W. McQUEEN, *Troy*.

MOORE COUNTY.

"CRIPPLE THE MILL BEFORE KILLING THE CHILD."—In regard to child-labor laws in this State, let us not repeal them, but hold to what we have until we get better. Cripple the cotton mill before killing the child. The wage-earners need to be punctual and take more interest in their employers' needs as to work, and then the employer should be prompt in paying the amount agreed upon.—W. E. PASCHAL, *Glendon*.

DO NOT NEED IMMIGRANTS.—I do not think children should be confined in cotton mills or anywhere else under fourteen or fifteen years of age. I think the wage-earners are doing fairly well. Good wages and regular work and good schools in reach of everybody. I am opposed to immigration. I think the country is settled thick enough now. I do not see how more people could be of advantage to those already here. If they were "any account" they would soon be in business for themselves. I have known this country some sixty years. There are several plantations now where there was one sixty years ago, and now that there are more people land is valued so much higher than it was sixty years ago.—A. A. RAY, *Carthage*.

THE WORKING KIND.—The child-labor law is all right, so far as the State law is concerned. The trouble is at home, where the law is not executed, and I fear it will not be carried out in the homes. The wage-earners need education and religious influence to make them honest laborers. We need the kind of immigration that will work.—C. W. POOLE, *Jackson Springs*.

NASH COUNTY.

THE TIME MERCHANT.—I have given my views on immigration fully. As to child labor, I am unprepared to give any correct idea of what would be best in that line. One thing I do think would be beneficial to the farmers in North Carolina, and that is to restrict the so-called merchants, who as a general thing, grow very wealthy by double profits on what they sell. Hope our lawmakers will take up this matter and devise some plan by which such enormous profits can be regulated for the better. The first thing the mer-

chant requires in the spring of the farmer is a mortgage upon all his crops of every description, and all household goods and stock of every kind, and afterwards sells that man or woman groceries at such prices as he well knows he cannot live at, nor pay for, and have anything left. It is one of the things that is getting our country people in bad shape, and it continues to grow worse each year.—D. S. RICE, *Castalia*.

LABOR BADLY NEEDED.—As to child labor, I am not posted as we have no factories in our section. We need labor badly here and I am willing to try immigrants, but do not know what kind are the most desirable.—GEORGE B. COOPER, *Hilliardston*.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WANTED—NEW BLOOD.—I think children should be brought up to work in a moderate way. It develops their muscles and makes them less awkward when they want to do something for themselves. In regard to immigrants, I think any of the white race of people from the farming districts would be all right. There are plenty of Europeans, just such as our parents were, who might be encouraged to come here, and it would help our race in a great many ways to introduce new blood.—D. G. WESTBROOK, *Wilmington*.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

THE CLASSES WHO COME.—Am not in favor of children under the age of fourteen working in mills, unless it is to support some family of whom he or she is the only means of making a living. In regard to immigration, I am not in favor of such a system, because those who are doing well are going to remain where they are, and those who would and do come are of such character that they degrade rather than uplift those with whom they come in contact.—G. H. PARKER, *George*.

ONslow COUNTY.

NEGROES, PROPERLY MANAGED, ALL RIGHT.—We have no factories in this county, therefore child labor is not discussed. The most needed thing with wage-earners is to teach them to faithfully perform the work they are employed to do, and thereby obtain favors from their employers. As for immigrants, I cannot speak intelligently of them, never having tried them. As farm laborers, I think negroes, when properly managed by a good boss, usually give satisfaction.—E. W. MURRILL, *Gum Branch*.

ORANGE COUNTY.

DO NOT MAKE SLAVES OF THE CHILDREN.—I am not informed on the child-labor law, but my opinion is that we need a law to prevent children under

fourteen years of age being made slaves of, when they ought to be in school, and I think that a good law ought to be passed for their protection. I do not favor immigration.—W. J. MILLER, *Rougemont*.

CHILD LABOR.—Keep all children in school or at work all the time. No loafing class needed. Employment is the best balance-wheel. We need immigrants for farming, sheep-raising, stock, dairy products, poultry, vegetables and small fruit, berries, etc. Cotton and tobacco is cultivated to the disadvantage of many things that we must have and should produce.—N. J. FREELAND, *Hillsboro*.

PAMLICO COUNTY.

CHILDREN HELP ON FARMS.—In our best families the women and children often turn out and help us house pease and cotton. I do not think we need immigrants of any kind. If we will send children to school as much as they ought to go and enforce the present law, I do not think many children will be hurt from work on the farms. Educate wage-earners in their several callings or business and it will improve their condition.—H. S. MAYO, *Mesic*.

PERSON COUNTY.

NO NEED OF IMMIGRATION.—I think the child-labor law is fairly good. I do not think we need any immigrants in North Carolina, that is, if the young men in our State will take the interest in farming that they ought to take.—THOMAS D. WOODY, *Bethel Hill*.

LAWS ARE ADEQUATE.—The child-labor law now operative in our State is adequate and needs no change. I think immigrants of any class would be detrimental to the advancement, growth and development of agriculture in our State. The A. and M. College is doing a great work for our State, teaching young men that farming is the most, laudable of all professions. The wage-earners are satisfied, they are more independent than the landowners; they are making money, out of debt and live well, enjoy the privileges of good schools, picnics and revival meetings in summer, and have concluded that the country and on the farm is the happiest life of all. We need a longer term of school. Educate the youth of our land and they will be prosperous, happy and content.—J. I. COLEMAN, *Hurdle Mills*.

PITT COUNTY.

THE SCUM NOT WANTED.—I have always been in favor of some law regulating child labor, and think our present law fills the bill. I do not know what to say in regard to immigration. If we could get a class of people who are willing to work and abide by our laws, and could get rid of the sorry negroes, then any class would be welcome. But if we must take the scum of Europe then we had better get along with our own labor.—J. W. SMITH, *Greenville*.

AS TO NIGHT WORK.—I do not think any child under fourteen should be allowed to work in cotton mills, and no female under sixteen should be allowed to work at night.—ALSTON GRIMES, *Grimesland*.

POLK COUNTY.

OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR.—I do not favor child labor. They should be educated while young and prepared for business, and then they are better prepared to enter life.—C. G. WALKER, *Bright*.

LABOR PROBLEM WITH FARMERS.—In my opinion small farms, improved, would solve the labor problem for the farmers. We need a compulsory school law. We have children in my district who will not go to school. We need a law that will compel parents to send them to school.—W. W. GIBBS, *Dimsdale*.

REPEAL HOMESTEAD LAW AND ATTRACT DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.—Am heartily in sympathy with the child-labor law and hope our officers will see that it is strictly enforced. As to helping the wage-earners by enacting a law, I do not see that it can be done, but I am thoroughly convinced that both employee and employer would be greatly benefitted by the repeal of all homestead laws. I am in favor of immigration, but would be very particular of the kind. We need good people, religious, law-abiding, with self-respect and respect for their fellow-men. We do not need socialists, anarchists and the scum of the whole world dumped in on us as it has been in the North.—J. I. BRANSCOM, *Landrum*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

PROMPTNESS IN PROMISES.—I favor compulsory education because so many parents are so careless about keeping their children in schools. I will say fifty per cent. of the children fail to attend school regularly because of parents' carelessness. The labor element needs to be taught to always be prompt and true in their promises; when they do this they can get what they need and want. I fail to see any immigrants in this section that are of much value. If we have immigrants let us have the very best that can be had.—S. E. COBLE, *Climax*.

CLASSES WHO USUALLY EMIGRATE.—I do not think foreign immigration is needed in Randolph County. I oppose it on the grounds that we do not get the best class of citizenship when men emigrate. It is generally a homeless class who do not care where they are—any old place is home to them. Such a class does not build up a country.—J. M. ALLEN, *Ashboro*.

ROBESON COUNTY.

OPPOSES THE TENANT SYSTEM.—The negro renter and share-cropper are doing our section of the State great injury. They have not the knowledge or the energy to farm successfully. When they get their "run," as they call it

(get some merchant to furnish them supplies to make cotton), they are satisfied for that year. They do not have anything to invest in the crop except their labor, and they find they can get enough to live on with less labor than by any other means. They go on repeating the same thing from year to year. They have no interest in improving the land. The merchant furnishes supplies at an exorbitant price, knowing that a large per cent. will not pay, but he expects to collect enough to get the cost and a profit, provided there is no great disaster to crops. This system breeds a worthless class of young negroes, who have not been trained to work, and it is from this class a large per cent. of our criminals come. It is this class of people who are driving our young men from the farms, as they do not care to labor with them or employ them as laborers. I do not think we need any great influx of immigrants. We do not need the transient kind, who do not expect to become owners of homes.—H. M. JOHN, *Lumber Bridge*.

SUFFICIENCY OF LABOR AT PRESENT.—I think the child-labor law fairly good as it is. As to immigration, we need a better class of labor. We have enough at present, but it would not be so if mills and factories were running on full time. The negro being of a disposition to idle and not responsive to higher wages, think we need much more labor in North Carolina to develop our lands, so we can spare our boys and girls from the farm more and put them in school.—E. L. ODUM, *Pembroke*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

EDUCATION THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.—I have had no experience with child labor. Children on the farms should have their minds and brains employed early in life, if we want the higher type of manhood. I want to say that I believe the one thing needful for the progress of North Carolina is education. I want no immigrants until the farmer can get better prices for his tobacco crop.—P. B. NEAL, *Madison*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

WANTS LOYAL CITIZENS.—I think the child-labor law all right for the present. Wage-earners need more energy and economy. I do not think there can be any law made to give them either. This is a good time for the wage-earner on the farm if he would hustle. Would favor a class of immigrants who would be good farmers and who would make good loyal citizens, such as the Germans or Irish. We do not need the Italian or any of his kind. We have too many of them already.—J. M. C. PENNINGER, *Woodleaf*.

SORRY TEACHERS AND SORRY SCHOOLS.—I think the child-labor law is working satisfactorily and giving general satisfaction. As to wage-earners, I think they are receiving good wages and as much as a farmer can afford to pay. It seems that the farmers have been paying very high farm-work prices heretofore, but were compelled to do so on account of scarcity of labor. As to immigration, I do not think it would benefit the farmers, as they do not like

farm work. I am in favor of anything that will advance the cause of education, and think the employment of the very best teachers will help. A good school teacher cannot afford to teach at the present prices, and by employing sorry teachers we have sorry schools.—WALTER BURRAGE, *Pool*.

LABORERS TOO PROSPEROUS.—At present about one-half of our laboring class is out of employment and wages are very unsteady; however, until the late financial depression wage-earners have not only set their own high prices, and few working hours per day, but have become more worthless than ever before. Few of the laborers will work more than three or four days a week; the majority of them work less than three days a week, and to get them to work extra hours is impossible. However, they could well afford to loaf half of their time or more, when receiving enormous wages. Laborers have been so trifling that contractors have brought labor with them for public work in order to get any satisfaction. We should have more laborers, so as to give competition, and compel the laboring whites to work more steady to make their living. Negro labor in Rowan County is a complete failure. So any class of immigrants would be acceptable; however, Germans, Austrians, Dutch or Waldensians would be desirable citizens. The few laborers who have remained on the farms are in better condition than any other class we have and can always get high prices, in ready cash, for their produce. We need more farmers and more manufacturers, and I believe we would be greatly benefited by any of the above class of immigrants.—WILLIAM A. HEDRICK, *Salisbury*.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

NEGRO PROBLEM UNSETTLED.—I think the present child-labor law is all right, if properly enforced. I think the proper authorities ought to see that it is enforced in the cotton mills of the State. I think that wage-earners should try to save a part of their earnings to buy homes of their own. I think people who own their own homes make better citizens than those who do not. I do not think we need immigrants unless we were rid of the negro race. The negro problem is the worst thing that confronts us now.—C. C. GOFORTH, Jr., *Union Mills*.

WISHES GERMAN SETTLERS HERE.—In regard to immigrants, we have acres of land in our county idle. I think if we had good German farmers to come and stay we would sell them off small farms and rent them our land to cultivate. This would stop them from going to the public works. This is my idea about farming. As for the negro, he is no good on the farm, when he lives near factories or towns. I think the child-labor law good. There ought to be a law to make all wage-earners send their children to school four months in the year, from six to eighteen years. They are very careless about this.—MARTIN S. BEAM, *Ellenboro*.

HUMANE AND SATISFACTORY.—The child-labor law as applied to factories is both humane and satisfactory. Its application secures to children a better physical, moral and mental development for future citizenship; and, at the same time, gives to employers a better class of workers. Wage-earners need

occasional holidays for rest and recreation, but I cannot see how they can be further regulated by statute. None but English-speaking immigrants are desirable, and even these in small numbers.—A. L. RUCKER, *Rutherfordton*.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

PITIFUL SIGHT.—I cannot find words to express my feelings concerning the child-labor law. I have had occasion for the last ten years to be thrown around mills in North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina, and it is a pitiful sight to see little children staying in the mills night and day, with pale faces, warped for life, and probably their fathers walking up and down the streets doing nothing to help earn a livelihood. I am in full sympathy with any law, and think it a good one, that is tending toward the preservation of the health of the young boys and girls of our country. A noted educator, who has traveled extensively over the world, said that he heard the purest English language spoken at Greensboro Normal and Industrial College by a North Carolina girl. So I am not in favor of much immigration, in as pure a State as we have, unless it is of the best.—JOHN R. MATTHEWS, *Huntley*.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

INTELLIGENT CLASS WOULD BE A BLESSING.—The child-labor law is very good if carried out. The wage-earners are in good condition. They receive larger wages, especially on the farms, than the owners of the farms are able to pay under existing circumstances. As to immigration, we need a good class of farm laborers, say Scotch or Germans. We do not need any poor foreign class of anarchists and such like. Give us a good, intelligent class of immigrants and they will be a blessing to us, otherwise they will be a curse.—W. T. WRIGHT, *Gibson*.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?—Child labor, prohibition and compulsory education are three things that will never be enforced if enacted into laws, especially the latter. Too much monarchy in these two subjects for a republican form of government.—A. S. McNEILL, *Gibson*.

STANLY COUNTY.

LAW NOT ENFORCED.—I favor immigrants who will make good farm laborers. We do not need an idle, worthless class. We have plenty of such people now in the colored race. I favor a compulsory school law for children under fourteen years of age. I think the present child-labor law a good one, if carried out, but that is not done at all times.—F. H. LILLY, *Norwood*.

PLOWING AND HOEING.—I think the present child-labor law is very satisfactory throughout the State. I do not think any improvement in that matter can be made. As to immigrants, I think we need those who do not think it a

disgrace to plow and hoe. Then we can have better schools in the country. Bring them from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and I think we will be content. The negro has been tried for forty years and they will not do unless you work them in squads and have a mean boss over them from morning until night.—C. A. RIDENHOUR, *Richfield*.

STOKES COUNTY.

TEACHING ECONOMY, ETC.—Conditions with agricultural classes are improving steadily. The panic has been a benefit towards teaching economy, and how to husband resources, and scarcity of labor has caused them to be more industrious, and there is less idleness and vice now than at any time previous in my knowledge. The system of farming has improved, and many who went to the factories and towns have returned and renters are more plentiful and doing better, with no danger yet of overproduction. The attendance at public schools is better, and the condition of the toiling masses are every way improved. Much credit is due to our State authorities for the various improvements. Farmers are on the upgrade and more contented than formerly. As to immigration, we are doing very well in this part of the State, and natives usually make better citizens if given a fair chance. We need a change in our National Government, which has been too much in favor of the moneyed classes against the toiling masses. Let us have Bryan for President and more economy in all the various branches of government.—J. G. H. MITCHELL, *Gideon*.

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS CLASS.—I think the child-labor law good. As to wage-earners, they are in good condition. The laborers have nearly all left the country and gone to the towns, but would come back if they could. They have been accustomed to big prices paid in town until they have to stay; cannot work for country people at a good, living price, when they can live cheaper and save some of their wages for a rainy day. We can accommodate some immigrants, but wish a class of industrious, sober people.—W. G. SLATE, *Mizpah*.

LIKES THE LAW.—In our county we are not so much concerned about the child-labor law, as we have no factories in which this class are worked. However, I like the law as it applies to other sections. It is cruel and unfair to the children to put them in factories under twelve years of age and thus deprive them of the development they should have, both of mind and body. Doubtless a great many have been ruined in this way. As to wage-earners, I think their opportunities are very good now, especially on the farm. Indeed, the farmers cannot afford to pay the prices of labor at present, yet they must do so or do without the work. The wage-earners need to put in full time and then take proper care of their wages. By these means they might soon get homes of their own. As to immigration, I think it would be much better if our own people could be induced to work more and do better service than to bring in a foreign population, who would know so little about our government and might give us a great deal of trouble in future years. My advice would be to move slowly and very cautiously in this matter.—P. OLIVER, *King*.

BEST FOR THE CHILD.—I think it best to put a child in school, and, if you can't do that, put him to work. I don't think we need immigration in this country.—J. WESLEY MOREFIELD, *Sandy Ridge*.

SURRY COUNTY.

NOT PRAYING FOR IT.—The question of child labor is giving us little or no trouble in Surry. We are satisfied with the present law. Renters need, as a rule, better houses to live in. Then the landlord needs a thrifty get-up-and-move class of renters. The wage-earners on the farm are almost a thing of the past. Farmers can't pay laborers what they can get in the factories, shops, mines, etc. We are not praying for immigrants to be sent to Surry County. We have a few people here already we would be glad to export to some State that could utilize them.—W. M. CUNDIFF, *Siloam*.

NEED MORE LABOR.—I am not conversant with those industries using child labor, neither has this class of labor come under my notice at any time. Therefore, I do not feel that I am in a position to express an intelligent view on the subject. The same is true relative to immigration. I only know that we need more labor on the farm. I have always employed native labor on the farm with good results.—ALBERT CRISSMAN, *Siloam*.

IMMIGRANTS WOULD NOT BENEFIT THE FARMER.—I think our child-labor laws good if enforced, and all that we need for the present. The greatest need, not only of the wage-earner, but of every citizen in this part of the State, is better public roads. I cannot think immigrants of any class would benefit the farmer. They might the manufacturer. The price of what we sell is too low now compared with the price of articles we buy. Would not more labor make conditions worse? And then immigrants that are any good would soon buy land, own homes and be working in competition with us instead of for us. Every acre of land in North Carolina should either be in a high state of improvement or in timber. Our children will need it in a few years. Let us leave it to them rather than to foreigners—most likely of an undesirable class.—R. L. WOLFF, *Pinnacle*.

SWAIN COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS NOT NEEDED.—I don't think parents should have their children work in factories. Train them to work at home and send them to school. We don't need any immigrants from any foreign country unless there was more farming land here.—JOHN R. L. COLE, *Forney*.

SHOULD BE KEPT IN SCHOOL.—In regard to child-labor laws, I cannot express an opinion, as we have no factories to employ them, but think if we had the children ought to be kept in school.—S. B. GIBSON, *Swain*.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

NATIVE AMERICAN THE BEST.—I do not favor immigration, from the fact that I am fearful it will eventually destroy the peace and prosperity of this American Government. From the troubles we have with strikes, anarchists, etc., I think our population will increase fast enough to supply our demand. We had better make more pastures, raise more and better improved stock, take care of the timber lands, do better farming and wait for the increase of pure-blooded Americans.—E. B. CLAYTON, *Brevard*.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.—As to child labor, since we have no mills in my county where children are employed, I am not directly interested in the subject, and hence, have no views to offer. I am pleased to report that educational conditions are improving. Our school terms are longer, and teachers' salaries higher this year than ever before. Several districts in this county have voted a special tax to supplement the public schools. I do not think we are in need of any immigrants at present. In general we are getting along very well, financially, as well as otherwise.—A. L. LEDBETTER, *Penrose*.

CHILDREN IN THE MILLS.—I find no serious objection to the child-labor law in operation in our State. We have no public works in this county for children to work in, and a great many of our people go to the cotton mills of South Carolina, and work their children there, until they look more dead than alive, instead of keeping them at home, where they would be healthy. They ought to go to school and be educated so they would be strong in body and mind and useful in life. As to what would benefit wage-earners most, I can't say. They can't be bettered much anyway that I can see, without more demand and better wages; that might be brought about by the building up of enterprises in this and other western counties. As to immigration, I cannot see that we need them—even the best we would get. We would generally get the lower classes, for good citizens rarely ever care to leave their native country, and they would often come between our own people and the little employment offered them for a livelihood. Yet, if we could get some good people, enterprising and industrious, we might be benefited by them, but I think upon the whole we are better without them, at least in this part of the good Old North State.—WILLIAM C. RAY, *Pisgah Forest*.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

MORE SCHOOLS AND LESS LABOR.—We have very little child labor in our county. I favor more schools and less labor for the children. Wage-earners are too extravagant and do not save up for a rainy day. Should have more light on that line. This county is not in much need of immigrants.—J. B. COMES, *Columbia*.

UNION COUNTY.

NOT IN FAVOR OF THEM.—I am satisfied as to the child-labor law, unless we could have compulsory education. If we had compulsory education then I

would like a change in the law. As to immigrants, I am not in favor of them unless we could have a good grade of people who would become good citizens.—A. W. McMANUS, *Unionville*.

FOREIGN LABOR NOT DESIRED.—My opinion has not changed for the last two years in regard to child-labor laws in this State. I believe in protecting the children, raise them to work, and send them to school. They work and go to school in this section of the county four months in the year. Wage-earners receive a fair price for their labor and would live independently if they would stick to their work. It is his fault if he does not get remuneration for his work. Punctuality and honesty are lacking in a great many cases. We are getting along fairly well with our labor. Immigrants are not wanted. There is no desire on the part of the landowners for foreigners.—I. C. LANEY, *Monroe*.

VANCE COUNTY.

SHOULD MAKE NO CHANGE.—The present child-labor law is acceptable to both the manufacturers and people who are affected by it, and no change should be made. The State should make no effort to encourage immigration. We should save our resources for the future.—THOMAS TAYLOR, *Townsville*.

WAKE COUNTY.

SAYS WAGES ARE TOO HIGH.—As to child labor, I know but little about it. To confine a child to hard tasks is hurtful. As for the wage-earners, cut them down to half of what they now get and you solve the problem, and the country will have all the good labor it wants. The higher the wages the less they will work. Everybody wants him and nobody gets him but two days to the week, and that by persuasion and promises on your part. The farm is going to the dogs. If you bring in every nation they will catch the American excitement and be dissatisfied with their pay. I say cut wages from president down to the day-worker and you solve the problem.—C. P. POWELL, *Garner*.

WARREN COUNTY.

COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS.—I think if we could get good immigrants with means to settle the colonies it would be well. We have such a colony settled on the lands formerly owned by the late Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, who are doing well. They came here from Germany some fifteen years ago and paid cash for their lands, cut the large farms up into small homes, are industrious, good farmers, good citizens, and are improving their farms and making money. They have their churches and schools and have become a valuable element in our community. The colony is a few miles from Ridgeway and Manson, on the Seaboard Railroad, along the line between Vance and Warren counties.—W. W. WHITE, *Manson*.

STOP THE PRACTICE.—I believe in raising children to know how to work, but am opposed to hiring them out as slaves to the factories, as some parents do, and I hope our present law will be enforced so as to stop this practice. I think we ought to have a compulsory school law and have the children at school instead of working to support a father who spends his time at the corner grocery, whose whole duty is to whittle on goods boxes. I am not prepared to help you out on the question of immigration. I think it ought to be carefully looked into before they are brought here. I understand that a colony has been established near Ridgeway for some years and that they are a sober and industrious and law-abiding people, but they labor only for themselves, and they need to hire some labor to help conduct their farms. I think what we want is a man that you can hire to go into the field and plow for you like the negro used to do.—C. D. THARRINGTON, *Creek*.

THINKS HIGH WAGES HURTFUL.—The present child-labor law is sufficient, according to my opinion. Wage-earners need only to work and they will need nothing further as to law protection. It seems to be the prevailing idea with our people that the higher wages we pay labor, and we have only negroes, the less they work. It is also generally thought that the supply houses are, to a great extent, to be blamed for the deterioration of our labor. A sorry negro can go to a supply house and get anything that he wants, from a little meat and meal to a fine horse and buggy.—JONAS C. WILLIAMS, *Inez*.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ECONOMY FOR WAGE-EARNERS.—I do not know much about child labor. I think the law fairly good. Economy would be a good thing for wage-earners. I would not favor any immigration other than what would be good socially as well as industrially. I don't think we need anything else. I believe in a continued higher standard among our people and oppose anything with a tendency to lower the standard.—F. R. JOHNSTON, *Plymouth*.

WATAUGA COUNTY.

TOBACCO AND INTOXICANTS.—The child-labor law is satisfactory to me, though I believe that children should be taught to work as well as to go to school. I hold that wage-earners would be benefited if they could be persuaded to discontinue the use of tobacco and intoxicants. I favor restricted immigration, and the class most desirable here, whether they be native or foreign, is industrious, sober, reliable men and women, who will take an interest in the upbuilding of this "Land of the Sky."—L. N. PERKINS, *Boone*.

WORK HELPS THE CHILD.—In regard to child labor, a certain amount of labor on the farm only helps to develop healthy children. Believing, from observation, for more than sixty years, that it is not only not unhealthy, but actually of inestimable benefit to the building up of good healthy minds and

bodies. Observation has also taught me that it is useless to send children to school more than six to eight months per year for the first sixteen years of their lives. If then the other four or six months can be utilized by occupation upon the farm good results usually follow. Therefore, I do not feel that we need longer terms of school, but better attendance, which I verily think can only be secured by a properly restricted compulsory school law. The wage-earners would be much benefited if they could be induced to continue work, but unfortunately they usually only continue to work while a pressing need is upon them. We have very little knowledge of the different classes of immigrants, so are unable to form an opinion specifically.—H. A. DAVIS, *Moretz*.

WAYNE COUNTY.

PLENTY OF LABOR.—I am not in favor of immigration. We have plenty of labor, if we only could control it, and we can easily do so by organization. Each farmer should plant only what he can tend himself, and house it himself. And if we make but little we will get more for it, and then we can get a little work done at a living price without begging the loafer to work for us and pay him two prices.—G. F. PEELE, *Pikeville*.

FARM THE BEST PLACE.—We have never had any immigrants in this part of the county, and I am not in favor of any, unless they are good farm-workers, such as we could associate with in our schools. The best farm labor we have ever had is the old-time negro. We could manage to get some good work out of the young race of negroes if we could manage to keep them out of the towns. As to child labor, I think on the farm is the best place to raise a child. Parents should teach their children to love and appreciate this noble and honored occupation.—BARNES AYCOCK, *Fremont*.

WILKES COUNTY.

PLEASED WITH IT.—I am well pleased with the child-labor laws operative in this State. I would be pleased to know that it is carried out. The children need protection, both mentally and physically. As to wage-earners of this section, they can and do get plenty of work. If they would be more economical they could soon be independent. Immigration: The Scotch have proven to be successful farmers in this county. I am in favor of any moral and industrious people coming to North Carolina.—I. M. CROUCH, *Moravian Falls*.

HAS NOT STUDIED THE QUESTION.—I favor child labor on the farm, from the fact that it is beneficial to the child if worked in moderation. And also in many ways they are quite a deal of help. Of course I do not favor the rough way of working children as a lot of them are treated, but light work is much better for a child than loafing, or getting into something that would be harmful instead of beneficial. I do not know what would be best for the wage-earner. As to immigration, I cannot say I favor it at all. I fear it is not the

best thing for our State at large. I believe if our country was worked up to the standard which it should be kept at, that we do not need immigrants very much anyway. People have never learned to work to their best advantages yet. And as to the class of immigrants, I do not care to make any suggestions, because I have not made a study of that. But I will say right here we do not need any more negroes in our country. Ready to join hands as a helper for any good cause to the benefit of our grand old State.—J. F. MOORE, *Poors Knob*.

WILSON COUNTY.

GO SLOW ON IMMIGRATION.—I am not posted on our child-labor law, and therefore cannot express an intelligent opinion on it. I am in favor of a compulsory educational law, and believe that we should not only enact such a law, but that it should be rigidly enforced. I think we should go slow on the immigration question unless we can get men of character and industry who would assist in the agricultural development of our State. Better have none than the ignorant class said to be flooding some sections of our country.—H. E. THOMPSON, *Stantonsburg*.

BETTER EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.—As to the needs of wage-earners, there are so many thing that they need that it is hard to say just what would be best, but I should say give them better educational advantages, better homes to live in, advise with them how to prepare and cook their food in a better manner, and, especially, demand that they make their surroundings more cleanly and sanitary. We would like to have a few of the better class of farm laborers from Mother Europe, those who know how to care for live stock and understand somewhat the advanced methods of agriculture as practiced in their own countries.—W. F. WOODARD, *Wilson*.

PRESENT LAW ALL RIGHT.—The child-labor problem is too much for me, but I am thinking it is hard to improve upon the present law, as it might work a hardship. If we had the class of immigrants that would work in the field it would be beneficial, but if we continue to get immigrants who want to peddle, then become merchants, restaurateurs, bankers, etc., we best let the immigrant problem alone. Shut our doors, for the class we seem to get are suckers to us, and not for us.—H. M. ROWE, *Black Creek*.

FARMERS STUDYING MORE.—Farmers are studying their business. I do not think we need immigration, for the farmer has gone to studying his business more and is doing better. Most farmers send their children to school.—J. R. WILLIAMSON, *Wilson*.

WAGE-EARNERS WELL PROVIDED FOR.—In my opinion the child-labor law, now operative in this State, is a good law, and if obeyed it will be a great benefit to the children of the State, both as to health and educational advantages. As to wage-earners, generally, I think they are about as well provided for as any class of our people could expect to be, who have to labor for their living. In my opinion it will be a sad day for this Southland of ours when all classes

of foreigners are permitted to flood our section as they do some portions of our country. We are growing and progressing about as rapidly as safety will permit, as far as questionable citizenship is concerned.—J. T. REVELL, *Keney*.

YADKIN COUNTY.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT.—I think the child-labor law, now operative in this State, is good enough for the present. As to wage-earners, I do not feel competent to advise. As to immigrants, we don't need any in our county. We have no cotton mills, and we need no labor only on the farm, and there is plenty of labor for that, and good wages is paid all who can be induced to work. Don't want any immigrants in old Yadkin.—W. L. MACY, *Yadkinville*.

SEVERAL THINGS NEEDED.—As regards the needs of our county, would say, first of all, we need a railroad worse than anything else at present. Then we need more public works, a better road system, also better public schools, better teachers and a better system in general. As regards the laborer, his condition is good. If he will work he can be independent.—E. J. EATON, *Yadkinville*.

"ALL FIX."—In regard to child labor, it seems to be a hard problem, as children should not be confined too much. And on the other side they are going to do something, and, if left entirely to themselves most likely they will do wrong. I do not see that much restriction is necessary as to age. But there are places where children are worked too hard, and, perhaps, confined too long. I think this is more important than the age, while some families are dependent upon their children for support, not even able to clothe them to go to school. These children can usually find work at some price and in good company, and if started in early they are likely to acquire the habits of their associates. In regard to wage-earners, the only thing I can suggest is for them to go to work. Some of the farm labor has worked in mills or shops, and on ten hours, and have an idea that they should only be away from home ten hours. And then some are like Moses' Negro, "All Fix." It seems that a young man who wants to go to work goes West, "where they do work," and those who want an easy time stay in North Carolina, hunt jobs for only a few days at a time, for those who employ labor will hire them out of another man's field, and this is what causes labor to be so changeable and unreliable. In regard to immigration, I think we will be better off without immigration of any kind, as farm hands, perhaps miners, stonecutters and similar work would justify them, but at a higher price than our people get, set their own price, and virtually keep our people from learning the most profitable trade.—JOHN A. MARTIN, *East Bend*.

LITTLE EXPERIENCE WITH CHILD LABOR.—I am inclined to think the child-labor laws should be maintained, though we have, in this immediate section, but little experience with child labor. Think if laborers would have a higher regard for their contracts and stick to a bargain when made, would greatly increase their facilities, and both parties would be in a better shape in the end. As my experience is so limited as to immigration, will leave this matter for some one more worthy to suggest.—J. A. TURNER, *Williams*.

YANCEY COUNTY.

How Do We Know?—I do not know that I can make any suggestion that would be of value. If the wage-earners would stop living above their income they would do better. As to the immigrant question, I don't know what to say. If we could get a good class it would pay, I guess, but how do we know until we try them? And after we get them here how are we to get rid of them if they prove to be worthless? The better thing for the farmer to do is to sow some grass and raise more stock. Then cut out tending the land so much.—JAMES J. FERGUSON, *Swiss*.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF THE TRADES.

During the first three-quarters of the year 1907 the wage-earners made more rapid progress perhaps than for any similar period in the history of the State. There was a persistent demand for all kinds of labor, and wages soared far above the usual scale. The summary published in last year's report presented an accurate idea of conditions prior to the "industrial depression" which affected the people during the closing months, resulting in a reduction of wages in nearly every line of industrial development, trade and profession, and diminishing greatly the apparent need for the services of the working classes that had existed only a few months previous. Many industrial plants began running on "short time," in addition to which thousands of laborers were compelled to accept a reduction of wages. Especially was this true regarding operatives in textile institutions, and resulted in an abandonment, by large numbers, of the mill village and a return to the rural communities.

The information furnished the department indicates a material and general reduction of wages during the year 1908, as will be seen by a comparison of the summary appearing in this volume with the facts set forth in chapter 2 of the departmental report for 1907. The average wages of the various trades have been involved and wage-earners throughout the State became discouraged. More thorough organization and a better understanding between representatives of all the trades should be encouraged.

The moral and educational conditions of the wage-earners throughout the State show an improvement that should be most pleasing.

TABLE No. 1—*Showing Wages, Highest and Lowest, etc.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages.				
		Per Day.	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid.	Lowest Paid.
Barber.....	no.....	\$ 1.00	yes.....	no.....	\$ 1.00	\$.75
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	4.00	.25
do.....	no.....	.75	.....	decreased.....	1.00	.25
do.....	no.....	.....	.....	no.....	.....	.....
do.....	yes.....	2.25	yes.....	no.....	.....	.....
do.....	no.....	.....	yes.....	increased.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith.....	no.....	1.50	yes.....	no.....	2.50	1.15
do.....	no.....	2.00	.....	no.....	2.50	1.25
do.....	no.....	2.10	yes.....	increased.....	2.10	1.10
do.....	no.....	.....	.....	decreased.....	.....	.....
do.....	no.....	2.25	no.....	decreased.....	3.00	1.50
do.....	no.....	1.50	no.....	decreased.....	2.00	1.00
Brickmason.....	yes.....	3.50	yes.....	no.....	4.00	1.50
Cabinet-maker.....	no.....	2.25	yes.....	decreased.....	2.75	1.50
Carpenter.....	no.....	1.50	yes.....	decreased.....	1.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.50	yes.....	decreased.....	2.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	no.....	2.50	1.50
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	2.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	2.00	1.00
do.....	no.....	1.25	yes.....	decreased.....	2.00	.75
do.....	no.....	1.00	no.....	decreased.....	1.25	.70
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	3.00	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.50	yes.....	decreased.....	3.00	1.00
do.....	no.....	1.50	yes.....	no.....	2.00	1.25
do.....	no.....	1.35	yes.....	increased.....	2.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	3.00	1.25
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	2.00	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	increased.....	2.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	1.50	yes.....	decreased.....	2.50	1.25
Contractor.....	no.....	2.00	.....	decreased.....	3.00	.75
Iron-moulder.....	yes.....	2.50	yes.....	no.....	2.75	2.50
Machinist.....	no.....	3.00	no.....	decreased.....	3.00	2.00
do.....	yes.....	2.50	yes.....	no.....	2.50	2.00
Miner.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	decreased.....	2.50	2.00
Moulder.....	no.....	2.25	yes.....	decreased.....	2.50	2.00
Painter.....	no.....	1.75	yes.....	no.....	2.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	2.00	yes.....	no.....	3.00	1.00

TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages.				
		Per Day.	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid.	Lowest Paid.
Painter	no.....	\$ 2.00	yes.....	no.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.25
do.....	no.....	2.50	yes.....	no.....	2.50	1.50
Printer.....	no.....	2.25	yes.....	no.....	4.00	1.00
Salesman.....	no.....	1.65	yes.....	decreased.....	2.00	1.00
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Cloth inspector.....	no.....	1.00	yes.....	decreased.....	1.00	.....
Foreman.....	no.....	1.50	yes.....	decreased.....	1.50	.80
Superintendent.....	no.....	.....	yes.....	increased.....	.....	.....
Warper.....	yes.....	1.25	no.....	no.....	1.25	1.00
Wheelwright.....	no.....	1.25	yes.....	no.....	1.50	1.00
do.....	no.....	3.00	yes.....	increased.....	3.00	1.00

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Working Conditions, Cost of Living, etc.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Over- time?	Cost of Living In- creased or Decreased?
Barber.....	month.....	monthly.....	monthly.....	yes....	no....	increased.
do.....	month.....	monthly.....	weekly.....	yes....	yes....	no.
do.....			weekly.....			no.
do.....		daily.....	weekly.....	yes....	no....	increased.
do.....			weekly.....	yes....	yes....	increased.
Blacksmith.....	day.....	monthly.....	weekly.....	yes....	yes....	no.
do.....						increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	no....	increased.
do.....			weekly.....			no.
do.....		weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	yes....	increased.
do.....	day.....	monthly.....	weekly.....	no....	yes....	no.
Brickmason.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
Cabinet-maker.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
Carpenter.....	day.....	monthly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....			no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	daily.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	no.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....		no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	no.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
do.....	month.....	monthly.....	monthly.....	yes....	yes....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	yes....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	no.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	yes....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
Contractor.....						no.
Iron-moulder.....	day.....	semi-monthly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	increased.
Machinist.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	yes....	increased.
do.....	day.....	monthly.....	monthly.....	no....	no....	no.
Miner.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	no....	no.
Moulder.....	day.....	weekly.....	monthly.....	no....	no....	no.
Painter.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	yes....	no....	increased.
do.....				no....	no....	increased.
do.....	day.....	weekly.....	weekly.....	no....	yes....	increased.

TABLE NO. 2—*Continued.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Over- time?	Cost of Living In- creased or Decreased?
Painter	day	weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Printer	week	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Salesman	month	monthly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
Cloth inspector	day	semi-monthly	semi-monthly	yes	no	no.
Foreman	month	monthly	weekly	no	no	decreased.
Superintendent	year	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Warper	week	weekly	weekly	no	yes	increased.
Wheelright	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
do	week	weekly	monthly	no	no	no.

TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Hours, Per Cent. Read and Write, etc.*

Trade.	Hours.			Per Cent. Read and Write.		Number Engaged in Trade in Community.
	No. Constitute Day's Work.	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journey-men.	Apprentices	
Barber.....	10	10	no.....	50	-----	2
do.....	10	8	yes.....	90	-----	15
do.....	-----	10	yes.....	75	-----	2
do.....	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	1
do.....	14	12	yes.....	60	50	30
do.....	9	9	yes.....	100	-----	8
Blacksmith.....	12	8	yes.....	90	-----	13
do.....	10	10	no.....	100	-----	-----
do.....	10	10	yes.....	100	-----	6
do.....	10	10	no.....	-----	-----	1
do.....	10	10	yes.....	90	75	5
do.....	10	9	yes.....	90	85	15
Brickmason.....	9	9	yes.....	80	-----	20
Cabinet-maker.....	10	8	yes.....	75	50	150
Carpenter.....	10	9	yes.....	90	90	10
do.....	10	9	yes.....	75	-----	6
do.....	10	9	yes.....	90	-----	14
do.....	10	10	yes.....	75	75	20
do.....	10	8	yes.....	100	-----	75
do.....	10	9	yes.....	80	80	20
do.....	10	10	yes.....	95	100	-----
do.....	10	8	yes.....	75	75	4
do.....	10	8	yes.....	90	99	15
do.....	10	10	yes.....	80	-----	-----
do.....	10	10	yes.....	90	75	28
do.....	10	10	yes.....	90	90	9
do.....	10	8	no.....	95	90	100
do.....	10	10	no.....	90	-----	60
do.....	10	10	yes.....	75	50	75
Contractor.....	10	9	yes.....	100	100	10
Iron-moulder.....	10	8	yes.....	95	100	35
Machinist.....	10	8	yes.....	100	100	-----
do.....	10	8	yes.....	100	100	75
Miner.....	10	8	yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Moulder.....	10	9	yes.....	95	-----	10

TABLE NO. 3—Continued.

Trade.	Hours.			Per Cent. Read and Write.		Number Engaged in Trade in Community.
	No. Constitute Day's Work.	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journey-men.	Apprentices.	
Painter.....	10	8	yes.....	100	100	8
do.....	10	8	yes.....	30	30	18
do.....	9	8	yes.....	75	90	20
do.....	10	10	yes.....	90	-----	6
Printer.....	8	8	yes.....	100	100	100
Salesman.....	12	10	no.....	100	-----	40
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Cloth inspector.....	11	9	yes.....	67	-----	-----
Foreman.....	10	9	yes.....	90	-----	5
Superintendent.....	10	10	yes.....	-----	-----	20
Warper.....	11	10	yes.....	10	-----	4
Wheelright.....	10	10	yes.....	100	95	2
do.....	10	9	yes.....	90	-----	12

TABLE NO. 4—*Apprentices, Financial and Educational Condition, etc.*

Trade.	Apprentices.			Financial Condition of Trade.	Improving in Education?	Favor Immigration?
	Age Enter Trade.	Proportion to Journeymen.	Years Should Serve.			
Barber.....	18	-----	3	medium.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18	-----	1	good.....	no.....	no.
do.....	15	-----	-----	medium.....	yes.....	yes.
do.....	18	-----	4	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	17	-----	3	medium.....	yes.....	yes.
do.....	18	-----	4	good.....	yes.....	no.
Blacksmith.....	10	-----	-----	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16	1 to 3	4	bad.....	no.....	yes.
do.....	19	1 to 2	3	medium.....	no.....	no.
do.....	17	-----	-----	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18	-----	4	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18	-----	1	good.....	yes.....	no.
Brickmason.....	16	1 to 2	5	medium.....	no.....	no.
Cabinet-maker.....	18	-----	3	bad.....	yes.....	no.
Carpenter.....	21	1 to 4	8	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	21	-----	-----	bad.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16	-----	3	medium.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16	1 to 4	3	medium.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	15	-----	2	bad.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16	-----	4	good.....	yes.....	-----
do.....	18	1 to 2	3	medium.....	yes.....	yes.
do.....	16	1 to 4	4	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16	1 to 3	3	medium.....	yes.....	yes.
do.....	-----	-----	2	poor.....	yes.....	-----
do.....	18	-----	5	poor.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18	1 to 2	3	good.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18	1 to 4	2	medium.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18	-----	5	medium.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16	1 to 10	3	bad.....	yes.....	no.
Contractor.....	14	1 to 3	4	good.....	yes.....	no
Iron-moulder.....	17	1 to 7	4	good.....	yes.....	no
Machinist.....	16	-----	4	bad.....	no.....	no.
do.....	17	1 to 5	4	medium.....	yes.....	yes.
Miner.....	14	1 to 8	5	good.....	yes.....	no.
Moulder.....	16	1 to 8	4	good.....	yes.....	no.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices.			Financial Condition of Trade.	Improving in Education?	Favor Immigration?
	Age Enter Trade.	Proportion to Journeymen.	Years Should Serve.			
Painter.....	17		3	medium....	yes.....	no.
do.....	15	1 to 2	3	bad.....	yes.....	no.
do.....	17	1 to 3	3	medium....	yes.....	no.
do.....	16		3	good.....	yes.....	no.
Printer.....			4	good.....	no.....	-----
Salesman.....	18			good.....	yes.....	no.
Cloth inspector.....	18		1	-----	yes.....	no.
Foreman.....	18		4	bad.....	no.....	no.
Superintendent.....				medium....	yes.....	yes.
Warper.....	18		5	-----	yes.....	no.
Wheelright.....				medium....	yes.....	no.
do.....	18		4	poor.....	yes.....	no.

SUMMARY.

The average wages of the different trades are as follows: Barber, \$1.50; blacksmith, \$1.87; brickmason, \$3.50; cabinet-maker, \$2.25; carpenter, \$1.80; contractor, \$2; iron moulder, \$2.50; machinist, \$2.75; miner, \$2; moulder, \$2.25; painter, \$2.06; printer, \$2.25; salesman, \$1.65; textile worker, \$1.25; wheelwright, \$2.13.

Seventy-nine per cent. are paid cash in full, eleven per cent. part in cash and ten per cent. do not answer question.

Fifty-one per cent. report increase in wages, twelve per cent. decrease, and thirty-seven per cent. no change.

Sixty-two per cent. work by the day, seven per cent. by the week, eleven per cent. by the month, one per cent. by the year and nineteen per cent. do not answer question.

Fifty-four per cent. are paid weekly, nineteen per cent. monthly, five per cent. semimonthly, five per cent. daily and seventeen per cent. do not answer question.

Seventy-three per cent. favor weekly payment, thirteen per cent. monthly, one per cent. semimonthly and thirteen per cent. do not answer question.

Thirty-eight per cent. make full time, fifty-one per cent. part time and eleven per cent. do not answer question.

Twenty-eight per cent. work overtime, sixty-two per cent. do not work overtime and ten per cent. do not respond to question.

Sixty-four per cent. report cost of living increased, two per cent. decreased, twelve per cent. no change and two per cent. do not answer question.

Forty per cent. favor a ten-hour day, thirty-two per cent. an eight-hour day, twenty-six per cent. a nine-hour day and two per cent. a twelve-hour day.

Eighty-five per cent. favor fixing day's work by law, thirteen per cent. oppose it and two per cent. do not answer question.

The per cent. who read and write, by trades, is as follows: Barber, journeymen 75, apprentices 50; blacksmith, journeymen 97, apprentices 80; brickmason, journeymen, 80; cabinet-maker, journeymen 75, apprentices 50; carpenter, journeymen 86, apprentices 82; contractor, journeymen, 100; iron moulder, journeymen 95, apprentices 100; machinist, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; moulder, journeymen, 95; painter, journeymen 75, apprentices, 73;

salesmen, journeymen 100; printer, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; textile workers, journeymen, 56; wheelwright, journeymen 95, apprentices 95.

The age at which apprentices should enter trade is reported as follows:

Barber, 17; blacksmith, 16; brickmason, 16; cabinet-maker, 18; carpenter, 18; contractor, 14; iron moulder, 17; machinist, 16; miner, 14; moulder, 16; painter, 16; printer, 14; salesman, 18; textile worker, 18; wheelwright, 18.

The years an apprentice should serve in the different trades is reported as follows:

Barber, 3; blacksmith, 3; brickmason, 5; cabinet-maker, 3; carpenter, 3; contractor, 4; machinist, 4; miner, 5; moulder, 4; painter, 3; printer, 4; textile worker, 3; wheelwright, 4.

Thirty-eight per cent. report financial condition good, thirty-four per cent. medium, seven per cent. poor, seventeen per cent. bad and four per cent. do not report.

Eighty-five per cent. report improvement in education, fifteen per cent. no improvement.

Fifteen per cent. favor immigration, seventy-nine per cent. oppose it and six per cent. do not respond to inquiry.

LETTERS FROM WAGE-EARNERS.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

SHOULD BE PROTECTED IN EARLY YOUTH.—Keep the children in school to the age of fifteen or sixteen. Children should be taught to work, to be industrious, but not required to do hard work until sixteen or seventeen years of age; they should be kept in school. Do away with "immigration labor" and wages and labor will be better.—C. F. HARRIS, *Washington*.

BERTIE COUNTY.

IMMIGRATION OBJECTIONABLE.—I am in favor of the child-labor law. I think all wages should be paid in cash. I am not in favor of immigration in the South, where there is an abundance of colored labor. I think it would bring about rioting between the races. I think the colored man is working for less wages and is better content with them than any class of immigrants would be.—W. A. TURBYFILL, *Windsor*.

COLORED LABOR IN SOUTH.—In my opinion the child-labor law is all right, but it ought to be more rigidly enforced. A compulsory school law would help and better prepare children for life. First, it would make them better farmers and fit them for other avocations in life. We do not need immigration as the colored laborer understands the South.—AUGUSTUS ROBBINS, *Windsor*.

BURKE COUNTY.

NIGHT WORK OBJECTIONABLE.—I think child labor should be so regulated that they would not be permitted to work in cotton mills until sixteen years of age, and that ten hours should constitute a day's work. Night work ought to be prohibited until they are fully developed. It has done a great injury to the lives of many boys and girls, retarding their growth and preventing their education.—W. P. MABE, *Morganton*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

OPPOSED TO IMPORTED LABOR.—I will say that the child-labor law is all right as far as it goes, but they ought to be compelled to go to school four months every year until they are fourteen years old. We need no immigrants. Those who demand immigrants are wanting cheap labor. What would they have done with them this summer when mills were closing down and cutting wages, on account of not being able to sell their goods?—C. R. WHITE, *Concord*.

CARTERET COUNTY.

BETTER OFF WITHOUT IMMIGRATION.—I am opposed to immigration. I think we are all better off without it. I am not well enough posted to give any opinion about the law for children. At sixteen they are able to take care of themselves and understand how to work.—D. W. WHITEHURST, *Beaufort*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF LABOR.—Some of our laws relative to child labor are good. I think it is a great hardship to work little children in mills and deprive them of being out in the open air. They certainly should be in school. In giving my views in regard to immigration, I am not in favor of it, for the reason that good citizens are not likely to emigrate. I think there is plenty of labor in the United States. I do not think we would be benefited by any class of immigrants.—M. H. LOHR, *Hickory*.

CLAY COUNTY.

NEED OF WAGE-EARNERS.—The child-labor law is a very good and wise one. Wage-earners, in our county, should be better educated in their trades. I am opposed to immigration, except good, practical farmers, etc.—E. S. CURTIS, *Hayesville*.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

THE GERMAN PREFERABLE.—I think all children should be compelled to attend school between the ages of six and sixteen. No child should be employed in any mill or factory under the age of sixteen years. I am in favor of immigration. Would like to see immigrants, such as German, Scotch or English. Germans make the best barbers; so if we get German farmers here we might secure a good German barber.—CHARLES P. BARTLING, *New Bern*.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

"RIGHT THING IN THE END."—I am opposed to nearly all classes of immigrants. Most of them are ignorant and vicious. The child-labor law is all right, and I think it should be enforced. It may work hardships on a few families and especially on widows, but in the end it is the right thing for all concerned. Under the present conditions of the public schools there is no reason why every child should not have a fair education, and can, if they will only try a little. The negroes are gaining in education in this county and are a very well-behaved set, taken as a whole. I hardly think that we could afford to get rid of them.—F. M. HUNTER, *Lexington*.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES—BEST FARM LABOR.—I am not very well able to say much on child labor. Principally, all the child labor utilized in our section is used on the farm, during a few of the busiest spring and summer months, which, if properly managed, should not interfere with their education. Farm labor will no doubt give the child muscle and strength and make them stronger and healthier men and women than those confined in factories, where fresh air and sunshine is rarely enjoyed. I do not think that any boy or girl should be permitted to enter a factory until they have attained the age at which their characters are formed, and they are able to stand against all temptations and wicked influences surrounding them. I would be very slow to say that we need any immigrants. Still we should not object to good, moral, intelligent laborers. From what little has come under my observation I should suggest that the German and Scotch would be the most acceptable yet. I am of the opinion that if the negro would only do as he should and could do, he would be the best laborer the farmer could hire.—WESLEY YOUNG, *Rose Hill*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

AMERICANS MOST ACCEPTABLE.—I am opposed to immigration. Immigrants, as I see it, do us harm and do not benefit the manufacturer. There is nobody to take the place of the American laborer. They are here and ready, but for the sake of a few cents the manufacturers will give it to the foreigners, when we Americans ought to have it. In regard to the child-labor law, I think children should not be allowed to work in factories until fifteen years old.—JAMES C. LOWE, *East Durham*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

SHORTER DAY DESIRABLE.—The child-labor law is all right. For wage-earners, a shorter day's work would benefit us all, say an eight-hour day. If that was fixed by law working people would be in greater demand and the matter of wages would adjust itself. I think that would help considerably and give us time to read and learn something in this twentieth century. I am in favor of immigration. We need some new blood among us (of the better class, of course), say Scotch, English and Irish—the best people in the world, except ourselves. I do not want to say anything about other nations; if I cannot do them any good I do not want to do them any harm.—M. McRAE, *Rocky Mount*.

GASTON COUNTY.

OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR.—I think the child-labor law should be enforced, and no child should work in cotton mills under fourteen years of age.—H. O. CHILDRESS, *Gastonia*.

AS TO COMPETENT WORKMEN.—As to the child-labor law, I think it is all right, if it was enforced, but that is the trouble, it is not looked after close enough. In regard to wage-earners, I think it ought to be here like it is in some of the old countries, when a man starts in and learns one trade he should not be allowed to go to work at any other. Take the carpenters' trade, for instance: when there is a boom on and plenty of work, at good wages, then every fellow who can get enough money to buy a saw, hammer and square is a carpenter, whether he can use them or not; and in nine cases out of ten you may give them a square and tell them to lay off a piece of work and the only thing they can and know how to do is to lay the square down. Such as this injures the man who has worked hard to master his trade, and, in lots of cases, the man who has served his time at the trade and worked hard to master it, has to compete with these fellows who have been "fooling around" at something, and most of the time not much of anything, until wages are good and work plentiful, then he is a mechanic of the trade that there is the most money and least work in. I think there should be a law regulating this. Now, as to immigrants, I think the Germans or Bohemians would be acceptable to my trade. They are very good, peaceable people, or, at least, those that I have seen of them seem to be very peaceful. They are the best immigrants that could be brought here; they work and do not seem to mind it. That, I think, is what we want. The negroes have become so worthless they do not want to work at all, and will not work over three or four days in a week, and you have to beg them to do that.—GEORGE T. COX, *Gastonia*.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED.—I am not prepared to express any intelligent opinion on the child-labor question. As to immigration, I am unalterably opposed to it. I am afraid that at the present rate that immigrants are flooding our country they will give us trouble in the future.—C. W. LINDSAY, *Smithfield*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

DISAPPROVES OF CHILD LABOR.—I do not approve of child labor, especially in mills.—G. M. HAYNES, *Lincolnton*.

MADISON COUNTY.

DOES NOT FAVOR EITHER.—I do not favor child labor. Think children should be in school. Neither do I favor immigration.—D. A. ROBERSON, *Hot Springs*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS ALL RIGHT.—I think that the child-labor law is all right, as a lot of indolent people live off of their children's wages and loaf around the streets and other places to keep from work. I think more immigrants would be all right, that is, judging from those over here now. They attend to their business, and it is very seldom you see them in court or any other trouble.—J. S. OWEN, *Charlotte*.

IMMIGRANTS NOT NEEDED HERE.—The child-labor law is good. If it was enforced I think it would be better. The wage-earners are doing very well at present. Of course there is room for improvement, but how and when I am not able to say. We do not need immigrants at all in our neighborhood.—J. E. TORRENCE, *Davidson*.

ONslow COUNTY.

IMPORTANT DUTY OF PARENTS.—I am not very well posted on the child-labor law, but think children under fourteen years old should not be confined in factories. Of course they should be taught to work at home, when not in school, which is the most important of all. Parents should not neglect sending their children to school; if they do, then I favor a compulsory law. I am not in favor of immigration unless restricted. Such as we have is worthless. Germans, Scotch or Irish, I think, would make the best citizens.—F. M. STEPHENS, *Richlands*.

PAMLICO COUNTY.

KEEP CAPITAL AT HOME.—I am opposed to immigration, for the immigrant works cheaper. Let the money stay at home, for all immigrants, or most all, will send the money off. What we need is a law to compel every child to go to school from six to sixteen years of age, nine months every year, and then there is plenty of time for them to work for their own money.—JOHN W. MILLER, *Bayboro*.

PENDER COUNTY.

IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING A TRADE.—I am not very familiar with the workings of the child-labor law, therefore I am not prepared to give any accurate answer. But I would suggest that our children be kept in school from an early age until they were fourteen years old, then, if their parents are not able to "finish them up" with a classic education and some profession they ought to be sent to the A. and M. College, or some good training school, to learn a trade. Wage-earners should be more saving of their means and keep in closer touch with their employers' interests. In that way all concerned would be very much benefited. With an arbitrating board to adjust all differences between employer and employee we would get along better. Farming is the

"ground log" of all industries and enterprises, and North Carolina has tens of thousands of acres of uncultivated lands that could be transformed into a blooming paradise if we only had some one to develop it. Therefore we need a thrifty class of immigrants, such as Scotch, Irish, Swedes and Dutch, who are willing to till the soil for a living. Let our own sons and daughters fill the trades and professions in our State.—G. W. COLLINS, *Burgaw*.

PITT COUNTY.

OBJECTION TO FOREIGN LABOR.—The child-labor law is good. The little children who were kept at home all the time before the law was enacted now can read and write. It has helped them already and will help them more. There is one thing I believe would help the wage-earners of North Carolina, and that is to fix the laws so they cannot get any whiskey. I find that a large number of them drink up most of what they make. As to foreign immigration, I think it is objectionable. When they come they do not work; before long they cause trouble.—W. B. NOBLES, *Winterville*.

ROBESON COUNTY.

WANTS SHORTER HOURS, ETC.—In regard to child labor, I think the law is all right, with the exception that the age should be sixteen instead of twelve, and then the law should be enforced. Concerning wage-earners, I would say that wages ought to be fixed by law and the number of hours should be eight instead of ten. There should be a better law passed whereby we laborers could get pay without so much trouble. We do not need immigrants, but a certain class of them might be all right on the farm, as there is not much dependence in the negro race, but for my trade they would be a drawback instead of a help. We need better wages, and if foreigners were brought in they would decrease wages. I would say the best thing for us is to let them stay where they are.—E. B. PAUL, *Lumberton*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR.—In regard to child labor, I will say that I am in favor of compulsory education and that no child should be allowed to work over eight months in each year. I am not in favor of immigrants coming here. They are not educated to farm work, and there is no other employment here that cannot be done by our own folks.—B. FRANK REYNOLDS, *Madison*.

A NEW "TRUST."—The child-labor law in itself is all good except the sixty-six-hour clause, which should be changed to sixty hours, and until this is done there will be dissatisfaction among the laboring class of people. I think the matter should be put before our next Legislature, without fail, for ten hours

is long enough for anyone to work in a mill. I am not in favor of allowing immigrants to come over unless they have the best recommendations. I also think that as the State is taking so much interest in railroads and other corporations she should look after the cotton-mill trust, which meets at any time, cuts wages or shuts down mills without even consulting any of the operatives. W. A. MANLEY, *Spray*.

WATAUGA COUNTY.

APPRENTICESHIPS.—It seems that the child-labor law is very good. I do not see how it can be bettered just now. I think all mechanics should be required to serve an apprenticeship before setting out for themselves, for one of the troubles in the different mechanical trades is the sorry and indifferent kind of work that is done by poorly apprenticed mechanics of the different trades. As to immigration, I think we might be benefited by some from northern Europe, such as Irish, Scotch, English, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians of the better class. They "assimilate" to conditions more than any other class of immigrants. As to immigrants from the countries of southern Europe, Africa, Asia, the Japanese and Chinese, I do not see that we have any use for them. As to the Chinese and Japanese, we have no use for them, for they are a different race from us and hardly ever assimilate to our institutions. I think their coming here should be entirely prohibited, only as travelers and students. We already have the black peril on hand, and I regard it as a stupendous one, and if they come here we will eventually have the yellow peril to deal with, or our children will in time to come.—C. A. GRUBB, *Boone*.

WANTS "MEN WITH MONEY."—I am opposed to child labor in factories. I think light farm labor is beneficial for the development of mind and body, but should not deprive the child of school facilities. Wage-earners in this county have their own way, as we have no colored or foreign labor. The immigrants we need here are industrious men and women who will work for the development of the country, and we need men with money who are willing to develop the natural resources of the country.—MCD. WAGNER, *Meadow Creek*.

WILSON COUNTY.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—No child under fifteen years of age should work in any factory, but should be sent to school ten months in the year, from ten years of age to fifteen, and then not be allowed to work longer than eight hours a day. These things would prove beneficial to wage-earners; they should have employment with good wages and good houses to live in, with good sanitary improvements. As to immigration, we do not need it; we have plenty of people of our own to live in our State.—JOHN B. VICK, *Wilson*.

TIRED OF THE NEGRO.—Anything on earth to do away with the negro. He is almost worthless here.—G. T. PURVIS, *Wilson*.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

The number of returns used in this compilation is 555, and the averages taken from these representative industries afford an accurate idea of conditions prevailing throughout the State. While the prime object of this report is to ascertain the condition of wage-earners, the department is endeavoring to convey in addition thereto such information as will enable the public generally to obtain a reasonably accurate conception of the number and classes of factories now in operation in the State.

The returns of this year indicate an aggregate authorized capital of \$42,410,430 by five hundred of the 555 miscellaneous factories reporting; fifty-five do not report capital stock. The Old Fort Extract Works, as usual, reports as a branch of the United States Leather Company and represents only a part of the \$125,164,600 reported by that corporation. The aggregate of capital stock reported last year was \$42,085,790, exclusive of the plant at Old Fort; so that an increase of \$324,640 is recorded this year.

Of these, 385 report the use of steam power; eighty-six, electric; twenty-three, water; thirteen, gasoline; fourteen, steam and electric; two, steam and gasoline; two, steam and water; three, gas; seventeen, hand; and one, gasoline and electric power. The establishments reporting this feature, exclusive of the seventeen using hand power, show the employment of 114,092 horse power. Five hundred and fifty-one factories report the number of persons dependent upon them for a livelihood to be 92,220; four report that 8 hours constitute a day's work; fifteen, 9 hours; three, 9½ hours; 408, 10 hours; six, 10½ hours; forty-two, 11 hours; four, 10 to 12 hours; and seventy-two, 12 hours.

Twenty-two per cent. report increase of wages; 76 per cent. report no change; 2 per cent. do not report as to this. Sixty-nine per cent. of these establishments pay wages weekly, 10 per cent. pay monthly, 19 per cent. pay semi-monthly; 1 per cent. pay daily, and 1 per cent. by the piece.

Five hundred and forty-nine factories report 30,053 persons employed, against 30,991 last year—a decrease of 838. Highest wages per day, \$2.40—a decrease of seven cents per day since last report. Lowest wages per day, 96 cents. Eighty-five per cent. of adult employees read and write, and 89 per cent. of children. Eighty-three per cent. of the manufacturers answered that children under fourteen years of age should not work in factories, 8 per cent. answer in the affirmative, and 9 per cent. express no opinion. Eighty-two per cent. favor compulsory school law, 10 per cent. oppose it, and 8 per cent. do not answer the question.

TABLE NO. 1—*List of Miscellaneous Factories, Showing*

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Alamance.....	Burlington.....	Geo. W. Anthony Co.....	1904	\$ 25,000	George W. Anthony.....
do.....	do.....	Burlington Coffin Co.....	1889	43,500	J. L. Scott.....
do.....	do.....	Scott-Mebane Mfg. Co.....	1902	-----	H. W. Scott.....
do.....	Graham.....	Graham Ice Co.....	1905	25,000	J. B. Sleman, Jr.....
do.....	do.....	Graham Water and Electric Co.....	1905	100,000	J. B. Sleman, Jr.....
do†.....	do.....	Scott-Mebane Mfg. Co.....	1902	75,000	H. W. Scott.....
do†.....	do.....	Walker & McAdams.....	1899	25,000	H. C. Walker.....
do.....	Haw River.....	J. Thompson & Son.....	1897	5,000	J. Thompson.....
do.....	do.....	John A. Trolinger.....	1889	10,000	John A. Trolinger.....
do†.....	Mebane.....	Mebane Brick Co.....	1906	3,000	T. A. Corbin.....
do.....	Shetucket.....	Hub Mills.....	1907	4,500	L. D. Rippy.....
Alexander*.....	Taylorsville.....	Alspaugh Roller Mills.....	1890	3,000	U. L. Alspaugh.....
do.....	do.....	Everhart Lumber Co.....	1906	5,000	Lafayette Everhart.....
do.....	do.....	Taylorsville Milling Co.....	1902	3,650	C. P. Matheson.....
do*.....	Hiddenite.....	Davis Bros. Roller Mills.....	1898	10,000	R. L. Davis.....
Anson*.....	Wadesboro.....	Brick and Lumber Co.....	1905	5,000	W. T. Brasington.....
do*.....	do.....	Hargrave-Leak Mfg. Co.....	1901	40,000	W. K. Boggan.....
do†.....	do.....	*South Atlantic Oil Co.....	1906	1,000,000	Bright Williamson.....
Beaufort.....	Washington.....	Crystal Ice Co.....	1902	16,000	Dr. W. A. Blount.....
do.....	do.....	Eureka Lumber Co.....	1893	46,000	George T. Leach.....
do.....	do.....	Fowle Lumber Co.....	-----	-----	S. R. Fowle & Son.....
do.....	do.....	Havens Oil Co.....	1901	28,000	Jonathan Havens.....
do*.....	do.....	J. Havens' Mill.....	1901	50,000	J. Havens.....
do.....	do.....	Kugler Lumber Co.....	1890	23,000	Frank C. Kugler.....
do.....	do.....	Moore Lumber Co.....	1902	50,000	W. Clyde Hassell.....
do.....	do.....	Moss Planing Mills.....	1907	20,000	B. G. Moss.....
do.....	do.....	Standard Lumber Co.....	1906	25,000	J. B. Whitehurst.....
do†.....	do.....	*Pamlico Chemical Co.....	1907	75,000	J. F. Crowell.....
do†.....	Plymouth.....	Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co.....	1887	224,000	W. M. Whaley.....
do†.....	Leechville.....	*Wilkinson Lumber Co.....	1897	-----	W. H. Wilkinson.....
Bertie†.....	Aulander.....	*Duming Brick Co.....	1907	15,000	B. G. Williams.....
do*.....	Windsor.....	E. S. Dail's Shops.....	1874	8,000	E. S. Dail.....
Brunswick**.....	Town Creek.....	Town Creek R. R. and Lumber Co.....	1905	30,000	John F. McNair.....
Buncombe†.....	Asheville.....	*Asheville Ice and Coal Co.....	1890	100,000	George R. Collins.....
do*.....	do.....	Asheville Mica Co.....	-----	-----	Asheville Mica Co.....

*Not incorporated. **Closed down this year. †Same as last year.

Post Office, President, Owner or Manager, Capital Stock, etc.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. Days Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam.....	80	Doors, sash, blinds, lumber.....	306	10	160
...do.....	100	Coffins and caskets.....	300	10	175
...do.....	30	Overalls.....	300	11	460
...do.....	100	Ice.....	365	10	18
...do.....	175	Electric power.....	252	10	30
...do.....	35	Overalls.....	300	10	350
...do.....	40	Lumber.....	260	11	55
...do.....	20	Castings and general repairing.....	300	10	7
...do.....	40	Common brick.....	30	10	65
...do.....	60	Building brick.....	50	10	21
Water.....	40	Flour, meal, feed, etc.....	-----	10	4
...do.....	30	Flour, meal, feed.....	300	10	3
Steam.....	40	Pine lumber.....	200	10	30
...do.....	30	Flour and meal—high grade.....	300	10	9
Water.....	25	Flour, meal, feed, etc.....	312	10	10
Steam.....	35	Brick and lumber.....	200	10	60
Gasoline.....	5	Ladies' walking skirts, etc.....	280	10	150
Steam.....	150	Cotton-seed products.....	300	12	100
...do.....	150	Ice.....	210	12	56
...do.....	300	Lumber and wood products.....	300	11	1,500
...do.....	500	Pine lumber.....	200	11	750
...do.....	200	Bale and lint cotton, meal, etc.....	250	12	500
...do.....	100	Corn meal.....	250	12	100
...do.....	120	N. C. pine lumber, etc.....	250	10	200
...do.....	180	Lumber.....	250	10	66
...do.....	100	Lumber.....	207	10	105
...do.....	200	Lumber and ginning.....	200	10	75
...do.....	-----	Fertilizer.....	new	-----	-----
...do.....	1,000	Lumber.....	-----	10	1,200
...do.....	240	Pine lumber.....	250	10	10
...do.....	10	Building brick.....	150	10½	40
Gasoline.....	5	Buggies, farm carts, etc.....	313	10	15
Steam.....	280	Lumber, rough and dressed.....	50	11	225
Electric.....	150	Ice, flour, feed.....	300	12	45
...do.....	2	Mica.....	308	10	150

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Buncombe*	Asheville	Asheville Steam Laundry.	1904	\$ 35,000	R. J. Tighe
do	do	Asheville Supply and Foundry Co.	1895	14,600	D. S. Hildebrand
do	do	Storage Supply Co.	1906	75,000	D. C. Waddell, Jr.
do	do	Bean's Monumental Works.	1897	3,500	S. I. Bean
do	do	Cherokee Marble Works.	1904	10,000	W. H. Woodhury
do*	do	English Lumher Co.	1907	42,000	J. M. English
do	do	Asheville Tannery	1905	750,000	Chas. E. Rudd
do*	do	Wm. W. Jones	1891	10,000	Wm. W. Jones
do†	do	*Lambert-Murray Co.	1903	5,555	G. H. Lambert
do	do	Mountain City Steam Laundry.	1906	3,000	F. M. Weaver
do*	do	Swannanoa Laundry	1901	10,000	Carie N. Brown
do	do	Talcum Puff Co.	1903	25,000	J. S. Thomas
do*	do	Wheat Hearts Co.	1900	500	W. E. Collins
do	Biltmore	Swannanoa Ice Co.	1894	20,000	C. S. Reed
do*	Candler	Peoples Mills	1893	4,000	Wm. E. Cole
do	Weaverville	Weaverville Milling Co.			J. B. Lotspeich
do	Asheville	W. T. Weaver Power Co.	1904	200,000	W. T. Weaver
do	do	Moffitt Lumber Co.	1907	50,000	E. M. Moffitt
do†	do	Asheville Veneer Co.	1906	40,000	Geo. A. Murray
do†	Biltmore	*Biltmore Wood and Lumber Yard.	1900		G. W. Vanderhilt
do	do	Williams-Brownell Planing Mill Co.	1906	25,000	E. L. Gaston
do**	Swannanoa	Craggy Lumber Co.	1904	40,000	J. S. Bailey
do	do	Mt. Mitchell Lumber Co.	1906	10,000	Geo. H. Mell
Burke	Morganton	Catawba Valley Canning Co.	1906	16,000	J. A. Lackey
do	do	Blue Ridge Wagon Co.	1900	8,000	Blue Ridge Wagon Co.
do*	do	Burke Tanning Co.	1891		Burke Tanning Co.
do	do	Morganton Mfg. and Trading Co.	1891	30,000	John A. Dickson
do	do	Morganton Roller Mills	1894	7,000	W. G. Hogan
do	do	Morganton Handle Co.	1906	50,000	J. N. Payne
do*	do	Huffman & Mull	1897	5,000	Huffman & Mull
do*	Glen Alpine	Glen Alpine Milling Co.	1907	2,000	J. M. Brinkley
do*	do	J. D. Pitts	1880	5,000	J. D. Pitts
Caldwell	Lenoir	J. M. Bernhardt		75,000	J. M. Bernhardt
do	do	J. H. Coffey Wagon Co.	1906	20,000	H. T. Newland
do	do	Lenoir Mills	1895	10,000	O. P. Lutz

*Not incorporated.

**Closed down this year.

†Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam.....	35	Laundering.....	313	10	150
✓ Electric.....	20	General machinery, repairing, etc.....	310	10	54
Steam.....	300	Ice and cold storage.....	313	12	60
Hand.....		Monuments, tombstones, etc.....	300	10	12
do.....		Marble and granite.....	300	10	4
Steam.....	150	Dressed lumber and mouldings.....	286	9½	120
do.....	600	Tanned leather, sole and belting.....	310	10	1,000
do.....	50	Sash, blinds and doors.....	280	9	75
✓ Electric.....	25	Novelties.....	308	9	15
Steam.....	15	Laundering.....	310	10	50
✓ Electric.....	10	do.....	310	10	75
✓ do.....	2	Talcum powder.....	308	8	15
✓ do.....	1	Wheat hearts.....	150	12	6
Steam.....	120	Ice.....	135	12	12
Water.....	29	Flour, meal, feed.....	200	10	2
do.....	20	do.....	312	12	15
do.....	2,000	Electric power.....	365	8	36
Steam.....	40	Lumber, rough; hardwoods.....	100	10½	200
Electric.....	50	Hardwood veneers.....	250	10	180
do.....	50	Building material.....	305	10	36
Steam.....	150	Interior finish, moulding, etc.....	308	9½	90
do.....	200	Hardwood lumber.....	308	10	900
do.....	80	Planing mill products, etc.....		10	50
do.....	40	Canned goods.....	120	10	60
do.....	20	Spring vehicles, farm wagons.....	300	9	12
do.....	250	Leather.....	313	10	150
do.....	40	Dressed lumber, etc.....	150	10	100
do.....	30	Flour, meal, feed.....	200	12	7
do.....	40	Hickory handles, etc.....	150	10	40
do.....	80	Building material, doors, sash, etc.....	250	10	150
do.....	20	Flour, meal, etc.....	202	12	2
Steam and water ..	40	Flooring, ceiling, etc.....	251	11	9
Steam.....	125	Lumber and boxes.....	250	10	200
do.....	80	Farm and spring wagons.....	250	10	75
do.....	100	Flour, meal, etc.....	312	11	50

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Caldwell†	Lenoir	Lenoir Steam Laundry	1905	\$ 2,500	J. D. Matheson
do.	do.	Lenoir Veneer Co.	1905	40,000	W. H. Craddock
do.	do.	Lenoir Woodworking Co.	1905	7,500	Molton Triplett
do.	do.	Wilson Lumber Co.	1893	150,000	W. D. Russell
do.	do.	Dudley Lumber Co.	1906	40,000	D. A. Whisnant
do.	do.	Warlick & Whisnant Co.		5,000	D. H. Whisnant
do.	do.	Blue Ridge Bending Co.	1907	10,000	J. F. Rabb
do†	do.	Home Milling Co.	1907	10,000	J. W. Tolbert
do.	do.	Lenoir Buggy Co.	1906	6,000	L. H. Coffey
Cabarrus†	Concord	Blum Bros.	1877	20,000	Blum Bros.
do.	do.	R. A. Brown & Sons	1904		R. A. Brown
do†	do.	Cabarrus Roller Mills	1905	6,000	J. C. Lippard
do.	do.	Concord Foundry and Machine Works Co.	1907	50,000	W. R. Johnson
do*	do.	Concord Steam Laundry	1899		R. E. Ridenhour
do.	do.	Concord Milling Co.	1905	6,500	W. L. Buchanan
do.	do.	Kerr Bag Mfg. Co.			J. M. Odell
Carteret	Beaufort	Bell, Westbrook & Journey		25,000	B. J. Bell
do.	do.	Dey's Fish Factory	1881	20,000	C. P. Dey
do.	Morehead City	Carteret Ice, Transportation and Storage Co.	1898	15,000	C. S. Wallis
Catawba	Hickory	Latta & Martin Pump Co.	1897	50,000	J. A. Martin
do.	do.	Hickory Mfg. Co.	1890	24,000	A. A. Shuford
do.	do.	Hickory Flour Mill	1900	16,000	L. R. Whitener
do.	do.	Hickory Novelty Co.	1897	10,000	W. H. Westall
do*	do.	Hickory Tannery	1882	80,000	Charles H. Geitner
do.	do.	Hutton & Bourbonnais	1897	150,000	G. N. Hutton
do.	do.	Piedmont Wagon Co.	1882	200,000	G. H. Geitner
do†	do.	Piedmont Foundry and Machine Co.	1902	25,000	G. H. Cilley
do†	*Maiden	Maiden Milling and Mfg. Co.	1906	7,000	C. F. Williams
do.	Newton	Gaither Mfg. Co.	1903	85,000	J. A. Gaither
do.	do.	Newton Paper Box Co.	1907	5,000	D. J. Carpenter
do*	do.	Newton Roller Mills	1889	10,000	G. A. Warlick
do*	do.	North State Roller Mills	1878	10,000	J. G. Woodard
do.	Terrell	Terrell Milling Co.	1899	3,100	T. F. Cannon
Chatham†	Pittsboro	Chatham Cotton Oil Co.	1904	20,000	G. R. Pilkington
do.	Siler City	High Point Bending and Chair Co.	1904	8,000	S. H. Tomlinson

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year.

Continued.

Power	Number Horse-power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam	6	Laundrying	300	10	21
do.	55	Veneers	304	10	70
do.	70	Building material	250	10	70
do.	50	Boxes and building material	310	10	150
do.	100	Sash, doors, building material	300	10	125
do.	40	Picker sticks, etc.	300	10	50
do.	60	Bendings for wagons, etc.	250	10	60
do.	60	Flour, meal and bran	52	10	20
Gasoline	9	Buggies, one-horse wagons, etc.	175	10	12
Steam	20	Engines, sawmills, etc.	313	10	20
do.	75	Sash, doors, blinds, brick	260	10	100
do.	35	Flour, meal, etc.	310	10	15
do.	25	Engines, sawmills, etc.	313	10	10
do.	10	Laundrying	58	10	40
Electric	60	Flour, meal, feed	300	12	17
Steam	125	Finisher of bleached and colored cotton goods.	290	11	175
do.	20	Fish scrap and oil			15
do.	20	Fish scrap and oil	270	10	100
do.	80	Ice	275	12	20
do.	90	Pumps	308	10	20
do.	70	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	285	9½	200
do.	100	Flour, meal, etc.	300	12	20
do.	60	Building material, etc.	300	9 and 10	105
do.	75	Harness and saddle leather	300	10	100
do.	225	Lumber, boxes, moulding	288	10	280
do.	150	Farm wagons	275	10	250
do.	20	Castings, cylinders, tanks, etc.	300	10	50
do.	50	Flour, meal, feed, lumber	225	11	20
do.	35	Building material	250	10	60
Electric	10	Paper boxes	275	10	20
do.	75	Flour, meal, etc.	250	12	60
Steam	50	Flour, meal, etc.	308	12	17
do.	25	Flour, meal, etc.	180	10	8
do.	100	Cotton-seed products	150	12	75
do.	60	Bent chair stock	155	10	60

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Chatham-----	Goldston-----	Goldston Milling Co.-----	1906	\$ 10,000	W. L. Goldston-----
do†-----	*Durham-----	New Hope River Lumber Co.	1907	50,000	D. L. Helman-----
Cherokee-----	Andrews-----	Cherokee Tannin Extract Co.	1903	100,000	John H. Carter-----
do*-----	do-----	Mt. Vernon Tannery-----	1900	125,000	F. P. Cover & Sons-----
do-----	Murphy-----	Murphy Roller Mills-----	1902	4,000	R. M. Fain-----
Chowan-----	Edenton-----	Brown's Saw Mill-----		17,000	M. G. Brown-----
do-----	do-----	Edenton Ice and Cold Storage Co.	1901	20,400	E. R. Conger-----
Clay-----	Hayesville-----	Brooks & Penland-----		1,800	Brooks & Penland-----
Cleveland-----	Belwood-----	Gantt Harness Co.-----	1905	10,000	O. E. Ford-----
do-----	Kings Mountain--	Kings Mountain Cotton Oil Co.	1904	15,600	G. D. Hambricht-----
do*-----	do-----	W. A. Ware & Co.-----			W. A. Ware-----
do-----	Lattimore-----	Verner Oil Co.-----	1902	17,000	W. T. Carlton-----
do-----	Lawndale-----	Pearl Mills-----		4,000	Schenck & Cline-----
do*†-----	Shelby-----	Shelby Ice and Fuel Co.--	1906	15,000	C. C. Blanton-----
do-----	do-----	Shelby Branch So. Cotton Oil Co.	1900	40,000	S. T. Morgan-----
do-----	do-----	Shelby Foundry and Machine Shop.	1870	2,500	T. J. Babington-----
do-----	do-----	Shelby Woodworking Co.	1906	10,000	W. T. Carlton-----
do-----	do-----	Thompson-Branton Co. --	1905	10,000	W. H. Thompson-----
do-----	Kings Mountain--	Kings Mt. Lumber Co.---	1907	10,000	W. A. Ridenhour-----
do-----	Lattimore-----	Pink Mfg. Co.-----	1906	20,000	W. P. Gettys-----
do-----	Shelby-----	Shelby Machine Supply Co.	1907	100,000	Jno. W. Schenck-----
Columbus-----	Boardman-----	Butters Lumber Co.-----	1890	400,000	N. Thayer-----
do†-----	*Cronly-----	Acme Mfg. Co.-----	1884	200,000	William Latimer-----
do†-----	*Cerro Gordo-----	Williamson & Brown Land and Lumber Co.	1903	60,000	J. C. Williamson-----
do-----	Wanawish-----	The Council Tool Co.-----	1905	100,000	J. P. Council-----
Craven-----	Dover-----	Goldsboro Lumber Co.---	1889	100,000	W. A. Wimsatt-----
do-----	New Bern-----	Eastern Carolina Marble Works.	1882		J. K. Willis-----
do*-----	do-----	E. H. & J. A. Meadows Co.	1881	100,000	E. H. Meadows-----
do-----	do-----	New Bern Cot. Oil and Fert. Mills.	1898	75,000	C. L. Ives-----
do-----	do-----	New Bern Iron Works----	1905	24,000	E. H. Williams-----
do-----	do-----	The Pine Lumber Co.-----	1893	10,000	Freeman Hawk-----
do-----	Clarks-----	Clark's Lumber Co.-----	1907	31,000	H. C. McKeil-----
do-----	New Bern-----	Oaks Mfg. Co.-----	1906	50,000	Wm. B. Blades-----
do-----	Dover-----	Maxwell Bros. Lumber Co.			Maxwell Bros. Lumber Co.
do-----	do-----	West Lumber Co.-----		35,000	C. R. Johnson-----

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam	40	Flour, meal, feed	300	10	9
do	100	Lumber	new	10	105
do	625	Tannin extract	300	12	120
do	200	Heavy Texas sole leather	311	10	180
do	25	Flour and meal	104	10	3
do	160	Rough and dressed lumber	175	10	100
do	85	Ice	200	12	52
Water	12	Flour, meal, etc.	312	10	7
Steam and gasoline	15	Leather, harness, etc.	300	10	40
Steam	70	Cotton-seed products	125	12	50
Electric	40	Flour, meal, etc.	308	10	18
Steam	40	Crude cotton-seed oil	170	11	50
Water and gasoline	30	Meal, flour and feed	305	12	4
Steam	70	Ice and fuel	196	12	15
Electric	175	Cotton-seed meal, etc.	125	12	100
Steam	8	Plows, repairs, castings	300	10	12
do	50	Building material	313	10	50
do	35	Sash, doors, blinds, mantels	300	10	50
do	35	Building material	275	10	50
do	40	Jute bagging	150	10	20
Electric	22	Machinery and supplies	313	10	60
Steam	300	Rough and dressed lumber	293	11	1,500
do	250	Fertilizer		10	600
do	530	Lumber	260	11	200
do	25	Naval stores' tools	240	10	175
do	700	Lumber	200	11	800
Hand		Monuments, headstones, etc.	313	10	7
Steam	150	Fertilizer	300	10	150
Steam and electric	710	Cotton-seed products	200	10 to 12	150
Steam	30	Smokestacks, grate bars, etc.	312	10	50
do	650	Lumber	275	10	200
do	150	Lumber	200	10	100
Gas	25	Farm machinery, etc.	300	10	60
Steam	200	Dressed lumber	300	11	150
do	210	Shingles and lumber	230	10½	110

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Cumberland.....	Fayetteville.....	J. C. Bruton.....	1906	\$ 20,000	J. C. Bruton.....
do.....	do.....	Ashboro Lumber and Mfg. Co.....	1890	25,000	W. M. Rankin.....
do†.....	do.....	A. J. Bullard & Son.....	1903	4,000	A. J. Bullard.....
do.....	do.....	Carolina Machine Co.....	1890	10,000	C. S. Russell.....
do.....	do.....	Fayetteville Ice Mfg. Co.....	1901	50,000	A. E. Dixon.....
do.....	do.....	Fayetteville Lumber Mfg. Co.....	1901	15,000	Boone & Thair.....
do.....	do.....	Fayetteville Gas and Electric Co.....	1859	75,000	H. H. Carr, Receiver.
do.....	do.....	Fayetteville Planing Mill Co.....	1905	11,700	W. J. McDermid.....
do.....	do.....	Fayetteville Woodenware Co.....	1889	25,000	J. W. Hollingsworth.....
do.....	do.....	Kelly Suspender Co.....	1896	5,000	Frank H. Cotton.....
do†.....	do.....	*McNeill Milling Co.....	1800	5,000	J. D. McNeill.....
do.....	do.....	E. A. Poe Brick Co.....	1906	20,000	E. A. Poe.....
do.....	do.....	Star Lumber Co.....	1897	10,000	Chas. Ross.....
do.....	do.....	Street Ry. and Power Co.....	1906	100,000	W. D. McNeill.....
do*.....	do.....	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....			S. T. Morgan.....
do*.....	do.....	Ward Plow Works.....	1881	7,000	Thomas Ward.....
Davidson.....	Arnold.....	R. Everhart & Co.....	1890	23,000	R. Everhart Co.....
do.....	Fairmount.....	Yadkin Lumber Co.....	1902	2,000	J. W. Crowell.....
do.....	Lexington.....	Continental Blow Pipe Co.....	1906	3,000	W. H. Walker.....
do.....	do.....	Eagle Lumber Co.....	1903	2,300	S. W. Finch.....
do†.....	do.....	Lee Veneer Co.....	1906	15,000	J. T. Love.....
do.....	do.....	Lexington Ice and Fuel Co.....	1906	7,000	G. N. Gauss.....
do†.....	do.....	Lexington Roller Mill.....	1880	20,000	Grimes Bros.....
do.....	Denton.....	Hill & Daniel.....	1906	5,000	J. M. Daniel.....
do.....	do.....	Thomasville Spoke Works Co.....	1905	22,000	W. H. Diets.....
do.....	do.....	Roller Mills.....	1900	5,000	A. G. Morris.....
do.....	Lexington.....	Lexington Mirror Co.....	1906	15,000	W. H. Walker.....
do†.....	do.....	Lexington Upholstering Co.....	1903	5,000	L. J. Peacock.....
do.....	do.....	Model Mills.....	1897	12,000	W. G. Hinkle.....
do.....	do.....	Peacock Couch Co.....	1906	3,500	J. W. Crowell.....
do.....	do.....	Peerless Mattress Co.....	1901	2,500	C. A. Hunt, Jr.....
do†.....	do.....	Rothrock, Weaver & Co.....	1903	8,000	E. A. Rothrock.....
do*.....	do.....	Southern Metal Co.....	1906	10,000	Ellis W. Pough.....
do*.....	do.....	John A. Young.....	1898	2,000	J. A. Young.....
do.....	Linwood.....	Linwood Mfg. Co.....	1902	6,800	W. H. Phillips.....

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year. **Not in operation this year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam	100	Cross arms	200	10	200
...do.....	60	Dressed lumber, etc.	308	10	50
...do.....	60	Rough and dressed lumber	200	10	125
...do.....	15	General repair work	300	10	50
...do.....	250	Ice	150	12	40
...do.....	75	Berry crates, lumber, etc.	310	10	60
...do.....	10	Gas	365	12	20
...do.....	65	Lumber	150	10	150
...do.....	80	Pails and tubs	186	10	200
Hand		Suspenders, gents' hose supporters	300	9	30
Water	75	Flour, meal, feed	312	11	50
Steam	160	Brick	250	10	200
...do.....	50	Sash, doors, lumber, etc.	308	10	55
Gasoline	60	Power	365	12	21
Steam	225	Cotton-seed products	250	12	140
...do.....	20	Plows and general foundry work	200	10	24
...do.....	30	Plug tobacco	150	10	75
...do.....	25	Dimension stock furniture	250	10	100
Hand		Blow piping	313	10	15
Steam	40	Building material	250	10	20
...do.....	100	Veneers and panel	125	10	34
Electric	15	Ice and fuel	200	10	25
Steam	50	Higb-grade flour and meal	300	12	30
...do.....	45	Rough and dressed lumber	225	10	30
...do.....	80	Spokes and handles	271	10	125
...do.....	30	Flour and meal	300	10	10
Electric	20	Mirror plates	200	10	60
Hand		Upholstered furniture	313	10	90
Steam	40	Flour, meal and feed	312	12	20
Hand		Cedar box couches and bed lounges	150	10	24
...do.....		Marble and granite tombstones, etc.	300	10	15
...do.....		Mattresses—all grades	305	10	40
...do.....	9	Wagons, plows, repairs	300	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	35
Steam	25	Furniture trimmings, etc.	300	10	84
Gasoline	5	Wagons and repairs	300	10	12

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Davidson†	Snider.....	Snider Lumber Co.....	1905	\$ 2,000	J. W. Crowell.....
do.....	Thomasville.....	L. G. McKnight & Son....	1899		L. G. McKnight.....
do†.....	do.....	*Southern Lumber Co.....	1906	25,000	Southern Lumber Co.....
do†.....	do.....	*Thomasville Spoke Works Co.	1905	22,000	W. H. Diets.....
do†.....	do.....	Thomasville Roller Mills.....		1,200	M. E. Bishop & Son.....
do.....	do.....	Thomasville Veneer and Panel Co.	1903	3,000	R. L. Lambeth.....
do.....	do.....	Piedmont Marble and Granite Co.	1906	15,000	T. J. Rabe.....
do.....	do.....	Norfolk and Southern Junct. Planing Mill.	1907	20,000	J. R. Beck.....
do.....	Arnold.....	R. Everhart & Co.....	1891	23,000	R. Everhart.....
do†.....	Denton.....	*Denton Roller Mills.....	1900	6,000	Denton Roller Mills Co. .
Davie*	Mocksville.....	Mocksville Flour Mill.....	1893	10,000	L. G. Horne.....
do**.....	Cooleemee.....	Cooleeme Brick Co.....	1907	2,350	J. H. L. Price.....
Duplin*	Faison.....	Mallard Crate Factory....	1904	3,000	J. W. Mallard.....
do**.....	Rose Hill.....	Rose Hill Mfg. Co.	1904	5,000	Henry Fussell, Jr.....
do.....	Magnolia.....	Magnolia Mfg. Co.....	1901	3,500	H. E. Newberry.....
do†.....	Wallace.....	Wallace Brick and Tile Co.	1902	2,500	J. S. Westbrook.....
do.....	Warsaw.....	Warsaw Crate Factory....		10,000	Thomas B. Pierce.....
do†.....	do.....	Union Brick and Tile Co....	1907	13,200	J. R. McPhail.....
Durham.....	Durham.....	Carrington Lumber Co....	1905	46,000	W. T. Carrington.....
do.....	do.....	Belvin & Cheek.....	1904	10,000	Belvin & Cheek.....
do**.....	do.....	Durham Iron Works.....	1904	50,000	A. L. Phipps.....
do.....	do.....	Durham Traction Co.....	1901	500,000	R. H. Wright.....
do.....	E. Durham.....	A. W. Vickery & Co.....	1906	7,500	A. W. Vickery.....
do.....	Durham.....	Blackwell Durham Tobac-co Co.	1901	1,000,000	Percival S. Hill.....
do.....	do.....	W. Duke, Sons & Co., (Branch Amer. Tob. Co.)			J. B. Duke.....
do†.....	do.....	David E. Durham.....			David E. Durham.....
do.....	do.....	New Hoke River Lumber Co.	1907	51,000	D. L. Helman.....
do†.....	do*.....	S. F. New & Co.....		1,000	S. F. New.....
do.....	do.....	Smith Mfg. Co.....	1906	16,400	E. L. Smith.....
do.....	do.....	Whitney Washing Fluid Co.	1907	5,000	L. A. Whitted.....
Edgecombe.....	Tarboro.....	Consumers Cotton Oil Co.	1901	50,000	F. S. Royster.....
do.....	do.....	Royster Guano Co.....	1902	25,000	F. S. Royster.....
do.....	do.....	Tar River Oil Co.....	1888	10,680	Dr. L. L. Staton.....
do.....	Macesfield.....	Walton Brick Co.....	1908	14,100	C. B. Walton.....

*Not incorporated.

†Same as last year.

**Not in operation this year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam.....	60	Thin lumber and veneer.....	275	10	40
.....do.....	50	Building material, etc.....	150	10	45
Electric.....	15	Chair machinery.....	290	9	30
Steam.....	160	Building material.....	250	10	100
.....do.....	80	Spokes and handles.....	300	10	300
.....do.....	60	Flour, meal and feed.....	250	10	20
.....do.....	70	Dimension thin poplar timber.....	200	10	96
.....do.....	25	Plug tobacco.....	200	10	100
.....do.....	60	Building material.....	150	10	30
.....do.....	40	Flour, meal and feed.....	300	10	6
.....do.....	125	Flour, meal and feed.....	310	10	25
.....do.....	30	Brick.....	100	10	60
.....do.....	60	Fruit packages.....	200	10	50
.....do.....	30	Fruit packages and berry crates.....		10	
.....do.....	50	Berry crates, etc.....	300	12	500
.....do.....	25	Building brick.....	60	11	9
.....do.....	60	Packing fruits, etc.....	250	10	150
.....do.....	50	Machine brick.....	100	11	75
.....do.....	250	Building material.....	280	10	100
.....do.....	40	Brick.....	200	10	60
Electric.....	15	Job machinery.....	302	10	46
Electric and steam..	1,500	Power and ice.....	365	10 to 12	180
Steam.....	60	Hickory handles.....	134	10	40
Electric.....	275	Smoking tobacco.....	300	10	1,800
Electric and steam..	558	Granulated smoking tobacco.....	290	10	1,400
.....do.....		Five and ten-cent goods.....	300	8	9
Steam.....	100	Rough pine lumber.....	150	10	150
Hand.....		Cigars.....		8	9
Electric.....	7½	Overalls.....	300	9	60
Hand.....		Washing fluid.....	60		9
Steam.....	150	Cotton-seed products.....	250	12	75
.....do.....	100	Dry mixed fertilizers.....	200	10	125
.....do.....	125	Cotton-seed products, ginner.....	189	12	120
Steam.....	50	Building brick.....		10½	20

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Edgecombe	Pinetops	Pinetops Oil and Guano Co.	1903	\$125,000	W. J. Webb
Forsyth	Clemmons	Bower Mills	1899	4,500	Wm. E. Worley
do*	Kernersville	Roller Mills			Harmon & Reed
do*	Rural Hall	Eureka Burr Mills	1901	3,500	N. G. Westmoreland
do	do	Rural Hall Veneer Co.	1903	3,600	O. L. Williams
do	Winston-Salem	Cook-Lewis Ivory Co.	1899	7,000	W. B. Cook & Co.
do	do	Carolina Paper Box Co.	1908	25,000	S. C. Lynthacun
do†	do	Forsyth Roller Mills	1900	20,000	A. E. Holton
do	do	Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co.	1903	170,000	R. F. Jenkins
do	do	Miller Bros.	1900	15,000	W. T. Smith
do	do	Geo. E. Nissen & Co.	1834		George E. Nissen
do†	do	Shelton Box Co.			J. E. Shelton
do	do	Smith-Phillips Lumber Co.	1904	15,000	M. D. Smith
do	do	Southside Roller Mills			Privalt Co.
do	do	Spaeh Bros. Wagon Works			Privalt Co.
do	do	Winston Handle Co.	1903	8,300	H. A. Tatem
do†	do	*U. S. Veneering Co.	1905	170,000	P. H. Hanes
do	do	Winston Steam Laundry	1895	5,000	Shepherd Bros.
do	do	Bailey Brothers	1905	172,800	M. D. Bailey
do†	do	Brown-Williamson Tobacco Co.	1904	400,000	W. R. Leak
do	do	Carolina Cold Storage and Ice Co.	1906	30,100	F. S. Vernay
do	do	Lipfert-Scales Co.	1903	500,000	J. K. Norfleet
do	do	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	1899	7,525,000	R. J. Reynolds
do	do	Taylor Brothers			Taylor Brothers
do	do	Light and Fuel Co.		150,000	Wm. Mainland
Franklin	Louisburg	Allen's Saw Mill		4,000	T. K. Allen
Gaston†	Bessemer City	Schnapp Bottle Works	1907	2,500	J. J. George
do†	Gastonia	Gastonia Oil Mill			Edwin E. Cole
do	do	Page Co.		12,000	D. A. Page
do	Cherryville	Styers' Sash and Door Factory.	1890	3,000	W. J. T. Styers
Granville	Oxford	Taylor-Cannady Co.	1900	60,000	T. W. Winston
do*†	do	Turner Mfg. Co.	1901		L. B. Turner
do	Creedmoor	Creedmoor Brick and Lumber Co.	1907	3,000	F. E. Harris
do	Oxford	Southern Wheel Co.	1906	58,000	H. M. Shaw
Greene†	Snow Hill	Snow Hill Brick Yards		1,500	I. Herring

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam	60	Meal, hulls, oil	150	10	24
Gas	20	Flour, meal and feed	310	10 to 12	14
Steam	60	Flour, feed and ship stuff	312	10	18
do.	30	Flour, feed, meal, lumber	200	10	10
do.	50	Vencers	300	10	75
do.	10	Iron and brass castings	308	10	54
Electric	5	Paper boxes	60	10	100
Steam	75	Flour, meal, feed	300	11	33
Electric	85	Men's, women's and children's shoes	225	10	500
Steam	75	Sash, doors, building material	300	10	90
do.	100	Farin wagons, carts, etc.	300	10	500
do.	115	Tobacco boxes	300	11	90
do.	80	Lumber	287	10	30
do.	35	Flour, meal, etc.	300	10	12
do.	100	Wagons, carts, tobacco boxes	250	10	60
do.	50	Hickory handles	180	10	31
do.	125	Sliced veneering and quartered oak	150	10	150
do.	60	Laundering	310	10	34
do.	200	Plug and twist tobacco	308	10	500
Steam and electric	150	Chewing tobacco	301	10	830
Steam	65	Ice	313	12	69
do.	150	Plug and smoking tobacco	305	10	454
Steam and electric	605	Plug, twist and smoking tobacco	303	10	6,000
do.	150	Plug and twist chewing tobacco	300	10	135
Gas		Gas	365	10	60
Steam	40	Dressed lumber	200	10	30
		Bottled drinks			
Steam	120	Cotton oil and ginning products	200	10	60
do.	25	Doors, sash, etc.	308	10	90
do.	15	Sash, doors, blinds, windows	308	10	20
Electric		Pleasure vehicles	308	10	150
Steam	25	Tobacco boxes, etc.	300	10	21
do.	40	Brick and dressed lumber		10	54
do.	125	Vehicle wheels	308	10	200
do.	40	Brick	300	10	50

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Greene	Snow Hill	Jordan's Mill		\$	W. J. Jordan
do†	do	Dr. T. M. Jones	1906	1,500	Dr. T. M. Jones
do†	do	Tyson Mill		1,500	W. J. Jordan
Guilford*	Gibsonville	Gibsonville Roller Mill	1894	7,000	O. L. Huff
do*	Greensboro	Acme Mill Works	1896		L. M. Clymer
do	do	Brooks Mfg. Co.	1895	5,000	T. T. Brooks
do*	do	E. E. Bain			E. E. Bain
do	do	Columbia Steam Laundry Co.	1906	18,000	J. S. Wynne
do	do	Cape Fear Mfg. Co.	1895	30,000	J. A. Hodgin
do	do	Clymer Machine Co.	1905	10,000	L. M. Clymer
do	do	Guilford Lumber Co.	1881	53,000	C. A. Reynolds
do*	do	Glassecock Stove and Mfg. Co.	1906	15,000	G. T. Glassecock
do	do	Greensboro Boiler and Machine Co.	1905	45,000	R. A. Petty
do†	do	Greensboro Branch American Cigar Co.	1902		J. B. Cobb
do†	do	Greensboro Steam Laundry.		25,000	John M. Dick
do	do	Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.	1891	20,000	William E. Worth
do	do	Guilford Plaster and Cement Co.	1905	7,200	J. H. White
do	do	Hardwood Manufacturing Co.	1902	25,000	Neill Ellington
do	do	Hudson Overall Co.	1904	10,000	W. C. Tucker
do†	do	Kilpatrick Brick Co.	1905	50,000	J. C. Morris
do†	do	Johnson & Watson	1903	100,000	J. M. Hendrix
do*	do	Oettinger Buggy Co.	1906	10,000	E. M. & J. R. Oettinger
do	do	Pitts & Monroe	1899		Pitts & Monroe
do	do	Piedmont Lumber Co.	1905	10,000	E. C. Lassiter
do	do	Sergeant Manufacturing Co.	1888	20,000	B. E. Sergeant
do†	do	Shaw & McMath	1906	5,000	Shaw & McMath
do	do	Newman Machine Co.	1906	20,000	Geo. F. Newman
do	do	Wysong & Miles Co.	1903	100,000	O. C. Wysong
do†	High Point	J. Elwood Cox		100,000	J. Elwood Cox
do*	do	Dixie Milling Co.	1906	10,000	J. M. Hedrick
do*	do	A. L. Ellison & Sons	1902	12,000	Ellison & Sons
do*	do	S. H. Mendenhall & Co.			S. H. Mendenhall & Co.
do*	do	Hayworth Roll and Panel Co.	1906	10,000	D. S. Hayworth
do†	do	O. Arthur Kirkman Manufacturing Co.	1895	10,000	O. A. Kirkman
do*	do	High Point Electric Power Co.	1900	20,000	Col. W. S. Thompson

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Water.....	100	Meal and cotton ginning.....	308	10	3
Steam.....	40	.....	90	10	36
Water.....	40	Meal and cotton ginning.....	313	12	5
Steam.....	30	Flour, meal, etc.....	300	12	9
Electric.....	10	Flour mill roll repairs.....	310	10	20
Steam.....	25	Building lumber.....	300	10	50
do.....	70	Building material, lumber.....	300	10	85
do.....	65	Laundrying.....	312	10	140
do.....	100	Building material.....	310	10	300
Electric and gaso- line.....	25	Repairs.....	310	10	38
Steam.....	75	Building material.....	305	10	300
do.....	40	Stoves, wood splitters, etc.....	230	10	100
do.....	35	Boilers, engines, etc.....	310	10	48
Electric.....	22	Cigars.....	300	10	1,800
Steam.....	60	Laundrying.....	308	10 to 12	75
do.....	200	Ice.....	150	12	36
Electric.....	50	Hardwood plastering.....	308	10	50
Steam.....	80	Bank, store and office fixtures.....	300	10	200
Electric.....	10	Overalls and jackets.....	300	10	400
Steam.....	100	Brick.....	275	10	150
do.....	25	Men's shoes.....	300	10	300
Electric.....	5	Buggies and surreys.....	308	10	80
Steam.....	75	Dressed lumber.....	300	10	100
do.....	60	Building material.....	75	10	60
do.....	27	Sawmills.....	200	10	200
do.....	20	Lumber, etc.....	100	10	10
do.....	12	Woodworking machinery.....	312	10	75
do.....	45	Woodworking machinery.....	300	10	120
Steam and electric.....	250	Hardwood dimensions stock.....	300	10	1,500
Electric.....	60	Flour, meal and feed.....	308	10	3
Steam.....	40	Mantels and tables.....	300	10	50
Steam and gasoline.....	32	Shoes, harness, leather.....	300	10	30
Steam.....	50	Rolls, panels and tops.....	300	10	60
Electric.....	25	Bed springs, mattresses.....	300	10	50
do.....	500	Electricity.....	365	11	20

TABLE NO. 1—

County	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Guilford††	High Point	High Point Hub and Handle Co.		\$ 6,000	D. O. Cecil
do	do	High Point Milling Co.	1901	13,500	W. H. Ragan
do	do	High Point Buggy Co.	1901	25,000	J. Elwood Cox
do	do	High Point Showcase Works.		5,000	F. Gurley
do	do	High Point Pants Co.	1900	30,000	R. L. Pickett
do*	do	High Point Pipe and Foundry Co.	1905	30,000	Dr. J. Q. Adams
do	do	High Point Piano and Organ Co.	1905	20,000	J. K. Link
do	do	High Point Upholstering Co.			P. V. Kirkman
do*	do	High Point Overalls Co.	1899	12,200	J. H. Mills
do	do	High Point Veneer and Panel Co.	1902	125,000	J. A. Clinard
do†	do	High Point Roll and Panel Co.	1905	12,000	J. H. Mills
do	do	Hill Veneer Co.	1905	11,800	J. P. Redding
do	do	Barker Roller Mills			H. H. Barker
do	do	Peerless Machine Works	1899	8,000	W. D. Burgess
do	do	Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	1896	100,000	W. D. Harterpec
do	do	Rankin Coffin and Casket Co.	1902	18,000	J. J. Welsh
do†	do	Snow Basket Co.			P. V. Kirkman
do†	do	Southern Car Co.	1903	67,000	E. A. Snow
do†	do	Snow Lumber Co.	1886	100,000	R. F. Dalton
do	do	Standard Mirror Co.	1901	60,000	Frank McKnight
do†	do	North Carolina Wheel Co.	1903	20,000	G. H. Briggs
do	Jamestown	Johnson Bros. & Co.	1896	3,500	J. H. Smith
do†	Julian	Julian Milling Co.	1896	5,300	W. D. Hardin
do	Greensboro	Greensboro Mfg. and Coal Co.	1906	50,000	W. E. Hockett
do	High Point	High Point Central Foundry and Machine Co.	1908	50,000	E. W. McClane
do	do	High Point Planing Mills Co.	1907	8,000	Robt. Laughlin
Halifax	Seotland Neck	Cotton Oil and Ginning Co.	1904	35,000	A. McDowell
do	Tillery	North Carolina Lumber Co.	1891		Harold H. Fries
Harnett	Angier	Cary Lumber Co. (Branch)	1894	50,000	H. C. Satterfield
do	do	Williams Milling Co.	1905	25,000	J. A. Williams
do	Dunn	Cary Lumber Co. (Branch)	1894	50,000	H. C. Satterfield
do	do	Dunn Oil Mills Co.	1902	41,300	J. D. Barnes
do	do	John A. McKay Mfg. Co.	1890	20,000	John A. McKay
do	do	G. F. Pope Lumber Mill			G. F. Pope
Haywood	Canton	Champion Fibre Co.	1906	3,000,000	Peter G. Thompson

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year. ††Plant destroyed by fire.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Electric	45	Hubs, handles, etc.	300	10	45
do.	60	Flour, meal and feed	300	11	17
do.	6	Buggies, surreys, etc.	364	10	75
do.		Showcases and store fixtures	300	10	30
do.	5	Pants for men	300	10	200
do.	50	Cast-iron fittings, etc.	160	10	100
do.	30	Organs	300	10	200
Steam	40	Upholstered furniture	306	10	25
Electric	10	Overalls	300	10	300
Steam	280	Veneer, excelsior, etc.	275	10	60
do.	80	Sawed veneers, etc.	300	10	60
do.	79	Veneering	250	10	100
Electric	35	Flour, meal, etc.	300	10	3
do.	15	Machinery and repairs	286	10	40
do.	60	Mirrors	302	10	112
Steam	75	Coffins and caskets	300	10	200
do.	50	Tobacco and oak baskets	250	10	75
do.	80	Street cars	296	9	400
do.	300	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.	300	10	1,375
Electric	125	Plate-glass mirrors	308	10	400
Steam	35	Buggy wheels—hickory	296	9	165
Gasoline	5	Plain shoes for women	300	10	9
Steam	40	Flour, meal, feed	250	11	9
Electric	7½	Cut wood	300	10	5
do.	15	Machinery	300	10	125
Steam	60	Building material	290	10	80
do.	200	Cotton-seed products	150	12	60
do.	700	Lumber	300	10	600
do.	150	Pine lumber	300	10	200
do.	40	Lumber, ginning	150	10	30
do.	140	Lumber	300	10	60
do.	175	Cotton-seed meal, hulls, etc.	225	12	75
do.	25	Machinery, castings, etc.	310	10	65
do.	50	Lumber	300	10	50
Steam and electric	11,000	Wood pulp, tannin extract	new	11	3,000

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Haywood*	Clyde	Clyde Roller Mills		\$ 10,000	J. L. Morgan
do	Waynesville	Hall Grist Mills	1896	2,000	George W. Hall
do†	do	Hazlewood Mfg. Co.	1905	25,000	W. H. Cole
do†	do	Junaluska Leather Co.	1897	75,000	Charles S. Walton
do†	do	Quinland-Monroe Lumber Co.			Quinland & Monroe
do	do	Waynesville Milling Co.		15,000	A. L. Morgan
do	do	Waynesville Woodworking Mfg. Co.	1900	25,000	S. H. Keller
Henderson	Fletcher	Asheville Brick and Tile Co.	1899	15,000	J. P. Fletcher
do	Hendersonville	Laundry, Ice and Fuel Co.	1906*	7,000	C. R. Whittaker
do	do	Crescent Carbonating Co.	1906	3,000	L. L. Shealy
do†	do	Consumers Lumber Mfg. Co.	1906	30,000	E. G. Stilwell
Hertford†	Murfreesboro	The Hines Buggy Co.	1904	5,000	George W. Hines
do*	Winton	Lumber and Shingle Mill		25,000	W. P. Taylor
Hyde†	Makelyville	Belleville Lumber Co.			F. S. Gannon
Iredell†	Cool Springs	Garden Valley Mills		6,000	R. F. Canter
do	Mooreville	Big Oak Roller Mills		5,000	W. W. Melchor
do*	do	Mooreville Roller Mills	1880	10,000	W. C. Jamison
do*	Statesville	City Roller Mills	1898	8,000	R. A. Myller
do	do	Flannigan Harness Co.	1904	31,000	Eugene Morrison
do*	do	Overcash Bros.	1897	3,000	Overcash Bros.
do*	do	Statesville Brick Co.	1906	8,000	F. C. Steele & Sons
do	do	Statesville Flour Mill Co.	1900	75,000	J. C. Irvin
do	do	Statesville Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1903	50,000	N. B. Mills
do*	do	Statesville Steam Laundry	1905	5,000	N. C. Harwell
do††	do	R. R. Flour Mills		1,000	J. J. Matt
Jackson	Sylva	The Harris-Rees Tanning Co.	1902	300,000	C. J. Harris
Johnston	Clayton	Clayton Oil Mill	1904	40,000	R. A. Wall
do	Selma	Navassa Guano Co.			Sam T. Morgan
do	do	Southern Cotton Oil Co.			Sam T. Morgan
do*	Smithfield	Rand & Lawrence	1904	15,000	N. M. Lawrence, Jr.
Jones†	Trenton	Trenton Buggy Mfg. Co.	1907	5,000	R. L. May
Lenoir	Kinston	Carolina Brick Co.	1901	25,000	L. Harvey
do	do	Hines Bros. Lumber Co.	1896	200,000	Henry C. Riley
do	do	Lenoir Oil and Ice Co.	1900	35,000	J. E. Howard
do	do	Foundry and Machine Shop	1900	10,000	E. N. Hodges

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Water.....	75	Flour and meal.....	300	12	20
Steam.....	30	Flour, meal, etc.....	150	12	10
do.....	40	Colonial columns, house furnishings.....	200	10	75
do.....	100	Belting, butts and sole leather.....	313	10	360
do.....	165	Hardwood lumber.....	267	10	500
Water.....	60	Flour, meal, etc.....		12	15
Steam.....	150	Dimension stock, moulding, etc.....	279	10	225
do.....	50	Brick.....	200	10	10
Steam and electric.....	10	Laundrying, ice and fuel.....	200	10	25
Electric.....	1	Bottled soda water, etc.....	305	10	8
Steam.....	150	Hardwood lumber.....		10	90
do.....	9	Buggies, surreys, etc.....	308	10	30
do.....	100	Lumber and shingles.....	310	12	100
do.....	420	Lumber.....	225	11	300
Water.....	50	Flour, meal, feed.....	300	12	8
Electric.....	40	Flour, meal, feed.....	300	10	1
Steam.....	90	Flour, meal, feed.....	300	10	20
Electric.....	40	Flour, meal, feed.....		12	10
Steam.....	15	High-grade harness.....	255	10	60
do.....	25	Finished building material.....	225	10	20
do.....	50	Building brick.....	200	10	100
do.....	265	Flour, meal, feed.....	150	12	38
do.....	150	Cotton-seed products, ice, etc.....	305	12	75
do.....	25	Laundrying.....	310	10	35
do.....	40	Flour, meal, feed.....	150	12	9
do.....	200	Heavy leathers, belting, butts, etc.....	300	10	225
do.....	175	Cotton-seed products.....	200	12	100
do.....	160	Sulphine acid and fertilizers.....	313	10	250
do.....	150	Cotton-seed products.....	160	12	100
do.....	150	Building material.....	300	10	125
do.....		High-grade buggies.....		10	10
do.....	235	Building brick.....	150	10	200
do.....	850	Lumber, flooring, ceiling, etc.....	300	10	700
do.....	160	Cotton-seed products.....	300	12	150
do.....	20	Logging locomotives, etc.....	310	10	40

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Lincoln†	Lincolnton	Michal-Gheen Mfg. Co.	1906	\$ 3,600	Victor Motz
do*	Reepsville	Howard's Creek Mill	1898	4,000	C. A. Leonard
Madison*	Hot Springs	S. Updegraff & Co.	1906	35,000	S. Updegraff
do	do	Hot Springs Mfg. Co.	1905	25,000	J. W. Fisher
do	Stackhouse	Carolina Barytes Co.	1903	40,000	A. G. Stilwell
Martin	Hamilton	Hamilton Pants Mfg. Co.	1901	11,400	W. L. Sherrod
do†*	Jamesville	Boyle Mfg. Co.	1890	10,000	J. P. & F. A. Boyle
do†	do	Jamesville Milling Co.	1907	3,000	J. R. Hardison
do	Williamson	Dennis Simmons Lumber Co.	1891	45,000	John D. Biggs
do	do	Martin County Buggy Co.	1907	25,000	Wheeler Martin
McDowell	Marion	Gilkey Veneer Co.	1905	6,000	E. H. Dysart
do	Old Fort	Catawba Tannery (property U. S. Leather Co.)	1893	62,882,300	E. C. Hoyt
do	do	Old Fort Extract Works (property U. S. Leather Co.)	1893	62,882,300	E. C. Hoyt
do	Marion	Payne & Decker Bros.	1898	8,000	Payne & Decker Bros.
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Barnhardt Mfg. Co.	1900	50,000	Dr. C. A. Misenheimer
do†	do	Osmond L. Barringer Co.	1904	10,000	Osmond L. Barringer
do	do	Brannon Carbonating Co.	1903	5,000	R. M. Brannon
do††	do	Briar Creek Brick and Cement Co.	1906	3,000	W. S. Pharr
do	do	Charlotte Brick Co.	1900	75,000	S. S. McNinch
do	do	Charlotte Casket Co.	1899	34,700	A. P. Rhyne
do	do	Charlotte Clothing Mfg. Co.	1901	75,000	J. R. Pharr
do	do	Charlotte Duck Clothing Co.	1905	15,000	W. H. Belk
do†	do	Charlotte Electric Railway, Light and Power Co.		200,000	E. D. Latta
do	do	Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	1906	14,500	V. J. Guthery
do†	do	Dresser Stone Works	1904	1,000	Jesse C. Dresser
do	do	Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co.	1901	102,000	W. F. Dowd
do†	do	Charlotte Steam Laundry	1890	40,000	F. D. Lethco
do	do	Charlotte Trousers Co.	1893	125,000	J. F. Robertson
do	do	Charlotte Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	1905	5,000	J. J. Adams
do	do	Cochrane Showcase Co.	1904	25,000	J. E. Cochrane
do	do	Carolina Mfg. Co.	1898	50,000	J. H. Weddington
do	do	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	1902	3,000	J. T. Lupton
do	do	Cole Mfg. Co.	1900	18,400	W. H. Belk
do††	do	Star Mills	1902	4,500	W. M. Crowell

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year. ††Not in operation this year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam	75	Bobbins, picker sticks, etc.	150	10	36
Water	10	Flour, meal, feed	280	10	9
Steam	60	Lumber	150	10 to 11	150
Water	10	Barytes	90	10	60
do	160	Barytes	300	12	300
Gasoline	5	Pants	300	10	100
Steam	100	Lumber and shingles	200	12	250
Gasoline	15	Meal and hominy	new	10	-----
do	450	Lumber and shingles	275	11	1,500
do	-----	Carriages and buggies	308	10	35
Steam	50	Poplar and oak veneering	275	10	85
Steam and electric ..	450	Sole and belting leather	313	10	500
do	1,450	Tannin extract	313	10	550
Steam	70	Building material, etc.	295	9	30
Electric	75	Cotton bats and felts	275	10½	60
do	10	Automobile sundries	365	10	18
do	5	Ice cream and soda waters	306	12	18
do	40	Building brick	150	10	52
Steam	200	Building brick	300	10	400
do	50	Undertaker's supplies	300	10	300
Electric	8	Clothing	308	10	250
do	3	Hunting suits, waterproof garments ..	300	10	105
Steam	-----	Power and light	365	10	189
Electric	35	Leather belting	300	10	54
do	10	Monumental work	306	8	5
do	75	Cast-iron soil pipe	200	10	150
Electric and steam ..	60	Laundering	312	10	180
Electric	7½	Clothing	307	10	340
Gasoline	2	Bottled Pepsi-Cola and ginger ale	312	10	20
Electric	75	Showcases, bank fixtures	300	10	60
Steam	80	Sash, doors and blinds	300	10	400
Electric	3	Bottled Coca-Cola	308	10	24
do	40	Seed planters, farm implements	300	10	250
do	20	Corn meal	208	10	9

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Southern Card Clothing Co.	1898	\$ 20,500	J. W. Todd
do	do	Southern Pants Co.	1896	100,000	E. E. Miller
do	do	Elba Mfg. Co.	1904	250,000	T. J. Davis
do	do	Fuller Combing and Ginning Co.	1906	400,000	James T. Fuller
do	do	W. G. Jarrell Machine Co.	1906	25,000	W. G. Jarrell
do	do	J. W. Lewis & Co.	1897	20,000	J. W. Lewis
do	do	Liddell Co.	1878	100,000	W. S. Liddell
do*	do	Moffatt Machinery Mfg. Co.	1905	27,000	W. E. Moffatt
do	do	Mecklenburg Iron Works	1856	100,000	John Wilkes
do†	do	Model Steam Laundry		10,000	W. G. Lake
do†	do	North Carolina Cotton Oil Co. (Branch.)			R. F. Munro
do	do	Piedmont Clothing Mfg. Co.	1897	40,000	H. G. Chatham
do	do	Relay Mfg. Co.	1906	4,000	G. V. Kellar
do	do	John B. Ross & Co.	1903	35,000	John B. Ross
do	do	Sanitary Laundry	1906	8,000	M. H. Epps
do	do	Shaw Harness Co.		50,000	W. E. Shaw
do	do	Smith Electric Mfg. Co.	1906	25,000	John W. Todd, Receiver
do	do	South Atlantic Waste Co.	1905	100,000	D. H. Anderson
do	do	Standard Ice and Fuel Co.	1893	150,000	A. J. Hagood
do	do	Southern Power Co.	1905	10,000,000	Dr. W. Gill Wylie
do	do	Southern Spindle and Flyer Co.	1905	20,000	A. M. Guillet
do	do	The Park Mfg. Co.	1898	21,000	William Anderson
do††	do	American Machine Mfg. Co.	1889	83,700	D. A. Tompkins
do†	do	The Loom, Reed and Harness Co.	1898	2,500	James Leslie
do	do	J. W. Wadsworth Sons Co.	1902	20,000	C. F. Wadsworth
do	do	Warren-Ehret	1906	5,000	Michael Ehret
do*	do	J. H. Wearn & Co.	1885	40,000	J. H. & W. R. Wearn
do†	do	A. R. Williman Plumbing Co.	1901	8,000	A. R. Williman
do	do	C. Valaer Bottling Works	1887	15,000	C. Valaer
do	Davidson	Davidson Oil Mill (Branch So. Cotton Oil Co.)	1900		S. T. Morgan
do	Charlotte	Carson Brick Co.	1906	50,000	J. E. Carson
do	do	Charlotte Improved Cotton Ginning Co.	1904	10,000	J. E. Wearn
do*	do	I. W. Durham	1876	1,000	I. W. Durham
do	Matthews	Winona Milling Co.	1906	50,000	H. F. Welsh

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year. ††Not in operation this year.
†††Successors to The D. A. Tompkins Co.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Electric.....	25	Clothing for mill supplies.....	260	10	35
do.....	15	Men's trousers, clothing.....	313	9	300
Steam.....	350	Cotton-seed products.....	200	12	400
Electric.....	30	Cotton gins.....	300	10	100
do.....	5	Repairing.....	252	10	60
Steam.....	40	General shop work.....	300	10	60
Steam and electric.	100	Engines, sawmills, etc.....	300	10	400
Electric.....	40	Machinery and foundry products.....	300	10	150
do.....	70	Gold mining machinery, engines, etc. --	304	10	550
Steam.....	30	Laundrying.....	300	10	100
do.....	300	Cotton-seed products.....	306	12	180
Electric.....	25	Pants.....	300	10	600
do.....	1	Bicycles and electro-plating.....	310	10	8
do.....	100	Bagging, bags, bats, etc.....	306	11	180
Steam.....	50	Laundrying.....	312	10	75
Electric.....	60	Leather.....	305	10	100
do.....	5	Electrical fixtures and supplies.....	360	10	18
do.....	125	Dealers in cotton waste.....	300	11	200
Steam.....	500	Ice.....	160	12	225
Water.....	50,000	Power.....	365	10	4,500
Electric.....	15	Cotton mill supplies.....	310	9	75
Steam.....	30	Elevators, pumps, etc.....	300	10	140
Electric.....	65	Cotton and oil-mill machinery.....	300	11	680
do.....	8	Loom reeds.....	306	10	18
do.....	10	Delivery wagons, repairs.....	308	10	60
Hand.....		Roofing and paving material.....	310	10	40
Steam.....	85	Building material, mantels, etc.....	306	10	300
Hand.....		Plumbing supplies.....	308	10	9
Electric.....	5	Bottled soda and mineral water.....	300	10	36
Steam.....	125	Cotton-seed products.....	133	12	90
do.....	225	Building brick.....	120	10	100
do.....	100	Ginning cotton.....	150	10	12
Hand.....		Tombstones.....	313	9	9
Steam.....	50	Mining.....	290	10	50

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Mitchell†††	Penland	Eureka Mining Co.	1907	\$200,000	L. Richardson
Montgomery†	Biscoe	C. E. Kellam, lessee	1901	10,000	C. E. Kellam
do*	Ether	Ether Milling Co.	1885	15,000	H. Freeman
do	Troy	Guilford Lumber Co. (Branch.)			C. A. Reynolds
do	Star	Star Machine Co.	1903	4,500	A. J. Jones
Moore*	Aberdeen	Aberdeen Sash and Blind Co.	1905	20,000	J. L. Allred
do†	Cameron	Carolina Millstone Co.	1898	1,000	M. M. T. McKeithen
do†	Southern Pines	Southern Pines Electric Co.	1901	50,000	I. F. Chandler
do††	do	Moore County Brick Co.	1898	6,000	W. Junge
do	Carthage	Currie & McQueen	1899	35,000	J. L. Currie
do*	do	J. G. Parks & Co.	1904	2,400	J. G. Parks
do	do	The Tyson & Jones Buggy Co.	1889	93,500	W. T. Jones
do†	Hemp	Ashboro Lumber Mfg. Co.	1890	25,000	A. M. Rankin
Nash	Battleboro	Battleboro Oil Co.	1902	25,000	M. C. Braswell
do	Rocky Mount	Jeffreys & Ricks Clay Works.		30,000	W. E. Jeffreys
do	do	Rocky Mount Sash and Blind Co.	1889	18,700	J. C. Braswell
Nash†	Springhope	Yeargin & Son	1902	1,500	James Yeargin
New Hanover	Wilmington	Armour Fertilizer Works.	1900		Armour & Co.
do	do	Angora Lumber Co.		100,000	John Harker
do	do	Boney & Harper Milling Co.	1900	31,000	Charles T. Harper
do	do	Cape Fear Lumber Co.	1893	200,000	E. M. Wiley
do†	do	Cape Fear Machine Works.	1903	25,000	C. W. Worth
do	do	Tide Water Light and Power Co.	1902	500,000	Hugh McRae
do	do	Chadbourn Sash, Door and Lumber Co.	1905	32,000	M. W. Devine
do††	do	Hydraulic White Brick Co.	1901	15,000	Andrew Smith
do	do	Independent Ice Co.	1901	200,000	J. A. Springer
do	do	Navassa Fertilizer Co.	1869	200,000	H. W. Malloy
do†	do	Roger Moore's Sons Co.		5,000	Roger Moore's Sons
do	do	Sprittine Chemical Co.	1900	20,000	Lewis Hanson
do	do	Universal Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1904	5,000	Wm. E. Worth
do†	do	Willard Bag and Mfg. Co.	1893	36,800	M. S. Willard
do	do	Wilmington Iron Works	1892	45,000	E. P. Bailey
do	do	Wilmington Stamp Works	1895	7,500	Thos. F. Bagley
do	do	Sans-Souci Brick Yard	1900		Sans-Souci Brick Co.
do	do	W. Granite Brick Co.	1907	25,000	Geo. W. Kidder

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year. ††Sold to Peltz & Richardson.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Water.....	75	Mica.....	300	10	-----
Steam.....	15	General iron repairing.....	300	10	35
do.....	100	Lumber, meal, flour, etc.....	200	10	100
do.....	100	Flooring, ceiling, etc.....	275	10	150
do.....	20	Drag-saw and bolting machines, etc.....	310	10	25
do.....	60	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	238	10	71
do.....	10	Millstones, etc.....	310	9	20
Water.....	325	Power.....	350	11	7
Steam.....	60	Building brick.....	150	11	69
do.....	120	Lumber.....	300	11	200
do.....	40	Lumber.....	104	10	46
do.....	150	Buggies and carriages.....	300	10	400
do.....	150	Lumber, etc.....	308	10	250
do.....	200	Meal, hull linters, etc.....	260	12	40
do.....	100	Brick.....	150	10	105
do.....	50	General builders' material.....	300	10	150
Steam.....	10	Variety machinery castings.....	287	10	10
Electric.....	50	Fertilizers.....	170	10	200
Steam.....	1,200	Pine lumber.....	252	11	400
do.....	300	Corn meal, grits, etc.....	300	11	54
do.....	250	Lumber.....	150	11	600
do.....	40	Repairs and foundry work.....	313	10	150
do.....	1,500	Power and light.....	365	10	125
do.....	150	Sash, doors and blinds.....	300	10	200
do.....	100	Sand, lime and brick.....	270	10	54
do.....	700	Ice.....	240	12	250
do.....	450	Fertilizers.....	313	10	2,000
do.....	50	Brick.....	270	10	75
do.....	25	Wood, oil and spirits.....	-----	10	42
do.....	150	Cotton-seed products.....	130	12	84
Electric.....	10	Bags and overalls.....	313	10	250
do.....	50	Sawmill machinery.....	300	10	200
do.....	1	Rubber stamps, etc.....	312	10	25
Steam.....	100	Building brick.....	180	10	50
do.....	100	Brick.....	100	10	50

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Northampton	Rich Square	Farmers Gin and Milling Co.	1902	\$ 6,100	J. A. Conner
do†	Jackson	Ocooneechee Lumber Co.	1903		H. K. Burgwyn
do	Gumberry	Trenchard Lumber Co.	1901	100,000	W. E. and T. G. Trenchard
do*	Woodland	Woodland Mfg. Co.	1887		J. G. Parker
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City Brick Co.	1906	8,000	L. C. Blades
do	do	Elizabeth City Buggy Co.	1899	6,000	J. Q. A. Wood
do	do	Kramer Bros. Co.	1891	75,000	C. E. Kramer
do	do	N. C. Tray and Basket Co.	1903	30,000	G. F. Derrickson
Pender	Burgaw	Red Lion Lumber Co.	1907	38,000	W. F. Baughman
Perquimans	Hertford	Albemarle Ice Co.	1900	14,000	M. H. White
do	do	Albemarle Lumber Co.	1903	80,000	H. T. Holmes
do	do	Major & Loomis	1908	60,000	Geo. E. Major
Pitt	Ayden	Smith & Dixon Co.	1908	8,700	Dr. Jos. Dixon
do	Winterville	Cox Mfg. Co.	1899	30,000	A. G. Cox
do*	Pactolus	Fleming Mfg. Co.	1900	20,000	R. R. Fleming
do	Greenville	Greenville Lumber and Veneer Co.	1903	25,000	A. B. Miner
do†	Grifton	Keen & Kittrell	1902		Keen & Kittrell
Polk	Tryon	Tryon Paper Box Co.	1902	10,000	F. P. Bacon
Randolph	Ashboro	Ashboro Lumber Mfg. Co.	1890	25,000	A. M. Rankin
do†	do	Ashboro Wheelbarrow Manufacturing Co.	1905	19,000	Elijah Moffit
do	do	Ashboro Roller Mills	1891	8,600	O. R. Cox
do	do	The Cox Lumber Co.	1905	10,000	J. R. Wall
do	do	Crown Milling Co.	1893	5,000	M. A. Crawford
do	do	Home Building and Material Co.	1903	6,500	W. J. Miller
do	Archdale	Archdale Roller Mills	1882	6,000	R. R. Ragan
do	Randleman	Pearl Roller Mills	1897	9,300	W. F. Talley
Richmond	Hamlet	Apex Lumber Co.	1895	20,000	Ernest Williams
Robeson	Maxton	Maxton Sash and Door Co.	1901	4,500	J. B. Weatherly
do	do	United Lumber Co.	1904	17,500	T. O. Evans
do	Red Springs	Morgan Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1906	36,800	Wm. Jones
do	St. Paul	The Opie Odum Co.	1906	3,000	A. R. McEachern
Rockingham	Leaksville	J. H. Hampton Buggy Co.	1901	18,100	D. F. King
do	Reidsville	Aeme Canning Co.	1906	4,500	G. T. Gossett
do†	do	J. W. Dameron			J. W. Dameron
do†	do	Reidsville Paper Box Co.	1908	3,500	Francis Womack

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam.....	100	Ginning and lumbering.....	300	10	50
Water.....	30	Cypress shingles, etc.....	90	11	8
Steam.....	470	Lumber.....	250	11	500
do.....	25	Coffins, caskets, etc.....	300	10	16
do.....	50	Brick.....	100	10	54
Hand.....		Vehicles.....	310	10	50
Steam.....	350	Lumber, sash, blinds.....	300	10	400
do.....	120	Butter trays, etc.....	200	10	75
do.....	45	Lumber.....	175	10	75
do.....	100	Ice and power.....	225	12	30
do.....	600	Lumber.....	306	10	1,200
do.....	750	N. C. pine lumber.....	280	10	800
do.....	120	Wood and iron works, carriages.....	312	10	30
do.....	30	Farm implements, cotton planters.....	310	10	120
do.....	60	Lumber, shingles, laths.....	275	11	150
do.....	185	N. C. pine boxshooks, truck barrels, etc.....	280	10	300
do.....	125	Lumber and shingles.....	300	10	100
do.....	20	Paper boxes.....	300	11	60
do.....	60	Lumber.....	250	10	120
do.....	125	Wheelbarrows, etc.....	300	10	90
do.....	50	Flour, meal, etc.....	300	11	18
do.....	60	Pine lumber.....	300	10	75
do.....	50	Flour, feed, shorts.....	300	11	20
do.....	100	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	225	10	120
do.....	50	Flour, meal, feed.....	310	10	20
do.....	40	Flour.....	250	11	12
do.....	75	Dressed lumber.....	308	10	75
do.....	40	Doors, sash, mouldings.....	300	10	28
do.....	150	North Carolina pine flooring, etc.....	304	10	72
do.....	125	Cotton-seed meal, etc.....	250	12	75
Water and steam.....	40	Lumber, novelties, etc.....	275	10	35
Gasoline.....	15	Buggies, wagons, etc.....	310	10	60
Steam.....	15	Canned fruits and vegetables.....	90	10	60
do.....	60	Twist and smoking tobacco.....	285	10	500
Gasoline.....	8	Paper boxes.....	120	10	25

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Rockingham†	Reidsville	Reidsville Fertilizer Co.	1900	\$ 25,000	R. T. Williams
do.	do.	R. P. Richardson, Jr. & Co.		300,000	R. P. Richardson
do.	Stoneville	Mitchell Roller Mills	1900	10,000	G. M. Mitchell
Rowan*	Landis	Deal & Carriher	1900	6,000	L. A. Carriher
do.	Rockwell	Rockwell Furniture Co.	1902	12,800	J. B. McCombs
do†	Salisbury	Collett Lumber Co.	1902	5,000	C. L. Nussman
do†	do.	C. A. Rice	1897	15,000	C. A. Rice
do†	do.	Salisbury Mfg. Co.	1906		T. G. Williamson
do.	do.	South River Milling Co.	1907	15,000	J. B. Ford
do.	do.	Taylor Mattress Co.	1905	6,500	John G. Hielig
do.	do.	P. H. Thompson			P. H. Thompson
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Oakwood Manufacturing Co.	1903	10,000	Geo. F. Fisher
do.	do.	Carpenter, Taylor & Co.	1901	10,000	J. L. Taylor
do.	Gilkey	H. M. Geer Lumber Co.	1904	8,000	H. M. Geer
do.	do.	Geer Roller Mills	1907	2,500	H. M. Geer
do.	do.	Warlick Lumber Co.	1899	5,000	D. H. Warlick
do.	Rutherfordton	Broad River Lumber Co.	1906	250,000	C. J. Angle
Scotland†	Gibson	Green Pond Granite and Brick Co.	1904	30,000	J. F. McNair
Stanly	Plyler	Plyler Milling Co.	1888	10,000	H. L. Lowder
do†	Richfield	American Roller Mills	1894	4,500	T. F. Taylor
Stokes	Germantown	Buffalo Steam Mills	1898	4,500	George H. Charles
Surry	Elkin	Elkin Canning Co.	1901	6,000	R. M. Chatham
do†	White Plains	White Plains Buggy Co.	1896	5,000	White Plains Buggy Co.
Swain	Bryson City	Bryson City Pump Works Co.	1903	15,000	J. Shank
Transylvania	Brevard	Brevard Roller Flouring Mills.	1889		William E. Breese
do.	do.	Brevard Tanning Co.	1903	500,000	George L. Adams
do†	Grange	Grange Corn Mill			W. S. Ashworth
do.	Rosman	Toxaway Tanning Co.	1902	100,000	Joseph S. Silverstein
do.	Risgah Forest	Vanderhilt Veneer Co.			C. A. Schenk
Tyrrell†	Columbia	Tyrrell Mfg. Co.	1906	27,000	C. R. Johnson
Union	Monroe	Henderson Roller Mills	1901	8,000	T. C. Lee
do.	do.	Monroe Mfg. Co.	1903	10,900	T. C. Lee
do.	do.	Piedmont Buggy Co.	1904	10,000	W. C. Heath
do.	do.	Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch.)	1901	60,000	Samuel T. Morgan
do.	do.	Monroe Brick Co.	1906	2,200	F. H. Wolf

*Not incorporated. †Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse-power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam.....	60	Fertilizer for tobacco, etc.....	100	10	45
...do.....	75	High-grade smoking tobacco.....	280	10	55
...do.....	80	Flour, meal, bran, etc.....	250	12	20
...do.....	100	Lumber and ginning.....	300	12	25
...do.....	65	Coffins and caskets.....	300	10	70
...do.....	110	Building material.....	300	10	35
...do.....	60	Building material.....	300	10	50
...do.....	50	Flour, meal, feed.....	150	10	12
Water.....	40	Flour, meal, feed.....	275	10	12
...do.....	20	Mattresses.....	150	10	30
...do.....	30	Foundry work, doors, etc.....	250	10	45
Steam.....	100	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	275	10	40
...do.....	50	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	300	10	41
...do.....	25	Building material.....	96	10	16
...do.....	20	Flour, meal, feed.....	72	10	6
...do.....	70	Flooring, ceiling, etc.....	290	10	100
...do.....	80	Lumber.....	175	10	400
...do.....	100	Sand, lime, brick.....	200	12	60
...do.....	60	Flour, meal, ginning cotton.....	312	12	12
...do.....	25	Flour, meal, bran.....	275	10	6
...do.....	40	Flour, meal, feed, lumber.....	225	11	13
Hand.....		Canned goods.....	90	10	-----
...do.....		Vehicles, buggies, etc.....	310	10	50
Steam.....	40	Pumps, columns, etc.....	310	10	180
Water.....	25	Flour, meal, etc.....	310	10	4
Steam.....	900	Tannin extract.....	300	10	100
...do.....	30	Corn meal.....	308	12	9
...do.....	220	Belting, butts, backs.....	312	10	329
...do.....	60	Lumber.....	150	10	240
...do.....	60	Boards and rough lumber.....	308	10	50
...do.....	55	Flour, feed and meal.....	300	10	21
...do.....	70	Doors, sash, blinds, etc.....	300	10	75
Gasoline.....	12	Buggies.....	310	10	50
Steam.....	150	Cotton-seed products.....	180	12	150
...do.....	30	Building brick.....	120	10	45

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Vance	Henderson	Corbitt Buggy Co.....	1901	\$100,000	A. G. Zollicoffer
do	do	Henderson Mfg. Co.....	1907	10,000	R. J. Corbitt
Wake†	Raleigh	Carolina Woodworkers...	1902	500	S. S. Batchelor
do†	do	Excelsior Steam Laundry.	1906	9,000	N. A. Dunn
do†	do	Raleigh Ice and Electric Co.	1901	75,000	E. C. Hillyer
do*	do	Oak City Steam Laundry.	1907	10,000	Wm. S. West
do	do	Raleigh Marble Works...	1892		Cooper Bros.
do†	do	Raleigh Iron Works.....	1902	50,000	Wm. T. Hardin
do	do	Carolina Ice Co.....	1900	25,000	Charles E. Johnson
do	Cary	Wilkinson Lumber Co....	1907	25,000	F. R. Gray
do	Wendell	Wendell Lumber Co.....	1907	4,025	M. C. Todd
Washington.....	Plymouth	Wilts Veneer Co.....	1902	60,000	W. B. Simmons
do	do	Plymouth Lumber Co....	1906	150,000	E. J. Conklin
do†	do	Walker & Myers			Walker & Myers
Wayne†	Fremont	Nahunta Roller Mills....	1898	5,000	W. B. Floors
do†	Goldsboro	Carolina Rice Mills	1896	18,200	A. Oettinger
do	do	Enterprise Lumber Co....	1887	40,800	N. O'Berry
do†	do	Egerton & Johnson Lumber Co.	1906	11,000	L. C. Leevy
do*	do	Goldsboro Machine Works	1908	40,000	Thos. A. Dewey
do	do	Goldsboro Investment Co.	1906	10,000	R. J. Corbitt
do†	do	Goldsboro Oil Mill (Branch.)	1881		S. T. Morgan
do	do	A. T. Griffin Mfg. Co....	1905	42,000	A. T. Griffin
do	do	Wayne Agricultural Works.	1888	24,000	Charles Dewey
do†	Mount Olive	Bell Lumber Co.....	1903	12,500	L. A. Bird
do	Eureka	T. F. Jones			T. F. Jones
Wilkes	N. Wilkesboro.....	The W. W. Absher Co....	1896	16,000	H. O. Absher
do	do	The Miller Reins Co.....	1901	2,000	C. B. Webb
do	do	Turner & White Coffin Co.	1903	37,100	J. L. Turner
do	do	C. C. Smoot Sons Co.....	1894	109,000	W. B. Smoot
do	Wilkesboro	The Church Lumber Co....	1900	11,500	T. W. Church
do*	do	R. A. Spainhour			R. A. Spainhour
do*	do	Winkler Pin Mill		3,000	W. C. Winkler
do	Wilson	Farmer's Cotton Oil Co....	1902	97,000	George D. Green
do*	do	Hackney Bros	1886	100,000	George Hackney
do†	do	Wilson Ice and Refrigerating Co.	1902	20,000	W. J. Boylin
do	do	W. W. Simmons Co.....	1899	45,000	R. G. Briggs

*Not incorporated.

†Same as last year.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam.....		Vehicles.....	308	10	400
...do.....	75	Buggies, etc.....	308	10	75
Electric.....	10	Bank and store furniture, etc.....	310	10	50
Steam.....	40	Laundrying.....	306	10	54
...do.....	80	Ice.....	306	12	12
Electric.....	10	Laundrying.....	310	10	78
...do.....	10	Monuments, etc.....	310	9	15
Gasoline.....	18	Engines and sawmills.....	308	10	38
Steam.....	100	Ice.....	240	12	15
...do.....	100	Lumber.....	300	10	75
...do.....	100	Lumber.....		10	10
...do.....	750	Veneer boxshooks.....	151	10½	525
...do.....	350	Pine lumber.....	250	11	400
...do.....	95	Lumber and laths.....	200	12	120
...do.....	60	Flour, meal, lumber.....	300	10	30
...do.....	130	Rice products.....	90	10	63
...do.....	450	Lumber.....	300	10	400
...do.....	190	Lumber.....	310	10	100
...do.....	40	Sawmills and supplies, etc.....	150	10	100
Hand.....		Buggies.....	300	10	76
Steam.....	350	Cotton-seed products.....	300	12	350
...do.....	200	Building material.....	280	10	250
...do.....	80	Plows and plow castings.....	310	10	150
...do.....	200	Lumber, etc.....	305	10	300
...do.....	40	Brick and lumber.....	150	10	48
...do.....	110	Cross arms, pins, etc.....	200	10	125
Hand.....		Tombstones, etc.....	312	10	15
Steam.....	100	Coffins, caskets, etc.....	313	10	120
...do.....	425	Belting, butts, sole leather.....	310	10	500
...do.....	40	Boxshooks.....	300	10	65
...do.....	40	Doors, sash, etc.....	308	10	24
Water.....	12	Pins and bobbin stock.....	200	10	15
Steam.....	200	Cotton-seed products, etc.....	250	10	225
...do.....	40	Buggies.....	310	10	600
...do.....	100	Ice.....	140	12	52
...do.....	50	Lumber, sash, doors, etc.....	300	10	300

TABLE No. 2—Miscellaneous Factories, Showing Wages, Number Employees, Per Cent. Read and Write, Etc.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
George W. Anthony Co.-----	\$ 2.50	.85	weekly	increased	52	52	100	100	yes.
Burlington Coffin Co.-----	4.00	1.10	weekly	no	55	55	75		yes.
Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Co.-----	2.50	.75	weekly	no	115	115	95	98	yes.
Graham Ice Co.-----	2.50	1.00	semimonthly	slightly	6	6	100		
Graham Water and Electric Co.-----	2.50	1.80	semimonthly	no	6	6	100		
Walker & McAdams-----	2.25	.90	weekly	increased	20	20	100	100	yes.
J. Thompson & Son-----	2.25	1.00	weekly	increased	4	4	100		yes.
Trolinger Brick Yard-----	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	20	20	50	50	yes.
Mebane Brick Co.-----	1.00	.75	weekly	increased	4	4	75		yes.
Hub Mills-----	1.50		monthly	no	2	1	100	100	yes.
Alapough Roller Mills-----	toll		daily	no	1	1	95		
Everhart Lumber Co.-----	2.00	.70	semimonthly	no	15	14	100	75	yes.
Taylorsville Milling Co.-----	1.40	.90	monthly	no	3	3	100		no.
Davis Bros. Roller Mills-----	1.10	.75	daily	increased	3	3	100		no.
Brasington Brick and Lumber Co.-----	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	40	40	75		yes.
Hargrave & Leak Manufacturing Co.-----	2.00	6.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	weekly	no	70	27	100		
South Atlantic Oil Co.-----	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	50	50	100	100	no.
Crystal Ice Co.-----	2.00	1.25	weekly	no	14	14	75		yes.
Eureka Lumber Co.-----	4.50	.90	weekly	no	300	300	50		yes.

Fowle & Son.....	6.00	.80	weekly	no	156	156	75	no	yes.
Havens Oil Co.....	3.00	.75	weekly	no	125	123	50		yes.
Jonathan Havens.....	2.50	.75	weekly	no	25	25	60	yes.	yes.
The Kugler Lumber Co.....	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	40	40	25	no	yes.
Moore Lumber Co.....	3.00	.80	weekly	no	26	19	50	no	yes.
Moss Planing Mill Co.....	3.50	.85	weekly	no	21	21	95		yes.
Standard Lumber Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	22	22	100	no	yes.
Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co.....	5.00	1.25	weekly and monthly	no	400	400	75	no	yes.
Wilkinson Lumber Co.....	1.50	.80	semimonthly	no	30	30	50	no	yes.
E. S. Dall's Shop.....	2.25	1.10	weekly	no	7	7	100	no	no.
Deming Brick Co.....	1.50	1.00	monthly	no	21	19	95	100	yes.
Town Creek R. R. and Lumber Co.....	3.25	1.00	monthly	no	75	75	75	no	yes.
Ashville Ice and Coal Co.....	1.92	1.00	weekly	no	15	15	98	no	yes.
Ashville Mica Co.....	2.00	1.40	weekly	increased	40	37	75	no	yes.
Ashville Steam Laundry.....	2.50	1.50	weekly	increased	60	10	90	no	yes.
Storage Supply Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	14	14	50	no	yes.
Ashville Supply and Foundry Co.....	3.00	1.25	weekly	no	20	20	90	no	yes.
Bean's Monumental Works.....	5.00	1.25	weekly	no	10	10	90	no	yes.
Cherokee Marble Works.....	3.00	2.25	weekly	no	4	4	100	no	yes.
J. M. English & Co.....	3.33}	1.00	weekly	no	30	30	95	no	yes.
Ashville Tannery.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	250	250	10	no	yes.
Wm. W. Jones.....	4.16}	1.00	weekly	no	25	25	95	no	yes.
Lambert-Murray Co.....	2.50	.85	weekly	no	15	14	75	no	yes.
Mountain City Steam Laundry.....	4.00	.66	weekly	increased	45	12	100	no	yes.
Swannanoa Laundry.....	3.00	.85	weekly	no	50	15	95	no	yes.
Taleum Puff Co.....	3.50	3.50	weekly	no	15	3	100	no	yes.

4 yrs
37 yrs
37 yrs
37 yrs

TABLE No. 2—Continued

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
The Wheat-Hearts Co.	piece	piece	piece	piece	2		100		no.
Swannanoa Ice Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.	5	5	80		yes.
Peoples Mills.	toll	toll	toll	toll	2	2	100		yes.
Weaverville Mills	1.50	.75	weekly	no.	5	5	100		yes.
W. T. Weaver Power Co.	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	8	8	100		no.
Moffit Lumber Co.	1.50	.75	semi-monthly	no.	50	50	80		yes.
Asheville Veneer Co.	3.50	1.00	weekly	no.	60	60	85		no.
Biltmore Wood and Lumber Yard	1.25	1.10	weekly	no.	12	12	100		yes.
Williams-Brownell Planing and Milling Co.	1.50	1.10	weekly	no.	30	30	85		yes.
Craggy Lumber Co.	3.50	1.00	monthly	no.	300	300	75		no.
Mt. Mitchell Lumber Co.	1.75	1.00	weekly	no.	10	10	90	90	yes.
Catawba Canning Co.	1.35	.50	semi-monthly	no.	25	11	100	100	yes.
Blue Ridge Wagon Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.	5	5	100		yes.
Burke Tanning Co.	2.00	1.10	weekly	no.	110	110	50		yes.
Morganton Mfg. and Trading Co.	2.00	1.00	monthly	no.	20	20	100	100	no.
Morganton Roller Mills	1.00	.75	weekly	no.	2	2	100		yes.
Morganton Handle Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.	8	8	100		yes.
Huffman & Hull	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	25	22	90		yes.
Glen Alpine Milling Co.	2.30	.90	monthly	no.	2	2	100		yes.

J. D. Pitts.....	2.50	.90	weekly	increased	3	3	100	no	yes.
J. M. Bernhard.....	1.75	1.00	weekly	no	45	45	95	yes	yes.
J. H. Coffey Wagon Co.....	2.35	.95	weekly	no	20	20	100	no	yes.
Lenoir Mills.....	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	11	11	100	no	yes.
Lenoir Steam Laundry.....	1.50	.75	weekly	no	7	4	100	no	yes.
Lenoir Yencer Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	30	30	75	no	yes.
Lenoir Woodworking Co.....	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no	17	17	90	no	yes.
Wilson Lumber and Milling Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	20	20	80	no	yes.
Dudley Lumber Co.....	2.00	.85	weekly	increased	27	27	90	no	yes.
Warlick & Whisnant Co.....	1.75	.90	weekly	increased	13	13	100	no	yes.
Blue Ridge Bending Co.....	2.25	.75	weekly	no	12	12	100	no	yes.
Home Milling Co.....	1.66½	1.25	weekly	no	6	6	100	yes	no.
Lenoir Buggy Co.....	2.00	1.50	weekly	no	4	4	100	no	no.
Blum Bros.....	2.50	.85	semi-monthly	no	10	100		no	yes.
R. A. Brown & Son.....	2.00	.75	weekly	no	60	75		no	yes.
Cabarrus Roller Mill.....	1.00	.60	monthly	no	3	3	100	no	yes.
Concord Foundry and Machine Works Co.....	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	10	10	100	no	yes.
Concord Steam Laundry.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	10	3	95	no	yes.
Concord Milling Co.....	1.80	1.80	weekly	no	5	5	75	no	yes.
Kerr Bag Factory.....	1.75	.60	semi-monthly	no	60	47	100		
Bell, Westbrook & Jurney.....	1.50	1.25	weekly	no	7	7	90	no	yes.
Dey's Fish Factory.....	1.00	.75	monthly	increased	20	19	80	no	yes.
Carteret Ice and Transportation Co.....	1.33½	1.00	weekly	no	6	6	100	no	yes.
Latta & Martin Pump Co.....	2.75	1.50	monthly	no	9	9	100	no	yes.
Hickory Manufacturing Co.....	2.25	.90	weekly	no	60	60	96	no	yes.
Hickory Flour Mill.....	1.66½	1.00	weekly	no	6	6	100	no	yes.

5 no
2 yes
38 yes
37 no
38 no

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Hickory Novelty Co.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	weekly.....	no.....	35	35	100	.....	yes.
Hickory Tannery.....	2.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	21	21	90	.....	no.....
Hutton & Bourbonnais.....	3.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	92	92	75	.....	yes.
Piedmont Wagon Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	80	80	90	.....	yes.
Piedmont Foundry and Machine Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	100	.....	yes.
Maiden Milling Co.....	2.50	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	5	5	100	.....	yes.
Gaither Manufacturing Co.....	1.60	.80	weekly.....	no.....	14	14	95	.....	no.
Newton Paper Box Co.....	1.00	.75	semi-monthly.....	no.....	10	6	99	50	yes.
Newton Roller Mills.....	2.00	1.50	weekly.....	increased.....	3	3	100	.....	no.
North State Roller Mills.....	2.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	7	7	100	.....	yes.
Terrell Milling Co.....	1.50	1.50	monthly.....	no.....	2	2	100	50	yes.
Chatham Cotton Oil Co.....	1.00	.75	weekly.....	no.....	20	20	50	.....	yes.
High Point Bending and Chair Co.....	1.50	.75	semi-monthly.....	no.....	21	21	90	.....	yes.
Goldston Milling Co.....	1.35	1.25	monthly.....	no.....	2	2	100	.....	yes.
New Hope River Lumber Co.....	4.00	.75	weekly.....	.....	35	35	25	.....	yes.
Cherokee Tannin Extract Co.....	2.00	1.20	semi-monthly.....	no.....	45	45	100	.....	yes.
Mount Vernon Tannery.....	3.00	1.10	semi-monthly.....	no.....	45	45	95	.....	yes.
Murphy Roller Mills.....	toll.....	toll.....	toll.....	no.....	3	3	.....	.....	yes.

Brown's Sawmill.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	38	38	60	no.....	yes.
Edonton Ice and Cold-storage Co.....	2.50	.60	weekly.....	no.....	14	14	75	-----	-----
Brooks & Penland Mill.....	toll	toll	weekly.....	toll	1	1	1	100	yes.
Gantt Harness Co.....	1.60	.65	weekly.....	increased.....	19	19	90	no.....	yes.
Kings Mountain Cotton Oil Co.....	1.35	.90	weekly.....	no.....	12	12	90	100	yes.
W. A. Ware & Co.....	2.00	1.15	weekly.....	increased.....	6	6	100	no.....	yes.
Vernor Oil Co.....	1.00	.90	semi-monthly.....	no.....	15	15	75	no.....	yes.
Pearl Mills.....	1.50	1.25	monthly.....	no.....	1	1	100	no.....	yes.
Shelby Ice and Fuel Co.....	1.40	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	7	7	100	no.....	yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	36	36	90	no.....	yes.
Shelby Foundry and Machine Shops.....	2.25	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	5	5	100	no.....	yes.
Shelby Woodworking Co.....	2.50	.90	weekly.....	no.....	16	16	100	no.....	yes.
Thompson-Branton Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	10	10	100	no.....	no.
Kings Mountain Lumber Co.....	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly.....	no.....	12	12	100	no.....	yes.
Pink Manufacturing Co.....	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly.....	no.....	20	20	75	no.....	yes.
Shelby Machine Supply Co.....	1.75	.75	weekly.....	no.....	12	12	100	no.....	yes.
Butters Lumber Co.....	5.00	1.00	monthly.....	increased.....	714	714	70	-----	yes.
Aerne Manufacturing Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	240	240	30	-----	yes.
Williams & Brown Land and Lumber Co.....	5.00	.80	monthly.....	no.....	100	100	75	no.....	yes.
The Council Tool Co.....	3.00	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	40	40	90	no.....	no.
Goldsboro Lumber Co.....	5.00	.50	weekly.....	no.....	200	200	60	no.....	yes.
Eastern Carolina Marble Works.....	2.50	1.75	weekly.....	no.....	2	2	100	no.....	yes.
E. H. & J. W. Meadows Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	30	30	50	no.....	yes.
New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co.....	2.50	.75	weekly.....	no.....	75	75	50	no.....	yes.
New Bern Iron Works.....	3.50	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	20	20	100	no.....	yes.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
The Pine Lumber Co.....	\$ 3.25	.60	weekly.....	no.....	150	150	75	75	yes.
Clarks Lumber Co.....	1.25	.90	semi-monthly.....	no.....	35	35	60	---	yes.
The Oaks Manufacturing Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	25	25	100	---	yes.
Maxwell Bros. Lumber Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	50	50	75	---	no.
West Lumber Co.....	3.50	1.00	semi-monthly.....	no.....	80	70	---	---	yes.
J. C. Bruton.....	3.50	.75	weekly.....	no.....	40	20	75	---	yes.
Ashboro Lumber Manufacturing Co.....	1.00	.75	monthly.....	no.....	20	20	100	---	---
A. J. Bullard & Son.....	1.00	.75	weekly.....	no.....	25	25	75	---	no.
Carolina Machine Co.....	3.25	.75	weekly.....	no.....	10	10	100	---	yes.
Fayetteville Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	increased.....	20	20	50	---	yes.
Fayetteville Lumber Manufacturing Co.....	2.75	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	23	23	100	---	yes.
Fayetteville Gas and Electric Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	increased.....	8	7	100	---	yes.
Fayetteville Planing Mill.....	1.50	.75	weekly.....	no.....	30	30	60	---	yes.
Fayetteville Woodware Co.....	1.25	.90	weekly.....	no.....	48	39	90	80	yes.
The Kelly Suspender Co.....	.83	.42	weekly.....	no.....	8	8	100	---	yes.
Star Lumber Co.....	1.25	.75	semi-monthly.....	no.....	25	25	100	---	---
McNeill Milling Co.....	2.00	.75	weekly.....	increased.....	10	10	50	---	yes.
Street Railway and Power Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	7	7	100	---	yes.
E. A. Poe Brick Co.....	1.25	.70	weekly.....	no.....	55	55	50	---	yes.

Southern Cotton Oil Co.	2.00	.90	weekly	no.	48	48	50	no.	yes.
Ward Plow Works.	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.	9	9	100	yes.	no.
R. Everhart & Co.	1.50	.60	semi-monthly	no.	30	15	75	no.	yes.
Yadkin Lumber Co.	2.00	1.00	monthly	no.	25	25	100	no.	yes.
Continental Blow Pipe Co	4.50	1.00	weekly	yes.	15	15	100	no.	yes.
Eagle Lumber Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.	8	8	100	no.	yes.
Lee Veneer Co.	1.50	.80	semi-monthly	no.	10	10	75	no.	yes.
Lexington Ice and Fuel Co.	1.25	1.00	weekly	no.	5	5	100	no.	yes.
Lexington Roller Mill	2.50	1.25	weekly	no.	7	7	100	no.	yes.
Hill & Daniel	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	no.	10	10	90	no.	yes.
Lexington Mirror Co.	2.00	.80	semi-monthly	no.	12	12	100	no.	yes.
Denton Roller Mills	1.25	1.00	monthly	no.	3	3			
Thomasville Spoke Works Co.	2.25	.75	semi-monthly	no.	40	40	90	no.	yes.
Lexington Upholstering Co.	2.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased.	18	18	100	no.	yes.
Model Mills	2.25	1.00	weekly	no.	6	6	80	no.	yes.
Peacock Couch Co.	2.50	.80	semi-monthly	increased.	8	8	90	no.	yes.
Piedmont Marble Works	2.50	1.25	weekly	no.	3	3	100	no.	yes.
Peepless Mattress Co.	2.50	1.25	weekly	increased.	15	10	100	no.	yes.
Rothrock Veneer Co.	1.75	1.00	weekly	no.	7	7	90	no.	yes.
Southern Metal Co.	2.50	.85	semi-monthly	no.	28	20	100	no.	yes.
John A. Young	1.75	1.50	weekly	no.	4	4	50		
Linwood Manufacturing Co.	2.50	.80	weekly	no.	20	17	100	no.	no.
Snider Lumber Co.	1.50	1.00	monthly	no.	9	9	100	no.	yes.
L. G. McNight & Son	2.50	.75	weekly	no.	10	10	100	no.	yes.
Southern Lumber Co.	2.25	.90	semi-monthly	no.	15	12	60	no.	no.
Thomasville Spoke Works Co.	2.29	1.00	semi-monthly	increased.	60	60	90	no.	yes.

2 yrs
34 yrs
37 yrs
5 yrs

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children	
Thomasville Roller Mills.....	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.16	weekly	increased	4	4	100		no.
Thomasville Veneer and Panel Co.....	1.25	.75	weekly	no	32	32	80	100	no.
R. Everhart & Co.....	1.50	.60	weekly	increased	40	20	75	100	yes.
Southern and Norfolk Jet Planing Mill.....	1.75	1.00	weekly	no	10	10	90		yes.
Denton Roller Mills.....	1.25	1.00	monthly	no	2	2			no.
Cooleenue Brick Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	100	100	75		
Mocksville Flour Mill.....	3.00	.90	weekly	increased	6	5	50		no.
Mallard's Crate Factory.....	1.50	.50	weekly	no	20	14	50		yes.
Rose Hill Manufacturing Co.....	2.50	.75	monthly	no	20	14	95	90	no.
Magnolia Manufacturing Co.....	1.06	.50	weekly	no	90	30	60	75	no.
Wallace Brick and Tile Co.....	1.25	.60	weekly	no	12	12	50		yes.
Warsaw Crate Factory.....	1.00	.50	weekly	increased	35	25	50	75	yes.
Union Brick and Tile Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	25	25	25		yes.
Carrington Lumber Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	no	96	96	80		yes.
Belvin & Check.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	23	23	75		no.
Durham Iron Works Co.....	3.30	.50	weekly	no	16	16	100		yes.
Durham Traction Co.....	3.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	75	75	85		yes.
A. W. Vickery & Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	14	14	90		yes.
Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co.....	4.50	.83½	weekly	no	595	476			yes.

W. Duke Sons & Co.	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	377	377	no.	yes.
David E. Durham.	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	3	3	no.	yes.
New Hope River Lumber Co.	4.00	.75	weekly	no.	30	25	no.	yes.
S. F. New & Co.	piece	piece	weekly	no.	3	3	no.	yes.
Smith Manufacturing Co.	3.85	1.10	weekly	no.	40	100	no.	yes.
Whitney Washing Fluid Co.					3	2	no.	yes.
Consumers Cotton Oil Co.	1.20	.65	weekly	no.	35	25		
Royster Guano Co.	1.10	.65	weekly	no.	45	10		
Walton Brick Co.	1.25	1.00	monthly	no.	13	90	no.	yes.
Pinetops Oil and Guano Co.	1.00	.75	weekly	no.	8	8		
Tar River Oil Co.	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	no.	40	3	no.	no.
Bower Mills.	1.10	.75	monthly	no.	2	100	no.	yes.
Roller Mills.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	10	100		yes.
Eureka Burr Mills.	1.00	.75	weekly	increased	3	3	no.	yes.
Rural Hall Veneer Co.	1.85	1.00	semi-monthly	no.	15	75	no.	yes.
Cook-Lewis Ivory Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	18	100	no.	yes.
Carolina Paper Box Co.	2.00	.60	weekly	increased	28	100	no.	yes.
Forsyth Roller Mills.	2.40	1.15	semi-monthly	increased	11	100	no.	yes.
Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co.	4.66½	.83½	semi-monthly	no.	100	75		yes.
Miller Bros.	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly	no.	11	50	no.	yes.
George E. Nissen & Co.	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	110	90	no.	yes.
Shelton Box Co.	1.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no.	30	100	yes	yes.
Smith-Phillips Lumber Co.	2.50	.83½	weekly	increased	30	90	yes	yes.
South Side Roller Mills.	1.75	1.00	weekly	no.	3	100	no.	no.
Spach Bros.	2.00	.90	semi-monthly	increased	26	100	no.	no.
Winston Handle Co.	2.15	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	18	50	no.	yes.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
U. S. Veneering Co.....	2.00	1.25	semi-monthly	no.....	25	25	100	-----	no.....
Winston Steam Laundry.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	18	8	75	-----	yes.....
Bailey Bros.....	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	175	100	80	-----	yes.....
Brown-Williamson Tobacco Co.....	6.00	.83½	weekly	no.....	440	238	60	65	no.....
Carolina Cold Storage and Ice Co.....	3.00	.83	weekly	increased	23	21	100	-----	yes.....
Lipfert-Scales Co.....	4.00	.75	weekly	increased	457	425	35	75	-----
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.....	2.66	.75	weekly	no.....	2,865	1,625	80	80	yes.....
Taylor Bros.....	1.66	.83½	weekly	no.....	135	95	80	80	yes.....
Winston Salem Light and Fuel Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.....	20	20	-----	-----	yes.....
Allen's Sawmill.....	1.00	.75	weekly	increased	10	10	50	-----	yes.....
Gastonia Oil Mill.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.....	20	20	95	95	yes.....
The Page Co.....	2.25	.95	weekly	increased	30	30	95	100	yes.....
Styer's Sash and Door Factory.....	1.25	1.15	monthly	no.....	4	2	100	100	yes.....
Taylor-Cannady Buggy Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	75	75	100	100	yes.....
Turner Manufacturing Co.....	2.00	.92	weekly	increased	7	7	75	-----	yes.....
Creedmoor Brick and Lumber Co.....	1.50	.85	weekly	no.....	18	12	-----	-----	-----
Southern Wheel Co.....	2.50	.60	weekly	increased	75	74	75	-----	yes.....
Snow Hill Brick Yards.....	1.00	.75	weekly	no.....	10	10	50	-----	yes.....
Jordan's Mill.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.....	1	1	100	-----	no.....

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

137

Taylor Bros.....	1.00	.75	weekly.....	no.....	12	12	50	no.....	yes.
Tyson Mill.....	1.50	.75	monthly.....	no.....	3	3	75	no.....	no.
Greensboro Manufacturing and Coal Co.....	1.25	.75	weekly.....	no.....	6	6	90	no.....	yes.
Central Foundry and Machine Co.....	4.00	1.25	semi-monthly.....	increased.	15	15	100	no.....	yes.
High Point Planing Mills Co.....	1.75	.75	semi-monthly.....	no.....	18	18	90	no.....	yes.
Gibsonville Roller Mill.....	1.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	3	3	100	no.....	no.
Aene Mill Works.....	3.50	1.50	weekly.....	no.....	4	4	100	no.....	yes.
Brooks Manufacturing Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	50	no.....	no.
E. E. Bain.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	18	18	90	no.....	yes.
Columbia Laundry Co.....	2.83	.67	weekly.....	no.....	40	10	100	no.....	no.
Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.....	2.40	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	60	60	100	no.....	yes.
Clymer Machine Co.....	3.50	2.25	weekly.....	no.....	8	7	100	no.....	yes.
Guilford Lumber Co.....	5.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	100	100	75	no.....	yes.
Glascok Stove and Manufacturing Co.....	5.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	28	28	100	95	yes.
Greensboro Boiler and Machine Co.....	3.00	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	19	19	100	no.....	yes.
American Cigar Co. (Branch).....	4.25	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	375	75	98	no.....	yes.
Greensboro Steam Laundry.....	1.50	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	10	10	100	no.....	yes.
Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.....	1.60	1.10	weekly.....	increased.	12	12	100	no.....	yes.
Guilford Plaster and Cement Co.....	1.50	1.20	weekly.....	increased.	15	15	50	no.....	yes.
Hardwood Manufacturing Co.....	4.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	40	40	90	no.....	yes.
Hudson Overall Co.....	3.85	1.55	semi-monthly.....	increased.	70	67	100	no.....	yes.
Kilpatrick Brick Co.....	1.50	1.00	semi-monthly.....	no.....	36	32	90	100	yes.
Johnson & Watson Co.....	5.00	.65	weekly.....	no.....	60	40	100	no.....	yes.
Qettinger Buggy Co.....	3.33½	.66½	weekly.....	increased.	18	17	100	no.....	yes.
Pitts & Monroe.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	20	20	100	no.....	yes.
Piedmont Lumber Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	90	no.....	yes.

35 yds
7 no
35 yds
35 yds
35 yds

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children	
Sergeant Manufacturing Co.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.25	semi-monthly	no	40	40	80		no
Shaw & McMath.....	4.00	.75	weekly	no	10	10	100		yes
Newman Machine Co.....	4.20	1.00	weekly	no	15	15	100		yes
Wysong & Miles Co.....	4.00	.90	weekly	no	40	40	100		yes
J. Elwood Cox.....	3.00	1.25	weekly	no	250	225	75	70	yes
Dixie Milling Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	3	3	75		yes
A. L. Ellison & Sons.....	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	17	17	90		yes
S. H. Mendenhall & Co.....	1.65	1.00	semi-monthly	no	12	10	90		yes
Hayworth Roll and Panel Co.....	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	12	12	100		yes
C. Arthur Kirkman Manufacturing Co.....	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	no	15	15	100		yes
High Point Electric Power Co.....	3.00	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	5	5	100		yes
High Point Hub and Handle Co.....	2.00	1.10	weekly	no	10	10	100		yes
High Point Milling Co.....	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no	8	7	100		yes
High Point Buggy Co.....	3.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no	35	30	90	100	yes
High Point Showcase Co.....	2.10	1.25	semi-monthly	no	10	10	80		no
High Point Pants Co.....	1.50	1.12	semi-monthly	no	50	50	100		no
High Point Pipe and Foundry Co.....	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly	no	30	30	75		yes
High Point Piano and Organ Co.....	3.50	1.25	semi-monthly	no	45	40	100	100	yes
High Point Upholstering Co.....	3.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no	5	3	100		yes

High Point Overall Co.....	3.00	1.10	semi-monthly	no.	60	57	100	100	no.	yes.
High Point Moulding Co.....	1.80	1.50	semi-monthly	no.	4	4	100	100	no.	yes.
High Point Veneer and Panel Co.....	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no.	24	23	90	90	no.	yes.
Hill Veneer Co.....	1.75	1.00	semi-monthly	no.	30	30	90	90	no.	yes.
Barker Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.50	semi-monthly	no.	1	1	100	100	no.	no.
Peerless Machine Works.....	3.25	1.20	semi-monthly	no.	15	15	100	100	no.	yes.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.....	3.33	1.50	semi-monthly	increased	31	31	96	96	no.	yes.
Rankin Coffin and Casket Co.....	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	45	35	95	95	no.	yes.
Snow Basket Co.....	3.00	1.50	semi-monthly	no.	15	15	100	100	no.	yes.
Southern Car Co.....	2.25	1.40	semi-monthly	increased	80	80	100	100	no.	yes.
Snow Lumber Co.....	2.50	1.10	semi-monthly	no.	300	275	100	100	no.	yes.
Standard Mirror Co.....	3.50	1.15	semi-monthly	no.	125	125	98	98	no.	yes.
North Carolina Wheel Co.....	2.25	1.40	semi-monthly	increased	35	35	100	100	no.	yes.
Johnson Bros. & Co.....	1.50	.75	weekly	no.	9	9	100	100	no.	yes.
Julian Milling Co.....	1.90	1.00	monthly	no.	3	3				yes.
Greensboro Manufacturing and Coal Co.....	1.25	.50	weekly	no.	5	5	95	95	no.	yes.
Cotton Oil and Ginning Co.....	2.10	.60	weekly	no.	30	30			no.	yes.
North Carolina Lumber Co.....	3.00	.75	weekly	no.	200	200	75	75	no.	yes.
Carry Lumber Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	35	35	95	95	no.	yes.
Williams Milling Co.....	1.50	.65	monthly	no.	10	19	100	100	yes.	yes.
Carry Lumber Co. (Branch).....	2.50	.85	weekly	no.	20	20				
Dunn Oil Mills Co.....	1.25	.75	weekly	no.	25	25	75	75	no.	
The John A. McKay Manufacturing Co.....	3.50	.85	semi-monthly	increased	20	19	90	90	no.	yes.
G. F. Pope Lumber Mill.....	4.00	1.00	monthly	increased	12	12	95	95	no.	yes.
The Champion Fibre Co.....	5.00	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	1,200	1,200	50	50	no.	yes.
Clyde Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.25	weekly	no.	5	4	80	80	no.	yes.

40 yrs
2 yrs
1 yr

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Hall Grist Mills.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00	monthly.....	no.....	3	3	100	.....	yes.
Hazelwood Manufacturing Co.....	3.00	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	25	25	100	.....	yes.
Junaluska Leather Co.....	2.50	1.10	semi-monthly.....	no.....	90	90	75	.....	yes.
Quinland-Monroe Lumber Co.....	5.00	1.00	semi-monthly.....	increased.....	125	125	40	.....	yes.
Waynesville Milling Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	increased.....	5	4	100	.....	yes.
Waynesville Wood Manufacturing Co.....	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly.....	increased.....	77	70	95	95	yes.
Asheville Brick and Tile Co.....	1.25	.90	weekly.....	no.....	24	20	50	.....	yes.
Laundry, Ice and Fuel Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	20	8	66	.....	yes.
Crescent Carbonating Co.....	2.00	.75	weekly.....	no.....	3	1	75	.....	yes.
Consumers Lumber and Manufacturing Co.....	5.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	7	7	100	.....	yes.
The Hines Buggy Co.....	2.50	.75	weekly.....	no.....	45	45	75	.....	no.
Taylor Lumber and Shingle Mills.....	2.00	.80	monthly.....	no.....	53	53	60	.....	yes.
Belhaven Lumber Co.....	4.00	.90	semi-monthly.....	no.....	2	2	100	.....	yes.
Garden Valley Mills.....	4.00	.50	weekly.....	no.....	1	1	100	.....	no.
Big Oak Roller Mills.....	1.40	.....	monthly.....	no.....	6	6	100	.....	yes.
Mooreville Roller Mills.....	1.25	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	3	3	100	yes	yes.
City Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	26	26	100	.....	yes.
Flannigan Harness Co.....	3.00	.75	weekly.....	no.....	7	6	95	.....	yes.
Overcash Bros.....	1.50	.90	weekly.....	no.....	7	6	95	.....	yes.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

141

Statesville Brick Co.....	1.00	.85	weekly	no	25	25	100	no	yes.
Statesville Flour Mills.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	15	15	100	no	yes.
Statesville Oil and Fertilizer Co.....	1.50	.90	weekly	no	25	25	95	no	yes.
Statesville Steam Laundry.....	1.75	1.00	weekly	no	18	5	100	no	yes.
Railroad Flour Mills.....	2.50	1.35	weekly	no	3	3	100	yes	yes.
Harris-Reese Tanning Co.....	2.00	1.00	monthly	no	75	75	50	no	yes.
Clayton Oil Mill.....	1.60	.90	weekly	no	28	28	80	no	yes.
Navassa Guano Co.....	2.75	1.00	weekly	increased	125	125	65	no	no.
Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch).....	1.75	.90	weekly	no	36	36	40	no	no
Rand & Lawrence.....	2.25	1.00	weekly	no	26	26	50	no	yes.
Trenton Buggy Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	no	6	6	100	no	yes.
Carolina Brick Co.....	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	70	70			
Hines Bros. Lumber Co.....	4.50	.75	weekly	no	350	348	90	no	
Lenoir Oil and Ice Co.....	1.50	.75	weekly	no	50	50	75	no	yes.
Hodges Foundry and Machine Shop.....	2.50	.75	weekly	no	15	15	100		no.
Michal-Gheen Manufacturing Co.....	2.00	.50	weekly	no	14	14		no	yes.
Howard Creek Mills.....	1.25		monthly	increased	2	2	100	no	yes.
Gilkey Veneer Co.....	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	no	17	17	75	yes	no.
Catawba Tannery.....	3.85	1.00	weekly	no	118	118	50		yes.
Old Fort Extract Works.....	3.84	1.00	weekly	no	110	110	50		yes.
Payne & Decker Bros.....	1.50	.90	weekly	no	25	25	75	no	yes.
S. Updegraff.....	2.50	1.25	weekly and monthly	increased	50	50	50	no	yes.
Hot Springs Manufacturing Co.....	2.75	1.25	monthly	increased	20	20	50		yes.
Carolina Barytes Co.....	2.00	1.00	monthly	no	60	56	75	no	yes.
Hamilton Pants Manufacturing Co.....	3.25	1.00	semi-monthly	no	35	5	100		
Boyle Manufacturing Co.....	2.00	1.25	monthly	increased	50	50		no	yes.

444
36
6
25
no

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Increased or Decreased?	Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.		Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.		
Dennis Simmons Lumber Co.....	\$ 6.00	.60	monthly.....	increased.....	600	600	75	-----	-----	-----
Martin County Buggy Co.....	2.50	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	6	6	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Barnhardt Manufacturing Co.....	1.10	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	20	20	50	-----	no.....	yes.
Osmond L. Barringer.....	3.75	.50	weekly.....	no.....	10	9	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Braunon Carbonating Co.....	2.00	.50	weekly.....	no.....	8	8	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Briar Creek Brick and Cement Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	16	16	50	-----	no.....	yes.
Charlotte Brick Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	135	135	90	-----	no.....	yes.
Charlotte Casket Co.....	3.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	60	53	100	-----	no.....	no.
Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	80	20	95	95	-----	-----
Charlotte Duck Clothing Co.....	3.00	1.50	weekly.....	no.....	35	6	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Charlotte Electric Ry., L. and P. Co.....	-----	-----	semi-monthly.....	no.....	63	63	-----	-----	-----	-----
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.....	2.50	.70	weekly.....	no.....	18	16	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Charlotte Marble and Granite Co.....	3.50	1.50	weekly.....	no.....	3	3	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co.....	3.00	.90	weekly.....	no.....	100	100	75	-----	yes.....	yes.
Carolina Sizing Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	2	2	-----	-----	no.....	yes.
Carson Brick Co.....	5.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	40	40	-----	-----	-----	-----
The Charlotte Improved Cotton Ginning Co.....	1.25	1.10	weekly.....	no.....	12	12	75	-----	no.....	yes.
I. W. Durham.....	3.00	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	3	3	100	-----	no.....	yes.
Winona Mining Co.....	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly.....	no.....	25	25	50	-----	no.....	yes.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

143

Charlotte Steam Laundry	4 00	.85	weekly	no	60	20	50	no	yes.
Charlotte Trouser Co.	2 33½	.50	weekly	increased	115	20	95	no	no.
Charlotte Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	2 50	.50	weekly	no	8	8	75	no	yes.
Cochrane Slowcase Co.	3 50	1.00	weekly	no	35	35	100	no	yes.
Carolina Manufacturing Co.	3 00	.75	weekly	no	80	80	80	no	yes.
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	2 50	.50	weekly	increased	8	8	100	no	yes.
Cole Manufacturing Co.	2 80	1.25	weekly	increased	60	60	100	no	yes.
Star Mills	2 50	1.25	weekly	no	3	3	100	no	yes.
Southern Card Clothing and Reed Co.	5 00	.60	weekly	increased	15	15	100	no	yes.
Southern Pants Co.	2 50	1.00	weekly	no	100	15	100	no	yes.
Elba Manufacturing Co.	2 00	1.00	weekly	no	80	80	95	no	yes.
Fuller Combing Gin Co.	3 00	1.50	weekly	no	20	18	100	yes	yes.
W. G. Jarrell Machine Co.	4 00	.75	weekly	increased	10	10	100	condition- adly.	yes.
J. W. Lewis & Co.	3 50	1.00	weekly	no	14	14	75	no	yes.
Liddell Co.	5 50	.75	weekly	increased	125	125	100	no	yes.
Moffatt Machinery Manufacturing Co.	3 50	1.00	weekly	increased	30	28	95	no	yes.
Mecklenburg Iron Works	4 00	1.25	weekly	increased	90	90	80	no	yes.
Model Steam Laundry	3 50	.75	weekly	no	60	23	100	no	yes.
North Carolina Cotton Oil Co. (Branch)	1 50	1.00	weekly	increased	60	60	75	no	yes.
Piedmont Clothing Manufacturing Co.	2 00	.75	weekly	no	200	25	100	yes	yes.
Relay Manufacturing Co.	3 00	.75	weekly	increased	3	3	100	no	yes.
John B. Ross & Co.	2 00	.75	weekly	no	60	45	75	no	yes.
Sauntary Laundry	3 50	2.50	weekly	increased	35	10	100	no	yes.
Shaw Harness Co.	2 50	1.00	weekly	no	25	25	80	no	yes.
Smith Electric Manufacturing Co.	2 50	.75	weekly	no	5	5	100	no	yes.
South Atlantic Waste Co.	3 00	1.00	weekly	no	140	50	50	no	yes.

4 yrs
38 yrs
2 - 100

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Increased or Decreased?	Employees		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.		Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.		
Southern Power Co.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	weekly and monthly.	no.	1,500	1,495	50	-----	no	yes.
Standard Ice and Fuel Co.....	3.50	1.00	weekly	no.	75	75	75	-----	no	yes.
Southern Spindle and Flyer Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	no.	25	25	98	-----	no	yes.
The Park Manufacturing Co.....	2.50	.60	semi-monthly	no.	35	35	100	-----	no	yes.
American Machine Manufacturing Co.....	3.50	.50	weekly	no.	170	164	100	-----	no	yes.
The Loom, Reed and Harness Co.....	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	12	12	100	-----	no	yes.
J. W. Wadsworth Sons Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	no.	20	20	100	-----	no	yes.
Warren-Ehret.....	3.00	1.50	weekly	no.	20	20	50	-----	no	yes.
J. H. Wern & Co.....	4.00	1.00	weekly	no.	75	75	95	-----	no	yes.
A. R. Willmann Plumbing Co.....	3.00	1.25	weekly	no.	8	8	90	-----	no	yes.
C. Valaer Bottling Works.....	3.00	.85	weekly	increased	12	12	70	-----	no	yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch).....	1.75	.80	weekly	no.	30	30	75	-----	no	no.
Carson Brick Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.	25	25	100	-----	no	yes.
Eureka Mining Co.....	2.00	1.10	weekly	no.	12	10	100	-----	no	yes.
Biscoe Foundry and Machine Co.....	2.75	1.00	monthly	no.	10	10	100	-----	-----	yes.
Ether Milling Co.....	1.75	.75	monthly	no.	46	46	50	-----	no	yes.
Guilford Lumber Manufacturing Co.....	2.75	.90	weekly	no.	40	39	90	-----	no	no.
Star Machine Co.....	2.00	1.00	monthly	no.	6	6	100	-----	no	yes.
Aberdeen Sash and Blind Co.....	2.25	.60	semi-monthly	no.	26	26	75	-----	no	-----

Carolina Millstone Co.....	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	no.	4	4			yes.
Southern Pines and Carthage Electric Co.....	2.00	.85	monthly	no.	3	3	100		no.
The Moore County Brick Co.....	1.50	1.25	semi-monthly	no.	23	23	50		yes.
Currie & McQueen.....	2.00	.75	monthly	no.	40	40	50		yes.
J. G. Parks & Co.....	1.50	.75	daily	no.	22	22	50		yes.
The Tyson & Jones Buggy Co.....	3.50	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	100	96	97	100	yes.
Ashboro Lumber Mfg. Co. (Branch).....	1.50	.75	monthly	no.	80	80	90		no.
Battleboro Oil Co.....	1.75	.75	weekly	no.	15	15			yes.
Jeffreys & Ricks Clay Works.....	1.50	.90	weekly	no.	35	35	50		no.
Rocky Mount Sash and Blind Co.....	2.75	.75	semi-monthly	no.	50	50	90		yes.
Yeagin & Son Foundry.....	2.50	.75	weekly	no.	5	4	100		yes.
Saus-Soud Brick Yard.....	1.75	1.10	weekly	no.	50	50	10		yes.
Wilmington Granite Brick Co.....	1.67	1.25	weekly	increased	18	18	50		yes.
Armour Fertilizer Works.....	1.50	1.25	weekly	no.	40	40	50		yes.
Angora Lumber Co.....	6.00	1.00	weekly	increased	150	150			yes.
Boney & Harper Milling Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	18	18	75		yes.
Cape Fear Lumber Co.....	5.00	1.25	weekly	no.	125	125	75		yes.
Cape Fear Machine Works.....	3.00	1.25	weekly	no.	30	30	100		yes.
Tide Water Light and Power Co.....	3.55	1.00	weekly	no.	60	60	95		yes.
Chadbourn Sash, Door and Lumber Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	no.	65	65	90		yes.
Hydraulic White Brick Co.....	1.75	1.00	weekly	no.	18	17	80		no.
The Independent Ice Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.	75	75	90		yes.
Navassa Fertilizer Co.....	4.15	1.25	weekly	no.	600	600			no.
Roger Moore's Sons & Co.....	1.50	.70	weekly	no.	75	75	25		yes.
Spiritine Chemical Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	no.	14	14	100		yes.
Universal Oil and Fertilizer Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.	19	19	100		yes.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Willard Bag Manufacturing Co.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.25	weekly.....	no.....	200	15	90	-----	yes.
Wilmington Iron Works.....	3.75	1.25	weekly.....	increased	50	50	85	-----	yes.
Wilmington Brick Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	20	20	-----	-----	yes.
Wilmington Stamp Works.....	4.00	.50	weekly.....	no.....	13	10	100	-----	-----
Farmers Ginning and Milling Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	75	-----	no.
Oconeechee Lumber Co.....	1.00	.40	semi-monthly.....	no.....	8	8	40	-----	no.
W. E. & T. G. Trenchard Lumber Co.....	4.00	.88	monthly.....	no.....	100	100	25	-----	no.
Woodland Manufacturing Co.....	1.50	.75	monthly.....	no.....	8	8	100	-----	yes.
Elizabeth City Brick Co.....	2.00	.90	weekly.....	no.....	18	18	100	-----	yes.
Elizabeth City Buggy Co.....	2.00	.50	weekly.....	no.....	12	12	100	-----	no.
Kramer Bros. Co.....	3.50	1.00	weekly.....	increased	120	75	75	-----	yes.
N. C. Tray and Basket Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	75	43	90	90	yes.
Red Lion Lumber Co.....	1.75	1.00	semi-monthly.....	no.....	30	30	50	-----	yes.
Albemarle Ice Co.....	3.50	1.00	weekly.....	increased	12	10	100	-----	yes.
Albemarle Lumber Co.....	4.25	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	400	400	50	-----	no.
Major & Loomis.....	2.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	200	200	70	-----	yes.
Smith & Dixon Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	10	10	100	-----	yes.
C. G. Cox Manufacturing Co.....	2.10	.75	weekly.....	increased	40	40	90	-----	yes.

18

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

147

Fleming Manufacturing Co.....	2.00	.80	monthly	no.....	30	30	75	no.....	no.....
Greenville Lumber and Veneer Co.....	3.25	.50	weekly	no.....	90	90	50	no.....	no.....
Keen & Kittrell.....	2.00	.90	weekly	no.....	25	25	50	no.....	no.....
Tryon Paper Box Co.....	1.25	1.00	semi-monthly	no.....	20	20	50	no.....	yes.....
Asheboro Lumber Manufacturing Co.....	1.00	.75	monthly	no.....	40	40	75	no.....	no.....
Asheboro Wheelbarrow Manufacturing Co.....	2.25	.85	semi-monthly	increased	30	30	75	no.....	no.....
Asheboro Roller Mill.....	1.25	.75	monthly	no.....	7	7	100	no.....	no.....
The Cox Lumber Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	15	15	100	no.....	yes.....
Crown Milling Co.....	2.00	.85	monthly	no.....	6	6	100	no.....	yes.....
Home Building and Material Co.....	2.00	.60	semi-monthly	no.....	30	30	99	no.....	yes.....
Archdale Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.00	monthly	increased	4	4	100	no.....	yes.....
Pearl Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.....	4	4	100	no.....	yes.....
Apex Lumber Co.....	1.60	.90	weekly	increased	25	25	75	no.....	yes.....
J. H. Hampton Buggy Co.....	2.00	.75	semi-monthly	no.....	16	16	100	no.....	yes.....
Maxton Sash and Door Co.....	2.50	1.00	monthly	no.....	7	7	100	no.....	yes.....
United Lumber Co.....	1.00	1.00	weekly	no.....	24	24	75	no.....	no.....
Morgan Oil and Fertilizer Co.....	1.75	1.00	weekly	no.....	25	25	80	no.....	yes.....
The Opie Odum Co.....	1.50	1.00	weekly	no.....	8	8	100	no.....	yes.....
Aene Canning Co.....	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	no.....	60	15	50	no.....	yes.....
J. W. Daneron, successor.....	1.50	.75	semi-monthly	no.....	150	75	50	yes.....	yes.....
Redsville Paper Box Co.....	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	12	2	25	yes.....	yes.....
Redsville Fertilizer Co.....	1.25	1.00	weekly	increased	15	15	80	no.....	no.....
R. P. Richardson, Jr. & Co.....	2.00	.50	weekly	increased	55	43	80	no.....	no.....
Mitchell Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.00	monthly	increased	5	5	100	no.....	yes.....
Deal & Carrier.....	1.50	1.00	monthly	no.....	10	10	100	yes.....	yes.....
Rockwell Furniture Co.....	1.70	1.00	monthly	no.....	25	25	90	100	yes.....

5 yds
24 600 8

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
C. L. Nussman.....	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.00	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	100	.....	yes.
C. A. Rice.....	2.50	.75	semi-monthly.....	no.....	20	20	90	.....	compulsorily.
Salisbury Manufacturing Co.....	3.00	.....	weekly.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
South River Milling Co.....	2.00	.50	weekly.....	no.....	4	4	100	.....	yes.
Taylor Mattress Co.....	2.00	1.25	weekly.....	no.....	12	5	100	.....	yes.
P. H. Thompson.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	100	.....	no.
Oakwood Manufacturing Co.....	2.00	.90	weekly.....	no.....	15	15	100	.....	yes.
Carpenter, Taylor & Co.....	2.50	.60	weekly.....	no.....	14	14	75	75	yes.
H. M. Geer Lumber Co.....	1.25	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	4	4	100	.....	yes.
Geer Roller Mills.....	1.25	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	2	2	100	.....	yes.
Warlick Lumber Co.....	1.65	1.00	monthly.....	no.....	25	24	90	.....	yes.
Broad River Lumber Co.....	1.25	.90	weekly.....	no.....	75	75	40	.....	yes.
Green Pond Granite Brick Co.....	1.50	.85	weekly.....	no.....	12	12	100	.....	yes.
Plyler Milling Co.....	1.75	.75	monthly.....	no.....	4	4	100	.....	yes.
American Roller Mills.....	1.50	.75	weekly.....	no.....	2	2	100	.....	yes.
Buffalo Steam Mills.....	1.50	.60	weekly.....	no.....	8	8	90	.....	no.
Elkin Canning Co.....	2.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	yes.
White Plains Buggy Co.....	1.50	.75	weekly.....	increased.....	10	10	.....	.....	yes.
Bryson City Pump Works Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly.....	no.....	60	60	95	.....	yes.
Brevard Roller Flouring Mills.....	1.00	.....	.....	toll.....	2	2	100	.....	yes.

20

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

149

Brevard Tannin Co.....	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly	no	50	50	75	no	yes.
Grange Corn Mill.....	1.00	1.00			3	3	75		no.
Toxaway Tanning Co.....	2.00	1.10	semi-monthly	no	65	65	50		yes.
Vanderbilt Lumber Co.....	1.75	1.00	weekly	no	80	80	100		yes.
Tyrell Manufacturing Co.....	1.50	1.25	weekly	no	18	18	100		yes.
Henderson Roller Mills.....	1.50	.83½	weekly	no	7	7	100		yes.
Monroe Manufacturing Co.....	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20	100		yes.
Piedmont Buggy Co.....	3.25	1.00	weekly	increased	25	25	100		yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch)	1.50	.83½	weekly	no	50	50	100		yes.
Monroe Brick Co.....	1.50	.75	weekly	no	15	15			yes.
Corbitt Buggy Co.....	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	89	85	100		yes.
Henderson Manufacturing Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20	100		
Carolina Wood Workers.....	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	20	20	100		yes.
Excelsior Steam Laundry Co.....	3.00	.75	weekly	no	25	25			no.
Raleigh Ice and Electric Co.....	2.75	1.25	weekly	no	4	4	50		no.
Oak City Steam Laundry.....	2.60	.75	weekly	increased	26	10	90		yes.
Raleigh Marble Works.....	4.00	1.50	weekly	increased	25	24	100		yes.
Excelsior Laundry Co.....	3.00	.75	weekly	no	14	6	100	yes	yes.
Raleigh Iron Works.....	3.00	.25	weekly	no	38	28	95	no	yes.
Wendell Lumber Co.....	2.00	1.00	monthly	increased	10	10	100	no	yes.
Carolina Ice Co.....	1.43	1.43	weekly	no	7	7	100	no	yes.
Wilkinson Lumber Co.....	2.50	.50	weekly	no	20	20	90	no	yes.
Wilts Veneer Co.....	3.00	.90	weekly	no	175	175	20	no	yes.
Plymouth Lumber Co.....	4.00	1.00	weekly	no	100	100	40	no	yes.
Walker & Myers.....	2.00	.80	weekly	no	40	40	90	yes	no.
Nahunta Roller Mills.....	2.00	.75	weekly	no	10	10	90	no	no.
Carolina Rice Mills.....	1.66½	.75	weekly	no	60	20	75	no	yes.

yes

38 yds
47 m

27

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Enterprise Lumber Co.....	\$ 1.50	.90	weekly	no	200	200	85	no	no.
Edgerton & Johnson Co.....	4.00	.90	weekly	no	32	32	60	no	yes.
Goldsboro Machine Works.....	4.00	.40	weekly	no	35	34	85	no	no.
Goldsboro Investment Co.....	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	26	26	100	no	no.
Goldsboro Oil Mill.....	1.25	.85	weekly	no	70	70	25	no	no.
A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Co.....	2.25	.90	weekly	no	65	63	100	no	yes.
Wayne Agricultural Works.....	2.50	.83½	weekly	no	35	35	98	no	yes.
Bell Lumber Co.....	2.50	.75	semi-monthly	increased	100	100		no	yes.
T. F. Jones.....	1.25	.75	weekly	no	16	16	10	no	yes.
The W. M. Absher Co.....	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased	25	20	75	75	yes.
The Miller-Reins Co.....	1.60	1.10	weekly	increased	4	4	100	no	yes.
The Turner-White Coffin Co.....	3.00	.90	semi-monthly	no	40	35	90	no	yes.
C. C. Smoot Sons Co.....	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly	no	100	100	60	no	yes.
The Church Lumber Co.....	1.75	.80	semi-monthly	no	20	20	100	no	yes.
R. A. Spainhour.....	2.00	.50	weekly	no	6	6		no	yes.
Winkler Pin Mill.....	1.00	.50	semi-monthly	no	5	5	100	no	yes.
Farmers Cotton Oil Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	75	75	50	no	yes.
Hackney Bros.....	3.50	.75	weekly	no	105	98	100	no	yes.
Wilson Ice and Refrigerator Co.....	1.70	.85	weekly	no	14	14	90	no	yes.
W. W. Simmons Co.....	3.00	1.00	weekly	no	100		75	no	no.

0 yes
15 yrs
17 no
3 each
5 mt
0 dad

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

QUESTIONABLE.—I think the child-labor law was gotten up for political purposes. The immigrants we want are black negroes with no education.—JONATHAN HAVENS, *Washington*.

WAGE-EARNERS AND IMMIGRATION.—Ninety per cent. of the men employed by the Eureka Lumber Company are colored. The writer has had direct management of the labor since our organization. Just how to help the colored man appears a problem beyond us. At present there appears to be a sufficient number of wage-earners in eastern North Carolina, except in agriculture. Our experience would prompt us to say that English, German or Swiss agriculturists would be desirable.—GEORGE T. LEACH, President Eureka Lumber Company, *Washington*.

WORK TO KEEP FROM WORK.—Relative to child-labor, I will say there has been too much of it. A large number of children have been forced to work instead of attending school, but the general condition has improved, owing to the public-school system and the increasing ambition of the children to learn. In regard to the needs of wage-earners and what would benefit them. I am compelled to say that if they would do their work instead of working every plan they can to keep from doing their duty there would be none of this great agitation that we have in regard to our present labor situation, and this very fact compels me to say from experience that the best solution of this problem is in getting a thrifty class of immigrants; Germans and Swedes are good workers.—R. L. BONNER, Manager Crystal Ice Company, *Washington*.

"GOOD" NEGRO LABOR.—We are not familiar with the child-labor law in this part of the State, as we cannot use children in our work. But we are opposed to children working in factories, and would gladly welcome a compulsory school law. We are not much interested in immigration, as we have a good set of negroes, and this is the labor needed for our work in the woods and around the mill.—STANDARD LUMBER COMPANY, *Aurora*.

NEGROES WANTED.—I think parents should control their own children and let common law control the parents. In this immediate section the immigrants wanted are negroes, black and uneducated.—HAVENS OIL COMPANY, *Washington*.

CHILD LABOR.—We do not believe in child labor, to the detriment of their health and education.—KUGLER LUMBER COMPANY, *Washington*.

BERTIE COUNTY.

DEPLORABLE.—We have no child labor here, so we know but little about it. I think it deplorable for children to have to work regularly. As to immigration, I think we are better off with our own people and no foreigners; we will fill up our State fast enough.—E. S. DAIL, *Windsor*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS NEEDED.—I am not in favor of child labor. The one great drawback with both negro and poor white labor to-day in North Carolina is lack of dependence to be placed in them and more efficient work. The higher wages paid brings in most cases less efficiency in labor. We need immigrants—Swedes, Norwegians, Germans and Dutch—not only to work in our factories, but on the farms.—R. F. REES, General Manager Asheville Tannery, *Asheville*.

TERSELY TOLD.—I think immigrants from the north of Europe and the British Isles should be encouraged to come to the South.—W. T. WEAVER, President Weaver Power Company, *Asheville*.

"BUMPER CROPS."—In our mountains we need farmers who are familiar with and practical in growing fruits and vegetables and raising sheep and cattle. We have never been favored, as has Kansas, with bumper crops, with which to pay our mortgages and increase our saving deposits. Our chief fault is that we have not specialized—we have not found the practical products which our mountains produce. We should develop and grow what experience and experiments teach us the soil will produce. Our agricultural stations and the agricultural department of the State and of the United States have rendered valuable aid to the farmer, and are open always to assist and help in any way in their power, but our farmers do not seem to appreciate the great aid rendered by these bureaus. To make a town prosperous the farms must generally be productive and profitable, and to do this we must have crops adapted to our soils and climate.—ASHEVILLE STORAGE SUPPLY COMPANY, *Asheville*.

FOREIGN LABOR A DETRIMENT.—I oppose the employment of children under the age of twelve years. I favor compulsory education. I think children from seven to fourteen years of age should be compelled to go to school. I oppose the present immigration laws, as foreigners will work for less wages and can live on less; consequently it causes our home laborers to work for less wages and longer hours.—PEOPLES MILLS, *Candler*.

REPORT OF MUCH INTEREST.—Your annual report (1907) has been read with much interest, and it should be a pride to the people of the State to note the almost unanimous opinion regarding child labor and education. This company, which operates portable mills, has gone over to the contract system since January 1st, and finds that our local men work much steadier and better than by the day under a foreman. There are plenty of hands since the business relapse last year, and while we have cut the price of labor as little as possible we get a whole lot more for the money. We could use Swedes and Norwegians in the woods, but men to come here must be of fearless stock, for our men would certainly try them out. The writer has had personal contact with the men of the mountain region and is convinced that any importation of labor from southern Europe will be a flat failure, except possibly in large cities, where there would be a strict police protection. Outside of our own business, if we may digress a little, this country needs creameries and cheese factories as a basis for farming. We believe it is a better dairy country than New York or Ohio, and we certainly would like to see the State set up a model

creamery and cheese factory, and when the people see how it brings in money every day in the year there will be a great improvement in present methods.—E. M. MOFFITT, President Moffitt Lumber Company, *Asheville*.

EMPLOYEES SATISFIED.—The child-labor law should be rigidly enforced, and so should compulsory school laws. Our employees seem to be satisfied and prosperous. Not being familiar with conditions in other factories, we are not in position to make any suggestions as to improvement of their condition. The immigrants we think most desirable are Swedes, Norwegians or those from most any of the European countries, with the exception of Italians, Sicilians and others from Latin countries.—W. C. BRITT, Secretary Asheville Supply and Foundry Company, *Asheville*.

SWEDES OR DANES.—We favor laws compelling children under sixteen to go to school at least six months in a year, allowing those over thirteen to work during vacation, if said work be where sanitary conditions are good. We do not favor night work for children under sixteen. In our business the most desirable immigrants would be Swedes or Danes. We do not favor immigration indiscriminately, but think there should be more rigid laws that would bar out the criminal classes and others not desirable because of education, habits, etc.—MT. MITCHELL LUMBER COMPANY, *Suwannoa*.

HOME LABOR NEEDS PROTECTION.—The German is our choice of foreign immigrants. What we need mostly is protection in this State against agents of other States, who pay no taxes to our State, but come in to gobble up much of our best labor, thereby "knucking" home industry. We suggest a heavy tax upon outside agents—high enough to keep them out.—G. C. BRINK, Treasurer Cherokee Marble Works, *Asheville*.

BURKE COUNTY.

NEED NO SUGGESTIONS.—I do not think wage-earners need any suggestions—bad enough. We need immigrants; they will probably be excluded from labor unions, etc., and therefore more desirable.—D. W. BOGER, Proprietor Blue Ridge Wagon Company, *Morganton*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

DOES NOT FAVOR IT.—I do not favor immigration, unless such would be better than the negro for laborers.—R. E. RIDENHOUR, Proprietor Concord Steam Laundry, *Concord*.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

WOULD APPRECIATE FAVORABLE CLASS.—As to immigrants, we would appreciate a good class of immigrants, such as Germans, Irish, or Swedes, but would oppose Italians or Japanese.—BLUE RIDGE BENDING COMPANY, *Lenoir*.

AN "IDLE BRAIN," ETC.—We are in favor of compulsory education for all white children for at least eight months each year, except that some provision should be made in cases in which widows who are in needy circumstances should have aid from some source. In this instance we think some excuse may be made for the children of such widows from prompt attendance. We do not think children should be employed in mills, owing to injuries from accidents, dust, lint, etc. However, their work is very acceptable on the farm, and, indeed, they can be a great help in many ways. Light farm work is as good for the development and growth of children as the gymnasium. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." Children should be taught to be industrious, both with tools and books. One of the greatest needs for the wage-earner's benefit is an abolition of the homestead exemption law; it certainly is a curse to North Carolina. It is astonishing to note how many wage-earners exchange mortgages on their belongings for supplies, and at a great advance in price, while if the homestead exemption law was out of the way such men could save time and cost. This would be a great inducement for honest dealing. We need energetic German settlers—farmers—who will invest in agricultural lands and improve them. We need ideal farmers. We have as good farming land as is generally found anywhere. This land only needs development, and if ideal farmers will invest and develop, then we can show to the world that we are second to none; in fact, we would be independent. Of course, settlers of the highest morals are the only ones desired.—L. H. COFFEY, Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Coffey Wagon Company, *Lenoir*.

IMMIGRANTS DESIRABLE.—We believe select immigrants from northwestern Europe, Switzerland and northern Italy very desirable for the industrial and economic development of North Carolina.—J. R. ERVIN, President Lenoir Wood Working Company, *Lenoir*.

CARTERET COUNTY.

LABOR NEEDED.—We need labor, and good immigrants would fill the bill, but the common and refuse from other countries is worse than none.—BELL, WESTBROOK & JURNEY, *Beaufort*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

BE AMPLY REMUNERATED.—We heartily advocate better education of the laboring classes. The manufacturers must pay higher wages, it is true, but they will be amply remunerated by receiving more efficient work.—R. E. CLAPP, Secretary-Treasurer Newton Paper Box Company, *Newton*.

FAVORS PROTECTIVE MEASURES.—The writer has been in the State only a few months and is not familiar with child labor or immigration laws. On general principles, I favor all protective measures thrown around child labor, and uphold all law towards compulsory education, of the white race especially. A better class of German and Irish immigrants would, in my opinion, be most desirable.—L. O. STAPP, Secretary Hickory Flour Mills, *Hickory*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

OUTSIDE LABOR NOT NEEDED.—We regret that it becomes almost necessary at this stage of manufacturing industry, especially "furniture," to ask the immigration bureaus of other nations "Can they use us?" We have no use now for what labor other nations may be able to furnish abroad. The child-labor law, as it now stands, is satisfactory, especially to the children and future manhood and womanhood of North Carolina, who in the next generation are to take the places of those of to-day. When the life of a child is crippled by overendurance and it is not allowed the privilege of schools, we are casting a heavy blow on the future of our country. The failure of our factories to give regular work to its employees at this time is the best incentive I know of to the wage-earner to lay aside something when times are prosperous to meet the demands when there is nothing doing. It should also cause labor and capital each to learn that in prosperity or in adversity they are dependent upon each other.—M. J. BOLING, Secretary High Point Bending and Chair Company, *Siler City*.

CLAY COUNTY.

WANTS REAL, GOOD FARMERS.—In this mountain section children are only worked on their fathers' farms, doing chores about their homes; therefore I am not prepared to give a definite opinion on the child-labor law and how it operates in that portion of the State where it applies. The only immigrants we need in this part of the country are a class of real, good farmers—men who know how to improve their lands by crop rotation and who will cultivate less land and make more grain and grass on what they cultivate—men who will make two blades of grass grow where formerly there grew but one.—J. A. CHAMBERS, *Hayesville*.

RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF ALL LAWS NECESSARY.—I think the laws should require more than four months' schooling before entering factories. Intemperance is the cause of most all the troubles among wage-earners; therefore all laws should be rigidly enforced and, if necessary, other laws passed by the Legislature, so as to put down illicit distilling and the sale of whiskey and all intoxicating drinks. This, we think, would benefit all parties concerned in the labor question, both home laborers and immigrants.—J. S. BROOKS, *Hayesville*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

THE LAW "NO GOOD," STANDING ALONE.—The child-labor law in this State is no good, in my opinion, without compulsory school laws. I have my reasons for the above, but it is not necessary to state them here.—D. C. MANNING, Secretary-Treasurer Kings Mountain Lumber Company, *Kings Mountain*.

AMEND THE LAW.—The varied conditions under which children labor make the matter very complicated, and it is very hard to enact a law applicable to all cases, with justice in each case. I think a law fixing an age limit should

have a proviso in which local authorities who could investigate each case could give permission to parents or guardians for children to do certain work, where it was necessary and not detrimental to the health of the child.—W. T. CALTON, Secretary-Treasurer Shelby Machine and Supply Company, *Shelby*.

AS TO SMALL CHILDREN.—I think we should have a compulsory school law, especially for small children, as they cannot earn very much, and their education costs them less than grown-up students. Taking wages into consideration, everybody is employed at good wages, and we do not need any foreign labor.—R. P. EARLY, Local Manager, Verner Oil Company, *Lattimore*.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

CHIEF NEED OF LABORERS.—The chief need of our laborers is education, for the whites. We have found from experience that the whites become better workmen when educated, and that the blacks become worse. We firmly believe in compulsory education for white children.—CLARKS LUMBER COMPANY, *Clarks*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

MILL INSPECTOR SUGGESTED.—The child-labor law, now operative in our State, is all right, but the State should have an inspector to visit mills to see that no small children are at work. We believe the law is being broken to a certain extent.—E. A. POE, *Fayetteville*.

HARD PROBLEM.—The child-labor question is a hard problem. There are so many children dependent upon their own labor for support, and so many of them have no access to farm work, it is a hardship on them to prevent them from working in factories where they can earn the best living. And then we find unworthy fathers who place their children in mills and loaf and drink up their earnings. As to immigration, I believe the present panic has aroused our people. We can hardly keep our own labor busy through this panic, and we do not need any immigrants.—THOMAS WARD, *Fayetteville*.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

A GOOD THING.—We think the child-labor law, now operative, a good thing. We do not need any immigrants in this section now.—R. EVERHART & Co., *Arnold*.

SHOULD HAVE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We favor a compulsory school law for children under fourteen years, and think that sufficient, with the present law. I favor immigration of Germans, Americans, Irish and English, but strict laws to govern the class of immigrants admitted. We need more laborers in mills and factories, and especially for farms. The negroes are, as a whole, unreliable.—H. L. BECK, *Thomasville*.

DAVIE COUNTY.

MORE SATISFACTORY.—In regard to labor, since the panic we can get it and it is more satisfactory. Prosperity makes the most of us too independent.—L. G. HORN, President Mocksville Flour Mills, *Mocksville*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

MILL IDLE—CAUSE.—Our mill is idle at present, on account of the depression, and more particularly on account of the discrimination in freight rates to the Northern markets.—NEW HOPE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, *Durham*.

IMMIGRANTS NEEDED ON FARMS.—We are in favor of the child-labor law now in force in the State. We favor immigration, but not of the lower class, such as Chinese and Italians. They are not as good laborers as the negroes and are more troublesome to handle. We need a class of immigrants who will work on the farm. Very nearly all of the negro labor has left the farms and gone to town to work in factories.—CHEEK & BELVIN, *Durham*.

ALL TOO TRUE.—In regard to the child-labor law now operative in the State of North Carolina, I will say that I am in favor of a compulsory school law along with it. There are mothers and fathers to-day sitting down, depending on their children for support, meeting them at the factory door, taking from them what they have earned during the week and leaving them standing without one word of encouragement.—L. A. WHITTED, President Whitted Washing Fluid Company, *Durham*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

NEGRO LABOR ABOMINABLE.—We find negro labor abominable; have never tried foreigners, but anything is preferable to those who are now dependent on negroes. We are of the opinion that if strict vagrancy laws were upheld negro labor would improve or leave. We are using all the young white men we can get, and hope to get more for next season.—W. T. DUNNING, Secretary-Treasurer Walton Brick Company, *Aulander*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

PROTECTION FOR WORKING MEN.—As I have stated before, children under fourteen should not be allowed in factories, under present conditions, and I think sixteen would be better than fourteen. Up to that time let the State see to it that all children are in school for a good part of the year. In regard to the wage-earner's needs, there is one thing that he needs most of all, and that is all he produces, or its value, and when he gets that the laborer will be able to take care of himself. I am not in favor of immigration; with the hundreds of thousands of men out of employment at present, it is not needed. Our workingmen need protection instead of further suppression.—WILLIAM E. WOOSLEY, President Bower Mills, *Clemmons*.

LAW NOT ENFORCED.—Referring to the child-labor law now in supposed operation, we beg to say that any law not enforced is no law. We would, if to our interest, have no hesitation in disregarding a law not enforced, and we judge we are about the average. We are in favor of a law for the needs of wage-earners and what would be of greatest benefit; that is, that every person above fourteen years of age who wishes to work shall have work of a paying nature, that is sufficient pay to supply their reasonable necessities. When we arrive at that point in our economic life at which every citizen of North Carolina has more work than he can do, then it will be time enough to discuss immigration and immigrants.—J. P. TAYLOR, *Winston-Salem*.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.—As to children working in factories, I think that as a rule children under fourteen years of age should be kept out of factories and in school as much as possible, though there might be cases in which it would be necessary for them to work. The more I think about immigration the more I am opposed to it, especially indiscriminate foreign immigration. Anarchy and other evils seem to grow with the foreign element.—J. T. WEST-MORELAND, Secretary Eureka Burr Mills, *Rural Hall*.

AS TO THRIFTLESS PARENTS.—The child-labor law, now operative in the State, should be strictly enforced. I think that mills should have stated hours for work; ten hours should constitute a day's work, and no child under fourteen years should be employed. The vagrant laws should also be strictly enforced, and prevent, so far as possible, thriftless and lazy parents from living upon the proceeds of child labor. I favor a compulsory school law, because upon education depends the elevation of our people, the happiness in our homes and the prosperity of our country. Too many children are growing up in idleness and not availing themselves of the opportunities for securing an education. In regard to immigration, one of the most pressing needs of our State to-day is more laborers. We are, indeed, blessed with a great many natural resources, but we have not sufficient labor to develop them. I heartily approve of all measures that would secure a desirable class of immigrants—those who would come among us to build homes and develop the farms and prove useful and good citizens. But every precaution should be observed to keep out the undesirable class—those who would prove thriftless and become charges upon the country. The movement for prohibition has culminated in a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in North Carolina. This is by far the most important legislation that has been enacted in many years, and will prove one of the greatest blessings to our people.—D. W. HARMON, Kernersville Roller Mills, *Kernersville*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

AS TO "INDIGENT" WIDOWS.—We all know that to educate the masses would redound to their benefit, but in some cases a compulsory school law would act to the deprivation of a living to indigent widows, etc. As to immigration, we need only such as will dig the ground and vote the Democratic ticket.—JOSEPH JOHN ALLEN, *Louisburg*.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

LIBERAL SERVICE, LIBERAL REWARD.—We see no scarcity of labor; our men are satisfied and stay with us. We pay liberally and expect to get good service, and have no place except for respectable and honorable help—men who are willing to give a dollar's worth for a dollar. We are careful who we employ, and try to make our interests mutual. We think enforced vagrant laws are needed more than immigrants.—S. H. SMITH, Vice-President Taylor-Canady Buggy Company, *Oxford*.

LONG HOURS AND HEAVY WORK.—I favor compulsory education. No child under fourteen years of age should be permitted to work in a factory, and they should not be permitted to have long hours nor heavy work. Children require plenty of out-door exercise and fresh air to make their complexions clear and to promote good physique.—H. M. SHAW, President Southern Wheel Company, *Oxford*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

AS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Our view on child labor is to enforce the present law. It is a good law, when enforced, but with lax enforcement it is, in my opinion, worse than no law at all. Our views on immigration are to enact some law whereby you can make the people of the State work for ten hours, and enforce the law, and we will not need immigrants. We do not mean the negroes and common white people alone, but we are compelled to include thousands of young girls lying around our towns and cities in absolute idleness, who would starve rather than do an honest day's work. They are also developing into the worst element we have, and it is almost impossible to get one arrested, much less have them prosecuted, for the simple excuse that their fathers or grandfathers happen to be prominent citizens in the community.—HAYWORTH ROLLER AND PANEL COMPANY, *High Point*.

PLEASED WITH THE LAW.—We are pleased with the child-labor law now in operation in this State. We think there is room for immigrants here, provided we can get a good quality and industrious people.—W. E. HOCKETT, President Greensboro Manufacturing and Coal Company, *Greensboro*.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE IDLE.—So far as we know, the laws now in operation do not affect anything. We are of the opinion that it would be better for the children, who are well, to do a certain amount of work than run at large on the streets, with no (or very little) oversight in vacation time, and that they should be in school, by compulsion, if necessary, when school is in session.—S. H. MENDENHALL & Co., *High Point*.

VALUE FOR VALUE RECEIVED.—Child-labor laws, as they now stand in this State, are all right, as far as they go. One great need of the wage-earner in the South is to learn not to fear he will do more than he gets pay for. I would favor a thrifty, reliable class of immigrants.—R. N. HADLEY, Secretary-Treasurer Columbia Laundry Company, *Greensboro*.

"LAND POOR."—I do not think children under fourteen years of age ought to work in mills. Wages are high; we have to pay a dollar a day to get a man to

cut a little wood or hoe in the garden; we cannot get him for any less. The farmers are in as good circumstances as any class of people, except that they have too much land. If they had less land they would be better off.—O. L. HUFF, *Gibsonville*.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND.—I doubt if North Carolina needs immigration at all; if she does, it should be intelligent, though unskilled. Of course, skilled labor is necessary in manufacturing operations, but farm labor is more in demand now than any other kind.—T. T. BROOKS, President Brooks Manufacturing Company, *Greensboro*.

WORK DURING VACATION.—We are very much in favor of the compulsory school law, but favor a law that would let the boys work during vacation. We also favor a law that would exempt the children of a needful widow from the compulsory school law.—H. C. SNYDER, Secretary-Treasurer Cook-Lewis Foundry Company, *Greensboro*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

FROM ENGLAND AND THE WEST.—We do not think we need any immigrants, except from New England and the West; no foreigners, except perhaps from Germany and England. We want no immigrants that we would not receive on a plane of social equality.—F. A. SHERRILL, Secretary Statesville Flour Mill Company, *Statesville*.

IMMIGRANTS AND TESTIMONIALS.—All children, when not in school, should do some labor, though I think it best that children should not be confined in factories while very young. As to immigrants for laborers, in North Carolina or elsewhere, I am quite sure we would get a better class of immigrants were the United States Government to require each and every immigrant on landing to produce a certificate from his or her home country, having their home country's seal, showing that the holder of such certificate was a good, law-abiding and industrious person. If such was the ruling of the United States Government we would have fewer worthless, loafing characters and a much more respectable and industrious class of people.—GARDEN VALLEY MILLS, *Statesville*.

JACKSON COUNTY.

"COMPULSORY INSURANCE.—We favor compulsory accident insurance for wage-earners. We employ no children under fourteen years of age. We favor immigrants that will make good citizens. Our needs in that line exceed our wants in the labor line.—HARRIS-REES TANNING COMPANY, *Sylva*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

CONCERNING ACCIDENTS.—I think a good class of immigrants very much needed; the lower class should be kept away, if possible. I think corporations are fearfully imposed upon in the way of damages caused by men's own care-

lessness. I think all corporations should exercise all possible care in every way, but when anyone is hurt by his own carelessness the company should not be held responsible. Unless there is something done soon, it will be almost impossible for a manufacturing business to live. Other States to-day are much better for manufacturing than ours.—W. E. MOFFATT, President Moffatt Machinery Manufacturing Company, *Charlotte*.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR.—Complying with your request, I beg to advise that, being a new citizen of the State of North Carolina, I am not familiar with the child-labor law in operation in this State, but I do favor laws which shall compel the education of children under fourteen years of age. I firmly believe that a compulsory education law, strictly enforced, will thoroughly solve the child-labor question. It appears to me that this is the only intelligent way to improve the conditions which exist. I consider that the most important need of the wage-earner, the meeting of which would bring the greatest benefit, is that there should be an opportunity for young men of the laboring class to definitely learn some trade. This should be encouraged and demanded by an association of capital and through encouragement on the part of the State. The greatest drawback to American labor is the lack of specific and full knowledge of any one subject, and the laborer and wage-earner of to-day is capable of doing one thing as well as another, and doing none of these things well. We need specific instruction and a system of apprenticeship for young wage-earners, which will result in better wages and more thorough, successful and profitable work for the employers. The above suggestions are cheerfully given, and I trust they may be of some value.—H. M. WADE, President Cochrane Show Case Company, *Charlotte*.

ONLY THE HIGHEST CLASS.—We want only the highest class of immigrants. The negro is far better for Southern people than the scum of Europe.—I. W. DURHAM, *Charlotte*.

EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURISTS NEEDED.—Immigrants from the country districts of western and central Europe will make us good farmers or agriculturists.—C. VALEAR BOTTLING WORKS, *Charlotte*.

LOCAL LABOR.—We find plenty of local labor at all times; have never employed immigrants and would have no need for any.—J. C. WOOD, Secretary Shaw Harness Company *Charlotte*.

THE PROHIBITION LAW.—We think the prohibition law has been of more help than anything else. A training to use the savings banks would come next.—CHARLOTTE TROUSER COMPANY, *Charlotte*.

IMMIGRATION DESIRABLE.—I consider the present labor law quite satisfactory. As to the needs of wage-earners, I think compulsory education the best means of bringing about the desired and much-needed higher intelligence and their being more considerate of the interest of their employers. Immigration is certainly desirable for the South's industrial and agricultural development and improvement, provided it is of the right kind. We do not want immigrants with anarchistic and socialistic tendencies, such as Italians, Hunga-

rians and Russians are, as a class. Germans, Englishmen, Scandinavians and Irish ought to be welcomed.—J. HIRSHINGER, Secretary-Treasurer Charlotte Duck Clothing Company, *Charlotte*.

MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, ENERGY AND AMBITION.—We are intensely opposed to all immigration agents. It is all right to advertise in the right way, but we want only those immigrants who have enough intelligence, energy and ambition to come to our State in order to better their condition. The great majority of the farmers and farmer boys work in the field, and it is a crime against them and the best interests of our State to spend our tax money drumming up low-class immigrants to compete with our home labor. What we need in North Carolina is a higher scale of wages, more intelligent and skilled labor, a higher standard of living and a more patriotic citizenship. When we get a higher level of wages we will attract the better class of immigrants as rapidly as we can use them.—E. A. COLE, Secretary-Treasurer Cole Manufacturing Company, *Charlotte*.

“LATIN RACES” DESIRABLE.—My views, as expressed last, upon child labor and compulsory education remain unchanged. I am decidedly opposed to the former and heartily in sympathy with any law that will enforce the latter. I believe a good class of immigrants, those who can read and write, is greatly to be desired. Scotch, German, Swede and the Latin races from the agricultural sections of their native land should be encouraged to come. Too stringent laws against the landing of the criminal and anarchistic foreigners cannot be made. At present we are inviting trouble by allowing such cattle to land on our shores.—R. L. WELCH, Winona Manufacturing Company, *Matthews*.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

PLEASED WITH REPORT.—I expressed myself quite fully in last year's report on the various subjects mentioned above. I received the book and am very well pleased with it. I am glad to see so many people favor the compulsory school law and the child-labor law. It is too bad that the natives are so much opposed to immigration, for as long as this spirit exists there will be no improvement in the laboring class, which at present is very poor. Good mechanics have to be brought here from the East. Wages are high here, when compared with the class of work that the natives can do.—R. W. SCHMETZ, Carolina Mica and Milling Works, *Penland*.

MOORE COUNTY.

CONDITION OF CHILDREN.—I am in favor of a law to protect the children from being worked at public labor. I find that the greater number of men who work their children are of the lower class, who think they have no hope in the future for themselves or children; and of all the people in our land to be pitied they are the ones. I have been in the mill business for fifteen years, have worked many children from twelve to fifteen, and find that most all of them grow up in ignorance and without any training, and often make subjects

for the chain gang or the gallows. I have tried to run a school at my mill but failed entirely. Fathers of the children claimed they could not spare them from the work. I have seen children at work in the mill, while their fathers were at home drunk on the money they worked out. The children would go almost without clothing and shoes, and work from sun to sun, in the cold and with half food. I will say that it is an open shame for our great State to permit this wholesale slaughter of our children.—J. G. PARKS, *Carthage*.

IN THOROUGH SYMPATHY.—We are thoroughly in sympathy with the child-labor law of this State, believing that the best interest of her population is largely dependent on the education of her young.—T. B. KING, Secretary Tyson & Jones Buggy Company, *Carthage*.

NASH COUNTY.

LABOR CONDITIONS.—We do not approve of children working in factories, unless it is absolutely necessary for them to do so. Of course, there are cases where it is the child supporting the sick family; lots of times children will have to work or the public at large be more charitable. Children should be kept in school instead of the factories, if it can be done. The labor situation in this section has improved a great deal; that is, the number of laborers, but the quality is just the same. There is but one remedy, and that is hard times, like we have had for the past ten months. This will make them work more, and it has been demonstrated that the less they get the better they will work. BATTLEBORO OIL COMPANY, *Battleboro*.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE LAW ADEQUATE.—I do not think children should work in factories. They should be sent to school, anyhow, until they are fourteen. The present law is adequate; it should be enforced. In our section immigration is very desirable. We want laborers with some intelligence, who will work—northern Italians or Germans. If we could swap the present inefficient negro laborer for intelligent Italians or Germans, this section could and would be made the garden spot of the world. Another thing—we ought to do away with the present homestead law; it has served its purpose long ago. Give the young men of the State a chance. Why handicap them any longer?—WILLIAM E. WORTH, Secretary Universal Oil and Fertilizer Company, *Wilmington*.

INTERESTS IDENTICAL.—From the events of last year, it seems to me that the wage-earners should be taught that their interests are identical with those of their employers—that one cannot be benefited without resulting good to the other; also, that the mouthings of demagogues have no place in a safe and sane era of commercialism.—CHADBOURN SASH, DOOR AND LUMBER COMPANY, *Wilmington*.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

EDUCATION THE GREATEST NEED.—We are not familiar with the child-labor law in this State. As we do not work children, we have had no occasion to make ourselves familiar with it. We think education is the greatest need of wage-earners in our community; this is also true of the small landowners. We consider our labor well paid, when the amount of training and skill required is taken into consideration, as this lack of education places a very well-defined limit upon the positions they can fill. We need more labor in the South—that is, under normal business conditions—but it is a very difficult matter to state just how the supply of labor should be increased. We think a moderate number of the best European immigrants (Germans or Swedes) would be beneficial. Our experience with the Latin races has not been satisfactory, and, taken as a whole, we prefer the negro, where the supply is sufficient. We also work local white labor to a limited extent, and find it satisfactory.—W. E. & T. G. TRENCHARD, *Gumberry*.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

GERMAN AND SCOTCH.—We want peaceful, quiet and assimilative immigrants—preferably Germans and Scotch—reasonably intelligent, law-abiding, conforming to our laws and customs. Any class of foreigners who come to stay, and come to help us and be helped, are welcome—ELIZABETH CITY BUGGY COMPANY, *Elizabeth City*.

PENDER COUNTY.

FRUGAL AND INDUSTRIOUS.—Relative to immigrants in North Carolina, the Germans and the Swedes would be the right kind of people to help develop the State; they are frugal and industrious.—WILLIAM F. BAUGHMAN, President Red Lion Lumber Company, *Burgaw*.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.—Make the children go to school, except in cases where widows are dependent on small boys; then give them a chance to be of most value to their mothers. Keep small boys out of factories. Make negroes work instead of lying around, and we will not need the small boys to work.—MAJOR & LOOMIS COMPANY, *Hertford*.

PITT COUNTY.

NO NEED FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—There is very little demand for child labor in our county, and, so far as our people are concerned, we believe it would be better if our children had more employment and less time to idle on the highways with bad companions; especially is this true in our villages. Our county seems alive to the cause of education, and where the people are

alive we do not see the need of compulsory education. In sections that seem so lifeless that parents prefer to keep their children at home to idle or to help them carry burdens of less importance we believe it would be better for such parents to be compelled to send their children to school. We have no need for foreign immigration in our section, and it would be better to give our home labor better advantages and make our vagrant laws strict and enforce them.—A. G. Cox, *Winterville*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ENCOURAGE FARMING CLASS.—I think immigration in this county should be checked, especially of the class who want to run little fruit stands and sell lunches. But there is a desirable class who come to this country, who are willing to open up farms and improve them; they should be encouraged. But we should be very strict about admitting the first-named class.—ARTHUR ROSS, Secretary Home Building and Material Company, *Ashboro*.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.—I think the child-labor laws of this State are all right, if rigidly enforced. Immigration should be restricted, and only such people should be allowed to come within our borders as we have good reason to believe will make good citizens. It would be wise to exclude all Mongolians, also Italians and Russians, as there are too many anarchists among the last-named people, especially the Italians. Germans, Norwegians and Swedes invariably make good citizens, and, excepting the English-speaking people of other nations, these should be most sought after.—C. F. CLINE, Secretary Warlick Lumber Company, *Gilkey*.

AN INJURY TO CHILDREN.—Child labor, to a certain extent, is sapping the health and happiness of the coming generation. Treat the wage-earners as fellow-human beings; help them to build churches; see that they have good schools; develop their manhood and womanhood—the surest asset for a successful community. I am not sure that we are so much in need of immigrants. We have the finest people on earth, and are taking Mr. Roosevelt's advice as to the increase of population. Let's not crowd them out of the Old North State with foreigners just to help out a few brickyards, lumber mills, etc.—J. L. TAYLOR, Manager Carpenter, Taylor & Co., *Rutherfordton*.

STANLY COUNTY.

SHOULD BE IN SCHOOL.—Children should not be allowed to work in factories and mills until they are twelve or fourteen years old; they should go to school until that time.—J. H. SNOTHERLY, Secretary Plyler Milling Company, *Plyler*.

WANTS PERMANENT CITIZENS.—I should be glad to see more extensive immigration, provided we could secure a good, thrifty class of Germans or some

other nationality of people who would make permanent citizens of our State and nation, but do not want any anarchists or Emma Goldman followers.—AMERICAN ROLLER MILLS, *Richfield*.

STOKES COUNTY.

INDEPENDENT WAGE-EARNERS.—I commend the child-labor law. Wage-earners in this locality do not need anything; they are more independent than their employers. You cannot satisfy them as to price, and they want to do as they please. I would be in favor of a good class of immigrants.—GEORGE H. CHARLES, Buffalo Steam Mills, *Germanton*.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS NECESSARY TO BUILD UP THE SOUTH.—I would consider it advisable for all children to be compelled by law to attend school until twelve years of age. I consider immigration very necessary for the upbuilding of the South, especially that of good common labor and mechanics.—J. S. SILVERSTEIN, Vice-President Toxaway Tanning Company, *Rosman*.

SUGGESTIONS TO WORKERS.—Wage-earners require a better knowledge of the fact that money does not make happiness by itself; that work is the best way towards health and happiness; that the employer has as many worries as the employed; that the newspapers supply a low grade of education. Immigration of workmen of higher attainments and of higher ideals than those possessed by us is desirable; none else is. Our national resources should be conserved for the benefit of the nation as she now exists.—C. A. SCHENCK, Biltmore Lumber Company, *Pisgah Forest*.

UNION COUNTY.

CERTAIN CLASSES SHOULD BE EXCLUDED.—We are opposed to receiving immigrants, such as are being mostly brought into this country. Italians, Greeks, Turks, Chinese, Russians and many others of the socialist and anarchistic class should be excluded.—T. J. PAYNES, Piedmont Buggy Company, *Monroe*.

WAKE COUNTY.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH.—I am not competent to advise in regard to the child-labor law, except to say that too many laws are not best for the highest type of individuals. We need more immigration of the same kind of which North Carolina people are now made up, namely, English, Scotch, Irish and those from our own sister States. Italians make good farmers, but not good wage-earners. They can succeed on the share plan and will do well.—J. D. BOUSHALL, President Ingleside Lumber Company, *Raleigh*.

WAYNE COUNTY.

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.—The writer does not believe in immigration, especially of the class that we have had experience with. We think the children should be taught to work, but not be compelled to do a class of work that is injurious to their health.—A. T. GRIFFIN, Secretary A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Company, *Goldsboro*.

WILKES COUNTY.

SCOTCH FARMERS.—In this part of the State, in my opinion, we need a lot of Scotch farmers. What few we have are doing well.—H. O. ABSHER, President W. W. Absher Company, *North Wilkesboro*.

CHAPTER IV.

COTTON, WOOLEN AND KNITTING MILLS.

The 352 cotton, woolen, silk and knitting mills reporting show an authorized capital of \$49,192,300 and the employment of 3,110,099 spindles, 54,812 looms, 6,232 knitting machines and 133,851 horse power. Total number of employees reported by cotton, woolen and silk mills is 54,262, of whom 28,082 are male and 20,644 are female adults. One hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred are dependent upon the mills for a livelihood. Eighty-five per cent. adult employees read and write, and 80 per cent. of children. In response to the question with reference to children under twelve years of age working in factories 90 per cent. of the manufacturers answer in the negative, 4 per cent. in the affirmative, and 6 per cent. do not express an opinion. Seventy-four per cent. favor compulsory school law, 14 per cent. oppose it, and 12 per cent. express no opinion upon the question.

The average number of hours constituting a day's work is ten and seven-tenths. Twenty per cent. of the mills operate 10 hours per day; 19 per cent., 10½ hours; 57 per cent. work 11 hours, and 4 per cent. do not respond to the inquiry. The highest average wages paid men for the year 1908 was \$2.50; lowest average for men, 79 cents; highest average for women, \$1.30; lowest average for women, 66 cents; average wages of children, about 57 cents. Fifty-two per cent. of the manufacturers pay wages weekly; 41 per cent. pay semi-monthly; 5 per cent. pay monthly, and 2 per cent. on demand. Twenty-one per cent. report that wages have increased during the year; 78 per cent. say there has been no change, and 1 per cent. do not answer the question. Sixty-five per cent. report the financial condition of employees good; 3 per cent., very good; 1 per cent., excellent; 4 per cent., medium; 21 per cent., fair; 1 per cent., poor; and 5 per cent. fail to respond to the inquiry.

KNITTING MILLS.

The fifty-two knitting mills reporting this year show an aggregate authorized investment of \$2,919,260 and the employment of 73,968 spindles, 6,232 machines and 5,078 horse power. The total number of employees reported is 5,152, of whom 1,497 are male and 2,903 are female adults. Thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-six persons are dependent upon the mills for a livelihood. Ninety-six per cent. of the adult employees read and write, and 93 per cent. of the children.

Eighty-three per cent. of the manufacturers oppose the working of children under twelve years of age in factories, 6 per cent. of them are favorable to the proposition, and 11 per cent. do not answer the question. Sixty-three per cent. favor compulsory school law, 25 per cent. oppose it, and 12 per cent. express no opinion upon the question. Thirty-eight per cent. of the manufacturers pay wages weekly; 60 per cent., semimonthly; 2 per cent., monthly. Twenty-five per cent. report an increase of wages; 73 per cent. say there has been no change, and 2 per cent. do not answer. Sixty-three per cent. report the financial condition of employees to be good; 27 per cent. say it is fair; 2 per cent., poor; and 8 per cent. express no opinion.

The average number of hours constituting a day's work is 10. Highest average wages for male adults per day, \$2.11; lowest average for men, 74 cents.

Highest daily average wages for female adults, \$1.42; lowest average for women, 56 cents. Average wages of children, 55 cents per day. In a considerable number of these establishments the employées do piece work and their compensation is based upon the actual service rendered.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Alamance.—Twenty-one cotton, one woolen and five knitting mills, operating 136,492 spindles, 5,676 looms and 331 machines, employing 12,085 horse power; manufacture gingham, plaids, cottons, domestics, outings, shirtings, chevots, stripes, jeans, blankets, warps, yarns and hosiery.

Alexander.—Two cotton mills, operating 37,600 spindles and 128 looms, employing 220 horse power; manufacture sheetings, ducks and yarns.

Anson.—One cotton and one silk mill, operating 15,760 spindles, employing 425 horse power; manufacture yarns and thrown silk.

Ashe.—One woolen mill, operating 300 spindles and 2 looms, employing 45 horse power; manufactures cassimeres, jeans and linseys.

Beaufort.—One knitting mill, operating 35 machines; manufactures hosiery.

Buncombe.—Two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 10,322 spindles and 538 looms, employing 712 horse power; manufacture shirtings, stripes, bed spreads, colored cotton and woolen goods.

Burke.—Two cotton and two knitting mills, operating 18,440 spindles and 77 machines, employing 737 horse power; manufacture cotton yarns and hosiery.

Cabarrus.—Fourteen cotton mills, operating 252,322 spindles and 5,582 looms, employing 8,345 horse power; manufacture sheetings, towels, shirtings, gingham, domestics, etc.

Caldwell.—Seven cotton and one cotton and woolen mill, operating 49,519 spindles and 500 looms, employing 1,320 horse power; manufacture plaids, carpet warps, yarns and woolen goods.

Catawba.—Eleven cotton, two knitting and one woolen mill, operating 79,808 spindles, 700 looms and 380 machines, employing 2,796 horse power; manufacture yarns, hosiery and woolen goods.

Chatham.—Two cotton mills, operating 12,000 spindles, employing 450 horse power; manufacture yarns, etc.

Chowan.—One cotton mill, operating 12,928 spindles, employing 550 horse power; manufactures yarns.

Cleveland.—Ten cotton mills, operating 54,836 spindles and 250 looms, employing 2,525 horse power; manufacture sheetings, warps, yarns and twine.

Cumberland.—Nine cotton, one knitting and one silk mill, operating 92,739 spindles, 2,202 looms and 74 machines, employing 3,225 horse power; manufacture plaids, sheetings, shirtings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns and silks.

Davidson.—Two cotton mills, operating 26,256 spindles and 803 looms, employing 900 horse power; manufacture white and colored cottons, print cloths, etc.

Davie.—One cotton mill, operating 47,360 spindles and 1,296 looms, employing 2,000 horse power; manufactures sheetings and drillings.

Durham.—Six cotton and two knitting mills, operating 103,916 spindles, 2,601 looms and 1,086 machines, employing 5,347 horse power; manufacture sheetings, chambrays, muslins, white goods, rope, bags, twine and hosiery.

Edgecombe.—Two cotton and two knitting mills, operating 19,528 spindles, 200 looms and 285 machines, employing 635 horse power; manufacture warps, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

Forsyth.—Two cotton, one cotton and woolen, one woolen and seven knitting mills, operating 17,376 spindles, 430 looms and 777 machines, employing 1,305 horse power; manufacture jeans, cassimeres, sheetings, shirtings, woolen goods and hosiery.

Franklin.—One cotton mill, operating 6,448 spindles, employing 300 horse power; manufactures warps and yarns.

Gaston.—Forty-eight cotton mills, operating 407,190 spindles and 4,941 looms, employing 15,745 horse power; manufacture shirtings, plaids, sheetings, warps, yarns and dress goods.

Granville.—One cotton mill, operating 6,120 spindles, employing 275 horse power; manufactures yarns.

Guilford.—Eight cotton, one finishing, two knitting and one silk mill, operating 194,380 spindles, 4,818 looms and 387 machines, employing 11,030 horse power; manufacture plaids, gingham, colored cottons, checks, yarns and twine.

Halifax.—Three cotton and four knitting mills, operating 45,057 spindles, 1,120 looms and 546 machines, employing 2,480 horse power; manufacture cotton damask, domestics, underwear and hosiery.

Harnett.—One cotton mill, operating 35,000 spindles and 1,024 looms, employing 1,800 horse power; manufactures sheetings and drillings.

Henderson.—One cotton and two knitting mills, operating 7,500 spindles and 250 machines, employing 460 horse power; manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Iredell.—Five cotton and two knitting mills, operating 50,100 spindles, 990 looms and 66 machines, employing 1,755 horse power; manufacture sheetings, shirtings, yarns and hosiery.

Johnston.—Four cotton and one knitting mill, operating 30,416 spindles and 51 machines, employing 1,220 horse power; manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Lee.—Three cotton mills, operating 14,744 spindles and 501 looms, employing 560 horse power; manufacture drillings, yarns and sheetings.

Lenoir.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 17,000 spindles and 140 machines, employing 700 horse power; manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Lincoln.—Eleven cotton and one knitting mill, operating 53,364 spindles, 100 looms and 12 machines, employing 2,135 horse power; manufacture warps, yarns and hosiery.

Madison.—One cotton mill, operating 9,000 spindles, employing 300 horse power; manufactures yarns.

Mecklenburg.—Twenty-one cotton mills, operating 218,236 spindles and 4,920 looms, employing 8,915 horse power; manufacture gingham, sheetings, white goods, towels, backbands, sash cords, warps and yarns.

Montgomery.—Three cotton mills, operating 17,680 spindles and 216 looms, employing 850 horse power; manufacture yarns and sheetings.

Moore.—One cotton mill, operating 1,500 spindles, employing 70 horse power; manufactures yarns.

Nash.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 26,000 spindles and 152 machines, employing 1,450 horse power; manufacture yarns, warps and hosiery.

New Hanover.—Two cotton mills, operating 17,104 spindles and 874 looms, employing 800 horse power; manufacture colored shirtings, etc.

Orange.—Two cotton and two knitting mills, operating 35,000 spindles, 632 looms and 123 machines, employing 1,575 horse power; manufacture yarns, hosiery, etc.

Pasquotank.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 11,000 spindles and 178 machines, employing 465 horse power; manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Person.—Two cotton mills, operating 27,992 spindles, employing 930 horse power; manufacture yarns, etc.

Pitt.—One knitting mill, operating 18 machines, employing 25 horse power; manufactures ladies' ribbed vests.

Polk.—One knitting mill, operating 304 machines, employing 150 horse power; manufactures hosiery.

Randolph.—Nine cotton and one knitting mill, operating 59,990 spindles, 2,425 looms and 50 machines, employing 2,880 horse power; manufacture colored cottons, shirtings, plaids, sheetings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns and hosiery.

Richmond.—Seven cotton mills, operating 84,196 spindles and 2,511 looms, employing 2,930 horse power; manufacture cheviots, plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, etc.

Robeson.—Four cotton mills, operating 34,256 spindles, employing 1,175 horse power; manufacture yarns, etc.

Rockingham.—Ten cotton and two woolen mills, operating 172,512 spindles and 2,625 looms, employing 7,075 horse power; manufacture plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, blankets and woolen goods.

Rowan.—Seven cotton mills, operating 77,634 spindles and 1,094 looms, employing 2,540 horse power; manufacture gingham, sheetings, cheviots, warps, yarns, etc.

Rutherford.—Four cotton mills, operating 116,480 spindles and 3,186 looms, employing 7,400 horse power; manufacture sheetings, print goods and yarns.

Scotland.—Five cotton mills, operating 35,500 spindles, employing 1,015 horse power; manufacture yarns, etc.

Stanly.—Five cotton and two knitting mills, operating 145,848 spindles, 250 looms and 335 machines, employing 4,310 horse power; manufacture yarns, clotheslines, hosiery, etc.

Surry.—Four cotton and two woolen mills, operating 12,808 spindles and 106 looms, employing 994 horse power; manufacture blankets, flannels, jeans, warps and yarns.

Transylvania.—One cotton mill, operating 4,000 spindles, employing 180 horse power; manufactures yarns.

Union.—Four cotton mills, operating 22,492 spindles and 152 looms, employing 1,235 horse power; manufacture yarns, etc.

Vance.—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 51,624 spindles, 216 looms and 110 machines, employing 1,722 horse power; manufacture sheetings, yarns and hosiery.

Wake.—Five cotton and four knitting mills, operating 57,686 spindles, 1,203 looms and 261 machines, employing 2,113 horse power; manufacture gingham, colored goods, sheetings, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

Warren.—Two knitting mills, operating 149 machines, employing 50 horse power; manufacture hosiery.

Wayne.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 10,500 spindles and 55 machines, employing 380 horse power; manufacture sheetings, yarns and hosiery.

Wilson.—One cotton mill, operating 6,240 spindles, employing 240 horse power; manufactures yarns.

TABLE NO. 1—Showing List of Mills, County, Post Office, Year

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Alamance.....	Burlington.....	Aurora, c.....		\$.....
do.....	Burlington.....	Bellevue, c.....	1906	.....
do.....	Burlington.....	E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, c.....	1882	40,000
do.....	Burlington.....	Elmira, c.....	1895	210,000
do.....	Burlington.....	Glencoe, c.....	1900	112,000
do.....	Burlington.....	Glen Raven, c.....	1904	150,000
do.....	Burlington.....	Hopedale, c.....	1905	60,000
do.....	Burlington.....	Lakeside, c.....	1891	88,000
do.....	Elon College.....	Altamahaw, c.....		.....
do.....	Elon College.....	Ossipee, c.....	1881	.....
do.....	Graham.....	Alamance, c.....	1900	20,000
do.....	Graham.....	Bellemont, c.....		.....
do.....	Graham.....	Carolina, c.....	1900	60,000
do.....	Graham.....	Leota, c.....	1905	30,000
do.....	Graham.....	Oneida, c.....		.....
do.....	Graham.....	Saxapahaw, c.....	1906	108,000
do.....	Graham.....	Sidney, c.....	1888	40,000
do.....	Graham.....	Travora, c.....	1901	60,000
do.....	Haw River.....	Holt Granite Mfg. Co., c.....	1901	67,400
do.....	Haw River.....	Trolinwood Mfg. Co., c.....	1904	30,000
do.....	Snow Camp.....	Dixon Mfg. Co., w.....	1891	7,200
do.....	Sweptsonville.....	Virginia, c.....	1895	100,000
Alexander.....	Taylorsville.....	Little River, c.....	1897	.....
do.....	Liledoun.....	Watts Mfg. Co., c. 24	1907	100,000
Anson.....	Wadesboro.....	Wadesboro, c.....	1890	60,400
do.....	Wadesboro.....	Wadesboro Mfg. Co., s.....	1891	6,000
Ashe.....	Helton.....	Helton, w.....	1901	10,000
Buncombe.....	Asheville.....	Asheville, c.....	1893	250,000
do.....	Asheville.....	Elk Mountain, c.....	1904	225,000
do.....	Weaverville.....	Reems Creek, w.....	1884	9,800
Burke.....	Morganton.....	Alpine, c.....	1895	150,000
do.....	Hildebran.....	Henry River Mfg. Co., c.....	1902	110,000
Cabarrus.....	Concord.....	Brown Mfg. Co., c.* 32	1905	100,000
do.....	Concord.....	Cabarrus, c.* 34	1893	500,000
do.....	Concord.....	Cannon Mfg. Co., c.....	1887	600,000

Incorporated, Capital Stock, Capacity, Power, Hours, etc.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
Eugene Holt.....	17,952	749	steam.....	750	307		10	
T. Ashby Blythe.....	3,328	146	steam.....	185	271		10	
Lynn B. Williamson.....		140	steam.....	40	200		11	
James H. Holt.....	6,500	443	steam.....	300	295		10	
L. Banks Williamson.....	5,000	200	steam and water.....	235	300		10½	
Joseph Erwin Gant.....	3,000	100	steam.....	150	305		10½	
Lynn B. Williamson.....	6,200		steam and water.....	210	275		11	
J. H. Holt.....	3,500	141	steam.....	150	300		11	
Holt, Gant & Holt.....	6,500	320	steam and water.....	500	300		10	
Jas. N. Williamson, Jr.....	4,624	354	steam and water.....	5,427	287		10	
Robert S. Mebane.....	2,500	200	steam and water.....	156			10	
Robert S. Mebane.....	6,500	200	steam and water.....	250	250		10	
Robert S. Mebane.....	8,000	200	steam and water.....	450	300		10	
J. V. Pomeroy.....	1,248	136	steam.....	100	260		10	
Robert S. Mebane.....	12,000	600	steam.....	500	300		10	
George T. Williamson.....	8,200	200	water.....	300	278		10	
J. L. Scott, Jr.....	3,136	150	steam.....	200	276		10½	
W. E. White.....	3,612	152	steam.....	260			10	
John A. Trolinger.....	20,928	688	steam and water.....	1,000	300		10	
B. S. Robertson.....	2,912	144	steam.....	175	300		10	
T. F. McVey.....	560	13	steam and water.....	30	200		11	
A. L. Baker.....	10,192	400	water, electric and steam.....	600	300		11½	
U. L. Alsbaugh.....	2,600	24	water.....	80	200		11	
J. W. Watts.....	35,000	104	water.....	140	275	34 125	11	11
J. W. Hathcock.....	7,760		steam.....	350	262		11	
Russell Murray.....	8,000		steam.....	75	300		10	
Herbert Littlewood.....	300	2	water.....	45	130		11	
F. W. Cone.....	10,112	450	electric.....	500	300		10	
D. G. Devenish.....		84	electric.....	200	300		10	
J. H. Wright.....	210	4	water.....	12	200		10	
J. E. Erwin.....	10,440		steam.....	250	245		11	
A. L. Quickel.....	8,000		water.....	450	150		11	
R. A. Brown.....	7,780	200	electric.....	350	300	33 200	11	11
M. L. Cannon.....	28,000	542	steam and electric.....	800	300	34 248	11	11
J. W. Cannon, Jr.....	60,000	1,800	electric.....	1,700	300		11	

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Cabarrus.....	Concord.....	Dowell Mfg. Co., c.*.....	1907	\$ 500,000
do.....	Concord.....	Edgemere Mfg. Co. No. 2, c.....	1907	75,000
do.....	Concord.....	Franklin, c.....	1906	70,000
do.....	Concord.....	Gibson Mfg. Co., c.....	1900	375,000
do.....	Concord.....	Hanover Mfg. Co., c..... 5	1907	15,000
do.....	Concord.....	Odell Mfg. Co., c.....	1879	597,500
do.....	Concord.....	Young-Hartsell, c.....	1905	100,000
do.....	Kanapolis.....	Cannon Mfg. Co. c.....	1908	.....
do.....	Kanapolis.....	Patterson Mfg. Co.....	1908	.....
do.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Tusearora, c.....	1899	15,000
do.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	W. R. Kindley, c.....	1895	43,400
Caldwell.....	Granite Falls.....	Dudley Shoals, c.....	1906	100,000
do.....	Granite Falls.....	Granite Falls Mfg. Co., c.....	.....	65,000
do.....	Lenoir.....	Moore, c.....	1907	80,000
do.....	Lenoir.....	Whitnel, c.....	1907	100,000
do.....	Lenoir.....	Hudson Mfg. Co. c.....	1904	100,000
do.....	Lenoir.....	Lenoir, c.....	1901	150,000
do.....	Patterson.....	Gwynn-Harper Mfg. Co., c and w.....	1887	70,000
do.....	Rhodhiss.....	Rhodhiss Mfg. Co.,*.....	1900	300,000
Catawba.....	Brookford.....	Brookford, c.....	1900	183,100
do.....	Hickory.....	Ivey, c..... 21	1903	125,000
do.....	Long Island.....	Long Island, c..... 22	1894	50,000
do.....	Maiden.....	Maiden, c.....	1882	44,000
do.....	Maiden.....	Providence, c.*. 24	1894	87,500
do.....	Maiden.....	Union, c..... 25	1891	119,200
do.....	Monbo.....	Monbo Mfg. Co., c.....	1887	90,000
do.....	Newton.....	Catawba No. 1, c.**.....	1900	60,000
do.....	Newton.....	Catawba, w.....	1902	6,000
do.....	Newton.....	Clyde, c..... 26	1903	32,000
do.....	Newton.....	Newton, c..... 30	1894	150,000
do.....	Newton.....	Ridgeview, ct.....	1907	100,000
Chatham.....	Pittsboro.....	J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., c.....	1887	66,700
do.....	Siler City.....	Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co., c.....	1895	36,800
Chowan.....	Edenton.....	Edenton, c.....	1898	100,000
Cleveland.....	Double Shoals.....	Double Shoals, c.....	1894	50,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
John H. McDowell	4,000	-----	steam and electric ..	100	-----	-----	-----	-----
E. B. Carroll	-----	-----	electric	85	121	-----	11	12
E. T. Cannon	6,000	-----	steam	200	300	-----	11	-----
E. C. Barnhardt	28,000	500	steam and electric ..	1,100	-----	-----	11	-----
L. W. Brander	3,832	40	electric	210	200	5 130	11	11
Cæsar Cone, Receiver	45,000	1,200	steam	1,600	305	-----	11	-----
J. L. Hartsell	10,750	-----	electric	450	305	-----	11	-----
J. W. Cannon	30,000	900	electric	1,200	150	-----	10	-----
J. W. Cannon	21,120	400	electric	400	150	-----	10	-----
Paul Barringer	3,840	-----	steam	100	243	-----	10½	-----
W. A. Kindley	4,000	-----	steam	150	120	-----	11	-----
D. H. Warlick	5,120	-----	electric	225	200	-----	11	-----
A. A. Shuford	5,076	-----	water	200	305	-----	11	-----
M. G. Shearer	5,000	-----	steam	200	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. L. Nelson	5,500	-----	steam	-----	250	-----	11	10
J. L. Nelson	5,323	-----	steam	-----	304	-----	11	10½
J. L. Nelson	6,700	-----	steam	-----	304	-----	10½	-----
James Harper	1,800	40	water	95	300	-----	11	-----
George B. Hiss	15,000	460	water	600	285	-----	11	-----
H. J. Shuford	21,000	500	steam and water ..	600	248	-----	12	-----
A. A. Shuford	7,680	200	steam	200	286	21 226	11	10½
George H. Brown	3,380	-----	water	276	260	22 260	11	11
L. A. Carpenter	2,280	-----	electric	100	99	-----	11	-----
D. M. Carpenter	6,500	-----	steam and water ..	195	305	24 250	11	10
J. A. Foil	11,000	-----	electric	300	190	25 75	11	10
Samuel Turner	4,080	-----	water	125	229	-----	11	-----
J. P. Yount	6,100	-----	electric	275	-----	-----	11	11
E. F. Phillips	168	-----	water	10	50	-----	10	-----
R. B. Knox	5,120	-----	steam	175	190	29 130	11	11
J. A. Martin	8,000	-----	steam	240	230	30 125	11	11
L. H. Phillips	2,500	-----	electric	150	-----	-----	-----	-----
W. L. London	7,000	-----	water	200	233	-----	11	-----
J. C. Gregson	5,000	-----	steam	250	288	-----	11	-----
W. O. Elliott	12,928	-----	steam	550	232	-----	10½	-----
E. A. Morgan	3,300	-----	steam and water ..	240	250	-----	11	-----

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Cleveland.....	Kings Mountain.....	Bonnie, c.....	1900	\$ 99,000
do.....	Kings Mountain.....	John Mfg. Co., c.....	1907	100,000
do.....	Kings Mountain.....	Klotho, c.....	1907	64,500
do.....	Lawndale.....	Cleveland Mill and Power Co., c.....	1888	100,000
do.....	Shelby.....	Belmont, c.....	1907	60,000
do.....	Shelby.....	Ella Mfg. Co., cf.....	1907	100,000
do.....	Shelby.....	Lily Mill and Power Co., c.....	1903	135,000
do.....	Shelby.....	Shelby, c.....	1899	150,000
do.....	Stubbs.....	Buffalo Mfg. Co., c.....	1897	42,400
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	J. Frederic Houston & Co., c.....	-----	125,000
do.....	Fayetteville.....	Ashley & Bailey Co., s.....	1894	50,000
do.....	Fayetteville.....	Holt-Morgan, c.....	1896	225,700
do.....	Fayetteville.....	Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., c.....	1898	125,000
do.....	Fayetteville.....	Lakeview, c*.....	1904	50,000
do.....	Fayetteville.....	Tolar, Hart & Holt, c.....	1899	138,000
do.....	Fayetteville.....	Victory Mfg. Co., c.....	1906	225,000
do.....	Hope Mills.....	Hope Mills Mfg. Co., c.....	-----	462,000
do.....	Manchester.....	Manchester, c.....	-----	-----
do.....	Rae ford.....	Rae ford Power Mfg. Co., c.....	1906	100,000
Davidson.....	Lexington.....	Nokomis, c.....	1900	190,000
do.....	Lexington.....	Wennonah, c.....	1887	190,000
Davie.....	Cooleemee.....	Erwin No. 3, c.....	1899	***-----
Durham.....	Durham.....	Commonwealth Mfg. Co., c.....	1890	125,000
do.....	Durham.....	Golden Belt Mfg. Co., c.....	1899	700,000
do.....	East Durham.....	Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., c.....	1884	300,000
do.....	East Durham.....	Pearl, c.....	1893	175,000
do.....	West Durham.....	Erwin, c.....	1892	4,000,000
do.....	Willardsville.....	Little River Mfg. Co.....	1906	60,000
Edgecombe.....	Tarboro.....	Fountain, c.....	1899	200,000
do.....	Tarboro.....	Tarboro, c.....	1888	164,450
Forsyth.....	Kernersville.....	Crews Mfg. Co., w.....	1905	30,000
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Arista, c.....	1903	325,200
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	F. and H. Fries, c. and w.....	1905	325,000
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	South Side, c.....	1903	-----
Franklin.....	Franklinton.....	Sterling, c*.....	1895	100,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
W. A. Mauney.....	8,320	-----	steam.....	325	220	-----	11	-----
C. J. Rhodes.....	5,000	-----	steam.....	230	300	-----	11	-----
W. A. Mauney.....	8,320	-----	electric.....	380	200	-----	-----	-----
John F. Schenck.....	4,576	-----	water.....	325	250	-----	11	-----
A. W. McMurry.....	3,700	-----	steam.....	125	308	-----	11	-----
J. R. Dover.....	5,000	-----	steam and electric.....	200	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. H. Ramsour.....	5,000	-----	steam and electric.....	300	308	-----	10½	10½
J. C. Smith.....	8,500	250	steam and electric.....	275	272	8 124	11	11
S. N. Lattimore.....	3,600	-----	steam and water.....	125	216	9 96	11	11
J. Frederic Houston.....	4,104	-----	steam and water.....	225	250	-----	10½	-----
J. J. Bailey.....	15,000	349	steam.....	250	305	-----	10½	-----
L. A. Williamson.....	10,000	434	electric.....	350	300	-----	11	-----
E. H. Williamson.....	9,776	-----	electric.....	400	-----	-----	11	-----
E. H. Williamson.....	5,000	-----	steam.....	200	300	-----	11	-----
E. W. Nolley.....	14,592	-----	electric.....	400	250	-----	11	-----
Adam Catesall.....	12,544	419	steam.....	450	300	-----	11	-----
W. J. Beattie, Jr.....	14,208	1,000	steam and water.....	600	291	-----	10½	10
W. G. Robertson.....	2,500	-----	steam and water.....	100	-----	-----	11	-----
W. J. Upchurch.....	5,015	-----	steam.....	250	252	-----	11	-----
J. T. Lowe.....	14,400	356	steam.....	450	301	-----	10½	-----
W. E. Holt.....	11,856	447	steam.....	450	305	-----	10½	-----
W. A. Erwin.....	47,360	1,296	steam and water.....	2,000	306½	-----	10½	-----
J. A. Pugh.....	712	-----	steam.....	150	308	-----	10	-----
Charles A. Moore.....	26,576	640	steam and electric.....	1,360	300	-----	10½	-----
J. Harper Erwin.....	22,544	820	steam.....	1,000	304	-----	10	-----
J. Harper Erwin.....	10,336	238	steam.....	400	304	-----	10	-----
W. A. Erwin.....	25,088	903	steam.....	1,200	282	-----	10	-----
J. B. Mason.....	2,500	-----	steam and water.....	225	300	-----	11	-----
John A. Weddell.....	6,528	-----	steam.....	225	237	-----	11	-----
J. W. Jones.....	13,000	200	steam.....	250	310	30 240	11	10
J. W. Crews.....	576	12	steam.....	75	-----	-----	11	-----
B. J. Pfohl.....	5,184	200	electric.....	250	305	-----	10	-----
F. and H. Fries.....	864	50	steam and electric.....	100	197	-----	10	-----
B. J. Pfohl.....	10,752	168	electric.....	400	310	-----	10	-----
A. H. Vann.....	6,448	-----	steam.....	300	308	35 300	11	10

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Gaston.....	Belmont.....	Chronicle, c.....1	1901	\$ 100,000
do.....	Belmont.....	Imperial, c.....2	1905	175,000
do.....	Belmont.....	Majestic Mfg. Co., c.†	1907	200,000
do.....	Bessemer City.....	Bessemer City, c.....4	1897	200,000
do.....	Bessemer City.....	Crescent, c.†	1906	-----
do.....	Bessemer City.....	Smith, c.†	1907	50,000
do.....	Bessemer City.....	J. C. Huss & Co.†	-----	-----
do.....	Bessemer City.....	Southern, c.....	1896	275,000
do.....	Bessemer City.....	Vermont, c.**	1905	80,000
do.....	Cherryville.....	Cherryville Mfg. Co., c.....	1891	65,800
do.....	Cherryville.....	Gaston Mfg. Co., c.....11	1896	200,000
do.....	Cherryville.....	Howell Mfg. Co., c.....	1907	50,000
do.....	Cherryville.....	Melville Mfg. Co., c.....	1906	80,000
do.....	Cherryville.....	Vivian, c.....	1900	49,600
do.....	Dallas.....	Dallas, c.....	1892	65,700
do.....	Dallas.....	Monarch, c.....	1907	45,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Arlington, c.....17 (1)	1900	175,400
do.....	Gastonia.....	Avon, c.....18	1896	200,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Clara Mfg. Co., c.....	1906	100,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Dunn Mfg. Co., c.....20	1907	100,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Flint Mfg. Co., c.....21	1906	150,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Gastonia Mfg. Co., c.....	1888	200,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Gray Mfg. Co., c.....	1905	175,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Holland Mfg. Co., c.....24	1906	50,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Loray, c.....	1900	1,250,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Modena, c.....	1893	180,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Morowebb, c.....27	1903	100,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Ozark, c.....28	1889	200,000
do.....	Gastonia.....	Trenton, c.....29	1894	124,800
do.....	High Shoals.....	High Shoals Co., c.....30	1900	295,000
do.....	Kings Mountain.....	Cora, c.....	1900	100,000
do.....	Kings Mountain.....	Dilling, c.....	1894	175,000
do.....	Kings Mountain.....	Kings Mountain Mfg. Co., c.....	1888	79,000
do.....	Kings Mountain.....	Lula, c.....	1899	148,000
do.....	Lowell.....	Lowell, c.*.....35	1900	100,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
R. L. Stowe.....	10,000	-----	electric.....	360	250	1 150	11	10
R. L. Stowe.....	10,316	-----	electric.....	400	300	✓ 170	11	10
S. P. Stowe.....	10,944	-----	electric.....	400	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. A. Smith.....	9,000	414	steam.....	350	310	4 310	11	10
C. E. Whitney.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. A. Smith.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. C. Huss & Co.....	-----	48	steam.....	50	308	-----	11	-----
Ceasar Cone, Receiver.....	16,000	400	steam.....	500	281	-----	10½	-----
L. L. Jenkins, Receiver.....	5,000	96	steam.....	200	110	-----	11	-----
D. A. Rudisill.....	5,820	-----	electric.....	175	225	-----	11	-----
D. P. McClurd.....	12,000	192	electric.....	500	275	11 135	11	11
A. H. Huss.....	2,600	-----	electric.....	100	-----	-----	-----	11
M. L. Rudisill.....	5,000	-----	electric.....	175	216	-----	11	-----
D. R. Mauney.....	2,500	-----	electric.....	120	208	-----	11	-----
R. S. Lewis.....	7,000	88	steam and electric.....	200	208	-----	10½	-----
R. S. Lewis.....	5,000	-----	electric.....	150	208	-----	10½	-----
G. W. Ragan.....	9,568	-----	steam.....	350	300	17 185	10½	12
Robert A. Love.....	10,080	324	steam.....	400	225	18 225	11	12
C. B. Armstrong.....	6,000	-----	electric.....	175	-----	-----	11	10
C. B. Armstrong.....	5,000	-----	electric.....	225	150	-----	-----	-----
L. F. Groves.....	5,472	-----	electric.....	320	230	21 70	10½	11½
W. W. Glenn.....	9,300	248	steam.....	350	240	-----	11	-----
Joseph H. Separk.....	10,240	-----	steam and electric.....	400	306	-----	10	-----
W. T. Love.....	2,500	-----	electric.....	110	175	24 78	11	10
Andrew E. Moore.....	58,000	1,664	steam.....	2,900	300	-----	11	-----
H. B. Moore.....	17,536	216	steam.....	675	300	-----	11	-----
H. B. Moore.....	6,720	-----	steam.....	250	306	27 306	11	10
R. P. Rankin.....	10,000	-----	steam.....	400	276	28 224	10½	11½
J. K. Dixon.....	8,448	-----	steam.....	300	284	29 193	11	10
T. M. Constable.....	11,232	470	water.....	300	302	30 149	10½	10
O. G. Falls.....	10,560	-----	steam.....	400	304	-----	11	-----
C. A. Dilling.....	18,636	300	steam.....	500	304	-----	11	-----
S. A. Mauney.....	4,992	-----	steam.....	175	228	-----	11	-----
J. A. Durham.....	10,000	-----	electric.....	450	216	-----	10½	-----
S. M. Robinson.....	9,200	-----	steam.....	325	300	35 250	11	10

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Gaston.....	Lowell.....	Peerless Mfg. Co., c.....	1906	\$ 75,000
do.....	Lowell.....	Spencer Mountain, c.....	1905	105,000
do.....	McAdenville.....	McAlden, c.*.....	1881	400,000
do.....	Mayesworth.....	Mayes Mfg. Co., c.†.....	1906	200,000
do.....	Mountain Island.....	Knox Net and Twine Co., c...f.....	1896	99,500
do.....	Mount Holly.....	Albion, c.....	1890	40,000
do.....	Mount Holly, c.....	Mount Holly, c.....	1876	50,000
do.....	Mount Holly.....	Nims Mfg. Co., c.....	1891	74,750
do.....	Mount Holly.....	Tuckaseegee Mfg. Co., c.....	1883	40,000
do.....	Mount Holly.....	Woodlawn Mfg. Co., c.†.....	1905	100,000
do.....	Phillipsburg.....	Crowder Mountain, c.†.....	1904	60,000
do.....	Stanley.....	Stanley Creek, c.....	1892	34,450
do.....	Worth.....	Harden Mfg. Co., c.....	1889	12,000
Granville.....	Oxford.....	Oxford, c.....	1900	175,000
Guilford.....	Gibsonville.....	Gem, c.....		
do.....	Gibsonville.....	Minneola Mfg. Co., c.....	1888	200,000
do.....	Greensboro.....	Coulter & Lowry Co., f.....	1901	150,000
do.....	Greensboro.....	Pomona Mfg. Co., c.....	1905	214,000
do.....	Greensboro.....	Proximity Mfg. Co., c.....	1895	500,000
do.....	Greensboro.....	Revolution, c.....	1899	300,000
do.....	Greensboro.....	White Oak, c.....	1905	500,000
do.....	High Point.....	Stehli & Co., s.....	1903	
do.....	Jamestown.....	Oakdale, c.....	1896	100,000
do.....	Kimesville.....	Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co., c.....	1881	60,000
Halifax.....	Roanoke Rapids.....	Roanoke Mills Co., c.....	1895	408,600
do.....	Roanoke Rapids.....	Rosemary Mfg. Co., c.....	1900	27,300
do.....	Weldon.....	Shaw, c.†.....	1907	100,000
Harnett.....	Duke.....	Erwin No. 2, c.....	1892	
Henderson.....	Zirconia.....	Green River Mfg. Co., c.†.....	1907	250,000
Iredell.....	Mooresville.....	Mooresville, c.....	1893	200,000
do.....	Statesville.....	Bloomfield Mfg. Co., c.....	1903	106,900
do.....	Statesville.....	Paola, c.†.....	1907	110,000
do.....	Statesville.....	Statesville, c.....	1893	175,000
do.....	Turnersburg.....	Turnersburg, c.....	1893	20,000
Johnston.....	Clayton.....	Clayton, c.....	1900	200,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
S. M. Robinson.....	5,100	---	electric.....	165	---	---	10½	---
W. T. Love.....	4,368	---	electric.....	175	298	---	10½	---
Robert R. Ray.....	25,000	360	water and electric.....	625	---	---	10½	10¼
L. A. Dodsworth.....	6,384	---	electric.....	300	293	---	10	---
Joseph Tate.....	9,600	---	water.....	750	300	5 200	11	12
A. P. Rhyne.....	2,250	---	steam.....	80	150	---	11	---
A. P. Rhyne.....	2,800	---	steam and water.....	100	155	---	11	---
C. E. Hutchison.....	4,800	---	water and electric.....	150	285	8 200	11	10
A. C. Lineberger.....	4,992	---	water.....	225	300	---	11	10
J. W. Holland.....	5,040	---	electric.....	---	295	10 140	11	10
P. S. Baker.....	3,952	121	steam and water.....	125	300	11 300	11	10½
E. L. Pegram.....	4,160	---	steam.....	140	173	17 110	11	---
O. D. Carpenter.....	4,160	---	water.....	125	300	---	11	---
J. L. Erwin.....	6,120	---	steam.....	275	268	---	11	---
Lawrence Holt.....	5,000	---	steam.....	150	---	---	10	---
J. A. Davidson.....	15,000	512	steam.....	1,000	308	---	11	---
H. H. Lowry.....	---	---	electric.....	400	307	---	10	---
A. L. Bain.....	20,000	330	electric.....	800	---	---	11	---
Bernard M. Cone.....	40,000	1,105	steam and electric.....	3,000	303	---	10	---
H. Sternberger.....	30,000	820	steam and electric.....	1,000	308	---	10	---
Bernard M. Cone.....	60,000	1,350	steam and electric.....	4,000	304	---	10	---
Stehli & Co.....	17,036	---	steam and electric.....	200	303	---	10	---
Wm. G. Ragsdale.....	5,344	---	steam and water.....	300	305	---	10	---
W. H. Ragan.....	2,000	701	steam.....	80	252	---	10½	---
S. F. Patterson.....	15,904	600	water.....	1,050	292	---	10½	---
S. F. Patterson.....	21,216	520	electric.....	900	291	---	10½	---
W. T. Shaw.....	5,129	---	steam.....	200	---	---	---	---
W. A. Erwin.....	35,000	1,024	steam.....	1,800	275	---	11	---
J. O. Bell.....	7,500	---	electric.....	400	---	---	10	---
Geo. C. Goodman.....	28,000	810	steam and electric.....	1,000	---	---	10⅔	10½
H. A. Yount.....	5,200	---	steam.....	175	300	---	11	---
N. B. Mills.....	5,300	---	electric.....	150	---	---	---	---
T. D. Miller.....	10,000	180	electric.....	350	260	---	11	---
Stimpson & Steele.....	1,600	---	water.....	60	270	---	10	---
J. M. Turley.....	10,240	---	steam.....	480	292	---	11	---

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Johnston	Clayton	Liberty Cotton Mill	1907	\$ 120,000
do	Selma	Selma, c	1904	90,000
do	Smithfield	Smithfield, c	1900	81,200
Lee	Jonesboro	Clark Mfg. Co., c.†	1903	23,000
do	Jonesboro	Eugenia Mfg. Co. c	1901	30,000
do	Sanford	Sanford, c	1899	149,700
Lenoir	Kinston	Kinston, c	1898	220,000
Lincoln	Lincolnton	Daniel Mfg. Co., c	1899	160,000
do	Lincolnton	Elm Grove, c	1890	100,000
do	Lincolnton	Eureka Mfg. Co., c	1907	40,000
do	Lincolnton	Indian Creek Mfg. Co., c	1897	23,350
do	Lincolnton	John Rudisill Mfg. Co., c	1901	31,800
do	Lincolnton	Piedmont Cotton Mills Co., c	1903	20,000
do	Lincolnton	Rhodes Mfg. Co., c	1907	100,000
do	Lincolnton	Wampum	1903	160,000
do	Long Shoals	Long Shoals, c	1896	99,900
do	Southside	Lincoln, c	1896	85,000
do	Stanley	Mariposa, c	1889	54,000
Madison	Marshall	Capitola Mfg. Co., c	1903	65,000
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Anchor, c	1898	84,000
do	Charlotte	Atherton, c	1892	175,000
do	Charlotte	Barnhardt Mfg. Co., c	1900	24,400
do	Charlotte	Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 3	1908	(See No. 1)
do	Charlotte	Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 2	1900	(See No. 1)
do	Charlotte	Charlotte Cordage Co., c	1896	40,000
do	Charlotte	Continental Mfg. Co., c	1903	100,000
do	Charlotte	Crowley, c.†	1894	50,000
do	Charlotte	Elizabeth, c	1901	100,000
do	Charlotte	Fidelity Mfg. Co., c	1903	500,000
do	Charlotte	Highland Park Mfg. Co., c	1894	365,000
do	Charlotte	Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 1	1908	1,800,000
do	Charlotte	Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 4	1908	(See No. 1)
do	Charlotte	Howell, Geo. A., & Son. C	1908	
do	Charlotte	Magnolia, c	1900	125,000
do	Charlotte	Mecklenburg Mfg. Co., c	1907	250,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
E. L. Hinton.....	4,896	-----	steam.....	300	-----	-----	11	-----
Thomas T. Candler.....	5,280	-----	steam.....	150	289	-----	11	-----
F. K. Broadhurst.....	10,000	-----	steam.....	250	300	-----	10½	-----
David Clark.....	-----	101	steam.....	60	-----	-----	10½	-----
David Clark.....	3,800	-----	steam.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. R. Jones.....	10,944	400	steam.....	400	300	-----	11	-----
J. F. Taylor.....	17,000	-----	steam.....	600	240	-----	10½	-----
A. M. Hoke.....	12,000	-----	steam.....	325	291	6 180	11	10
R. S. Reinhardt.....	8,000	-----	steam.....	200	150	-----	11	-----
L. J. Dellinger.....	1,020	-----	steam.....	75	-----	-----	10	-----
E. M. Rudisill.....	2,800	-----	water.....	150	225	-----	11	-----
J. M. Roberts.....	1,664	-----	steam and water.....	80	214	-----	11	-----
R. E. Costner.....	2,400	-----	steam.....	75	210	-----	11	-----
D. P. Rhodes.....	5,000	100	electric.....	250	300	-----	11	-----
R. S. Abernethy.....	1,200	-----	steam.....	350	300	-----	11	-----
W. A. Mauney.....	9,360	-----	water.....	250	210	-----	11	-----
D. E. Rhyne.....	6,656	-----	water.....	250	300	17 250 17	11	10
R. H. Morrison.....	3,264	-----	steam and water.....	125	200	18 100	11	-----
Dudley Chipley.....	9,000	-----	water.....	300	242	-----	11	-----
C. W. Johnston.....	5,000	450	steam.....	450	308	20 308	10½	10
D. A. Tompkins.....	10,000	-----	steam.....	350	245	-----	10	-----
Thomas M. Barnhardt.....	-----	-----	electric.....	20	300	-----	10	-----
E. C. Dwelle.....	13,200	330	electric.....	420	304	-----	10	-----
E. C. Dwelle.....	12,800	300	steam and electric.....	450	304	-----	10	-----
J. L. Sexton.....	2,296	175	steam.....	150	287	-----	10	-----
J. H. McAden.....	15,000	-----	steam.....	500	102	-----	11	-----
M. F. Crowley.....	-----	100	steam.....	50	-----	58	10½	-----
Baxter Ross.....	12,000	-----	steam and electric.....	350	300	210	10½	10
S. B. Sargent.....	9,800	-----	steam.....	300	218	-----	10½	-----
J. L. Spencer.....	38,000	1,550	electric.....	2,200	303	-----	10½	-----
E. C. Dwelle.....	25,600	580	steam and electric.....	1,000	304	-----	10	-----
E. C. Dwelle.....	25,000	564	steam and electric.....	1,000	304	-----	10	-----
Geo. A. Howell & Son.....	1,280	-----	electric.....	35	-----	-----	10	12
A. C. Summerville.....	6,144	-----	steam.....	115	-----	-----	11	-----
Wm. Coleman.....	12,000	300	steam.....	450	-----	-----	11	-----

57

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Sanders, Smith & Co. ✓		\$
do	Cornelius	Cornelius Cotton Mill, c	1888	48,600
do	Cornelius	Gem Yarn Mills, c	1907	45,000
do	Davidson	Linden Mfg. Co., c	1890	90,000
do	Davidson	Dellburg Cotton Mill Co., †	1907	50,000
do	Pineville	Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 5, c	1908	(See No. 1)
Montgomery	Biscoe	Francis Cotton Mills, c	1906	125,000
do	Troy	Capelsie Cotton Mills, c 8	1900	40,800
do	Troy	Smitherman, c 9	1898	73,000
Moore	Cameron	Cameron, c *	1901	11,200
Nash	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount, c	1872	472,500
New Hanover	Wilmington	Delgado, c	1899	275,000
do	Wilmington	Wilmington Cotton Mills, c	1874	200,000
Orange	Chapel Hill	Alberta, c		75,000
do	Hillsboro	Eno Cotton Mills, c	1895	108,000
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, c	1895	100,000
Person	Roxboro	Longhurst Cotton Mill, c	1907	
do	Roxboro	Roxboro, c 18	1899	180,000
Randolph	Cedar Falls	Cedar Falls, c	1907	125,000
do	Central Falls	Worth Mfg. Co., No. 2, c	1881	
do	Coleridge	Enterprise Mfg. Co., c	1904	25,000
do	Franklinville	Franklinville Mfg. Co., c	1877	80,000
do	Franklinville	Randolph Mfg. Co., c	1863	90,000
do	Ramseur	Columbia Mfg. Co., c	1879	80,000
do	Randleman	Naomi Falls Mfg. Co., c	1879	108,550
do	Randleman	Randleman Mfg. Co., c	1868	250,000
do	Worthville	Worth Mfg. Co., c	1881	200,000
Richmond	Rockingham	Great Falls Mfg. Co., c	1879	100,000
do	Rockingham	Hannah-Pickett Mills, c	1906	200,000
do	Rockingham	Leak, Wall & McRae, c	1887	150,000
do	Rockingham	Ledbetter Mfg. Co., c	1888	25,000
do	Rockingham	Pee Dee Mfg. Co., c	1874	375,000
do	Rockingham	Roberdel Mfg. Co., c	1882	187,500
do	Rockingham	Steele's, c	1899	225,000
Robeson	Lumberton	Lumberton, c	1900	175,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
Sanders, Smith & Co.....	44	1	electric.....	50	180		10	
P. A. Stough.....	5,500	200	steam.....	200	300		11	
F. C. Sherrill.....			steam.....	100	240		11	
F. J. Knox.....	7,072		electric.....	250	200		11	
F. J. Knox.....	4,000		electric.....	125				
E. C. Dwelle.....	13,500	370	electric.....	350	304		10	
A. W. E. Capel.....	7,680		steam and electric...	400	192		11	
J. G. Tomlinson.....	5,000		steam and water...	200	250	8 225	11	
A. W. E. Capel.....	5,000	216	steam.....	250	290	9 200	11	10
C. H. Teague.....	1,500		steam.....	70			11	
Thomas H. Battle.....	26,000		water.....	1,400	275		11	
J. W. Williamson.....	10,304	424	steam.....	500	279		10	
H. M. Chase.....	6,800	450	steam.....	300			11	
T. F. Lloyd.....	10,000		steam.....	300	250		10½	
James H. Webb.....	20,000	632	steam.....	1,000	220		10½	
James G. Gregory.....	11,000		steam.....	385	225½		10	
G. O. Coble.....	15,792		steam and electric...	530	73		11	
G. O. Coble.....	12,200		steam.....	400	265	18 146	11	10
J. S. McAllister.....	4,352	136	steam and water...	300			10½	
J. E. Williamson.....	4,200	186	steam.....	125	308		11	
Robert L. Caveness.....	3,800		steam and water...	150	310		11	
Hugh Parks, Jr.....	3,504	90	steam and water...	200	268		11	
Hugh Parks, Jr.....	6,438	204	steam and water...	200	295		11	
W. H. Watkins.....	11,072	340	steam and water...	600	296		10	
S. Bryant.....	6,624	317	steam and water...	325	302		11	
S. Bryant.....	10,000	718	steam and water...	500	298		11	
J. E. Williamson.....	10,000	434	steam and water...	450	304		10½	
Claude Gore.....	8,160	239	steam and water...	325	225		10½	
W. B. Cole.....	10,080		steam.....	350			11	
F. W. Leak.....	8,032	200	steam and water...	350	291		10½	
H. D. Ledbetter.....	2,736		water.....	180	285		10½	
George P. Entwistle.....	15,456	750	steam and water...	600	309		10½	
J. LeGrand Everett.....	16,436	722	steam and water...	525	307		10½	
Robert A. Johnson.....	23,296	600	steam and water...	600	292½		10½	
H. B. Jennings.....	18,016		steam and electric...	600	265		11	

TABLE NO. 1--

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Robeson	Lumberton	Dresden Cotton Mill, c. 1	1906	\$ 200,000
do	Lumberton	National, c. †	1906	110,000
do	St. Paul	St. Paul, c. †	1907	110,000
Rockingham	Draper	German-American Co., c.	1905	387,640
do	Leaksville	Leaksville Woolen Mill, w.	1881	150,000
do	Mayodan	Avalon, c.	1900	200,000
do	Mayodan	Mayo, c.	1895	300,000
do	Reidsville	Edna, c.	1896	100,000
do	Spray	Leaksville, c. 9	1893	30,000
do	Spray	Lily, c.	1900	67,000
do	Spray	Morehead, c. 4	1902	162,000
do	Spray	Nantucket, c.	1898	251,800
do	Spray	Rhode Island Co., c. 43	1903	125,000
do	Spray	Spray, c. 14	1896	187,000
do	Spray	Spray, w.	1903	135,000
Rowan	China Grove	Patterson Mfg. Co., c. 15	1894	350,000
do	Landis	Linn Mills Co., c.	1902	65,100
do	Rockwell	Barringer Mfg. Co., c.	1907	150,000
do	Salisbury	Grace Mills, c.	1907	15,000
do	Salisbury	Kesler Mfg. Co., c. 20	1895	227,000
do	Salisbury	Salisbury, c.	1888	250,000
do	Salisbury	Vance, c.	1891	100,000
Rutherford	Caroleen	Henrietta, c.	1887	675,000
do	Cliffside	Cliffside, c. 24	1901	250,000
do	Forest City	Florence, c.	1899	250,000
do	Rutherfordton	Levi, c.	1898	62,000
Scotland	Laurel Hill	Ida, c.	1888	60,000
do	Laurel Hill	Richmond, c.	1888	49,000
do	Laurel Hill	Springfield, c.	1900	45,000
do	Laurinburg	Dickson, c. 30	1900	150,000
do	Laurinburg	Scotland, c. 31	1899	80,100
Stanly	Albemarle	Efird Mfg. Co., c.	1896	200,000
do	Albemarle	Wiscassett, c.	1898	483,200
do	New London	Tucker-Carter Rope Co. 2	1886	175,000
do	New London	Milledgeville Mfg. Co. ✓	1906	100,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
H. B. Jennings.....	10,000	-----	electric.....	325	250	1 25	11	11
A. P. McAllister.....	6,240	-----	steam.....	250	-----	-----	-----	-----
A. R. McEachern.....	-----	-----	steam.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
S. H. Marshall.....	28,000	197	steam.....	1,000	300	-----	11	10
Gilliam Grissom.....	1,500	40	steam and water.....	150	300	-----	10	-----
W. C. Ruffin.....	18,120	-----	water.....	650	277	-----	11	-----
W. C. Ruffin.....	31,640	-----	steam and water.....	1,100	272	-----	11	-----
J. B. Pipkins.....	25,000	552	steam.....	1,000	300	-----	10½	-----
W. R. Walker.....	3,500	624	steam and water.....	300	280	9 200	11	10
J. S. McAlister.....	3,576	270	steam.....	200	308	-----	11	-----
W. R. Walker.....	12,750	-----	steam and water.....	300	265	11 225	11	10
C. P. Wall.....	11,696	738	steam and water.....	700	308	-----	11	-----
Lawrence McRae.....	10,000	144	steam.....	650	308	13 78	11	10
W. R. Walker.....	24,240	-----	steam and water.....	850	277	14 141	11	11
Lawrence McRae.....	2,490	60	steam.....	175	200	-----	11	-----
W. J. Swink.....	11,376	158	electric.....	400	280	16 168	11	9
C. J. Deal.....	5,162	-----	steam.....	250	125	-----	11	-----
J. M. Holshouser.....	5,000	-----	electric.....	150	11	-----	11	-----
F. L. Robbins.....	-----	40	steam.....	40	-----	-----	10	-----
C. E. Stevenson.....	26,000	306	steam and electric.....	750	250	20 200	11	10
O. D. Davis.....	20,096	590	steam.....	700	300	-----	10½	-----
E. B. Neave.....	10,000	-----	steam.....	250	233	-----	11	-----
D. H. Jenkins.....	75,000	1,876	steam, water and electric.....	4,000	310	-----	10½	-----
R. R. Haynes.....	20,000	910	water.....	2,500	300	24 300	11	11
S. B. Tanner.....	15,000	400	steam.....	600	310	-----	10½	-----
M. Levi.....	6,480	-----	steam.....	300	297	-----	11	-----
M. M. Morgan.....	5,000	-----	steam and water.....	230	244	-----	11	-----
M. M. Morgan.....	2,500	-----	water.....	110	242	-----	11	-----
M. M. Morgan.....	3,000	-----	steam and water.....	200	222	-----	11	-----
George F. Avinger.....	15,000	-----	steam.....	250	260	30 260	11	10
George F. Avinger.....	10,000	-----	steam.....	225	260	31 260	11	10
J. S. Efird.....	17,000	-----	steam.....	-----	308	-----	11	-----
J. F. Cannon.....	50,000	-----	steam.....	1,800	-----	-----	10	-----
John J. Tucker.....	6,000	250	steam and water.....	200	300	-----	10½	-----
W. P. Tucker.....	8,000	-----	water.....	250	300	-----	11	-----

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Stanly	Norwood	Norwood Mfg. Co., c.....	1898	\$ 90,000
Surry	Elkin	Chatham Mfg. Co., w.....	1894	350,000
do.....	Mt. Airy	Alpine, w.....	1894	20,000
do.....	Mt. Airy	Hazelhurst, c.....	1908	10,000
do.....	Mt. Airy	Laurel Bluff, c.....		
do.....	Mt. Airy	Mt. Airy, c.....	1906	100,000
do.....	Pilot Mountain.....	Pilot Mountain, c.....	1907	100,000
Transylvania.....	Brevard.....	Transylvania, c.†.....	1907	75,000
Union.....	Monroe.....	Everett, c. <i>a</i>	1907	55,200
do.....	Monroe.....	Icemorlee, c. <i>10</i>	1905	125,000
do.....	Monroe.....	Monroe, c.....	1895	128,200
do.....	Waxhaw.....	Rodman-Heath, c.....	1897	50,000
Vance.....	Henderson.....	Harriet, c.....	1900	299,900
do.....	Henderson.....	Henderson, c. <i>14</i>	1895	240,000
Wake.....	Raleigh.....	Caraleigh, c.....	1891	150,000
do.....	Raleigh.....	Neuse River, c.....	1899	125,000
do.....	Raleigh.....	Pilot, c.....	1907	200,000
do.....	Raleigh.....	Raleigh, c.....	1889	157,000
do.....	Wake Forest.....	Royall, c. <i>19</i>	1899	222,000
Wayne.....	Goldsboro.....	Borden Mfg. Co., c.....	1900	150,000
Wilson.....	Wilson.....	Wilson, c.....	1880	100,000

* Failed to report; same as last year.
c. Cotton Mill. w. Woolen Mill.

† New mill.
s. Silk Mill.

‡ Not running.
f. Finishing Mill.

(x) Included in Proximity.

mills
list
mills

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
D. B. Coltrane.....	14,848		steam.....	500	275		11	-----
T. M. Lillard.....		90	steam.....	200	300		10	-----
W. S. Alred.....	432	16	steam and water....	40	300		11	-----
Otto Latsch.....	1,616		steam and water....	54	14		10	-----
John L. Brown.....	2,400		water.....	100	new		11	-----
F. H. Chamberlain.....	5,000		steam and electric..	350			11	11
F. H. Chamberlain.....	3,360		steam.....	250	new		11	11
Charles M. Cooke, Jr.....	4,000		steam.....	180				-----
J. L. Everett.....	2,500		steam.....	125	240	9	240	11
J. L. Everett.....	5,000		steam.....	250	240	10	240	11
W. C. Heath.....	8,736	152	steam.....	600	295		11	-----
J. L. Rodman.....	6,256		steam.....	260	304			-----
J. A. Moore.....	28,776		steam.....	900	290		11	-----
J. D. Rose.....	22,848	216	steam.....	760	308	14	308	11
F. O. Moring.....	10,816	436	steam.....	450	296		10½	-----
A. E. Escott.....	8,000	256	steam and water....	408	308		10½	-----
A. V. D. Smith.....	7,870	325	steam and electric..	400	274		10½	-----
A. E. Escott.....	15,000		steam.....	400	269		10½	-----
Wm. L. Royall.....	16,000	186	steam.....	350	308	19	256	11
P. L. Borden.....	10,500		steam.....	300	300		11	-----
W. M. Farmer.....	6,240		steam.....	240			11	-----

54

TABLE NO. 2—Showing List of Mills, Class of Goods

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Aurora.....	Colored Cotton Fabrics.....	465	300	165	no.....	90	80
Bellevue.....	Outings.....	97	46	51	no.....	95	100
E. M. Holt Plaid Mills.....	Ginghams.....	80	32	48	no.....	80	60
Elmira.....	Plaids, Ginghams, Outings, etc.....	300	160	140	no.....	85	95
Glencoe.....	Fancy Cotton Goods and Outings.....	145	85	60	no.....	90	100
Glen Raven.....	Coarse Cotton Cloths and Yarns.....	88	60	28	no.....	50	25
Hopedale.....	Yarns.....	80	24	56	no.....	80	60
Lakeside.....	Cheviots.....	115	65	50	no.....	98	98
Altamahaw.....	Cotton Cloths.....	200	85	115	no.....	90	92
Ossipee.....	Outings.....	227	172	55	no.....	80	50
Alamance.....	Colored Goods.....	75	60	15	no.....	70	-----
Bellemont.....	Colored Cottons.....	150	148	-----	no.....	75	-----
Carolina.....	Colored Cottons and Yarns.....	170	165	5	no.....	75	-----
Leota.....	Cotton Yarns, etc.....	40	24	16	no.....	85	50
Oneida.....	Colored Cottons.....	250	200	50	no.....	80	-----
Saxapahaw.....	Ginghams and Yarns.....	150	84	66	no.....	90	-----
Sidney.....	Colored Cottons.....	100	57	43	no.....	95	95
Travora Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Warped Goods.....	110	74	36	no.....	90	90
Holt Granite Mfg. Co.....	Ginghams and Outings.....	625	400	225	no.....	75	90
Trolinwood Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Shirts.....	75	35	42	no.....	85	90
Dixon Mfg. Co.....	Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Yarns.....	15	10	5	no.....	100	-----
Virginia.....	Dress Goods, etc.....	300	200	100	no.....	80	100
Little River.....	Yarns and Shirts.....	20	10	10	yes.....	90	80
Watts Mfg. Co.....	Sheetings and Duck.....	75	30	45	no.....	90	75
Wadesboro.....	Yarns.....	110	64	46	no.....	90	92
Wadesboro Mfg. Co.....	Thrown Silk.....	155	51	104	no.....	75	-----
Helton.....	Woolen Goods and Yarns.....	9	5	4	no.....	100	-----
Asheville.....	Cotton Plaids, Sheetings, etc.....	375	225	150	no.....	67	67
Elk Mountain.....	Bedspreads.....	175	120	55	no.....	100	100
Reems Creek.....	Jeans, Yarns, etc.....	2	2	-----	no.....	100	-----
Alpine.....	Yarns in Warps, Tubes and Cones.....	200	70	130	no.....	90	90
Henry River Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	90	40	50	yes.....	90	90
Brown Mfg. Co.†.....	Shirts.....	300	50	50	no.....	95	95
Cabarrus†.....	Sheetings.....	265	100	165	no.....	75	75

32 no
yes
Odash

Manufactured, Number of Operatives, Wages Paid, etc.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes.....	\$3.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	75	weekly.....	increased..	45 min..	good.....	1,395
no.....	3.50	.83½	1.50	.75	50 to 75	weekly.....	increased..	40 do..	good.....	450
yes.....	1.50	.80	1.25	.80	75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	400
yes.....	3.00	1.00	1.50	.83½	70	weekly.....	increased..	40 do..	good.....	1,000
yes.....	3.00	.85	1.25	.75	60 to 90	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	500
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.50	.75	75 to 90	weekly.....	no.....	35 do..	good.....	264
yes.....	1.50	.80	1.00	.75	75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	400
yes.....	1.75	.75	1.35	.60	50	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	400
yes.....	3.00	.90	1.10	.75	30 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	469
yes.....	3.25	.50	1.50	.75	50 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	550
yes.....	3.50	.65	1.50	.65	40 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	.....	350
yes.....	3.50	.75	1.50	.60	40 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	good.....	600
yes.....	4.00	.75	1.50	.75	40 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	good.....	650
yes.....	2.25	.60	1.25	.40	40	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	fair.....	100
yes.....	4.00	.75	1.50	.50	40 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	good.....	1,000
yes.....	2.00	.50	1.00	.60	.....	weekly.....	increased..	40 do..	good.....	275
yes.....	2.75	.50	1.62	.40	.....	weekly.....	increased..	35 do..	good.....	200
yes.....	2.25	.75	.90	.70	60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	good.....	500
yes.....	5.00	1.00	1.75	1.00	75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	2,500
yes.....	2.25	.75	1.50	.60	50	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	good.....	275
yes.....	1.00	.60	.80	.40	.....	on demand	no.....	45 do..	good.....	40
yes.....	2.50	.85	1.25	.80	50	semi-monthly	increased..	35 do..	good.....	700
yes.....	1.00	.50	1.00	.50	40 to 50	monthly.....	increased..	45 do..	good.....	60
yes.....	1.75	.75	1.10	.60	35 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	fair.....	140
yes.....	1.75	.65	1.00	.50	40 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	325
yes.....	2.50	.57	1.00	.40	.....	monthly.....	increased..	45 do..	good.....	465
yes.....	2.00	.65	.40	.30	.....	on demand	no.....	60 do..	fair.....	27
yes.....	4.50	.75	1.50	.70	30 to 50	weekly.....	increased..	40 do..	fair.....	1,000
yes.....	2.30	1.00	1.25	.75	60	weekly.....	increased..	40 do..	good.....	350
yes.....	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	weekly.....	no.....	60 do..	fair.....	6
no.....	3.00	.75	1.00	.60	30 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	good.....	500
yes.....	2.50	.75	.80	.70	50 to 60	semi-monthly	no.....	30 do..	good.....	200
yes.....	2.00	.60	1.75	.60	60 to 1.00	semi-monthly	increased..	45 do..	good.....	450
yes.....	5.00	.75	1.84	.50	40 to 85	semi-monthly	increased..	45 do..	good.....	1,000

32 yrs
2 no
0 anal

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Cannon Mfg. Co.....	Sheetings, Crashes, Towels, etc.....	1,200	650	550	no.....	95	50
Dowell Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....	65				90	90
Franklin.....	Yarns.....	75	25	50	no.....	95	95
Gibson Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Blankets and Shirtings.....	500	300	200	no.....	70	80
Hanover Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Spreads and Quilts.....	90	66	24	no.....	75	75
Odell Mfg. Co.....	Ginghams and Ticking.....	671	417	254	no.....		
Young-Hartsell.....	Yarns.....	100			no.....		
Cannon Mfg. Co..... (Same as Concord.)	Cottons.....	1,200	800	400	no.....	80	75
Patterson Mfg. Co..... (Same Co. China Grove.)	Cottons.....	200	140	60	no.....	80	75
Tuscarora.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	30	17	13	no.....	98	90
W. R. Kindley.....	Yarns in Skein.....	50	30	20	no.....	90	90
Dudley-Shoals Cotton Mill Co.....	Yarns.....	35	16	19	no.....	90	85
Granite Falls Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	56	26	33	yes.....	90	75
Moore Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....						
Whitnel Mfg. Co.....	Muslin Yarns.....	100	25	75	no.....	90	80
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	Muslin Yarns.....	120	30	90	no.....	90	80
Lenoir.....	Yarns.....	150	50	100	no.....	100	
Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns and Woolen Blankets.....	48	12	36	no.....	90	80
Rhodhiss Mfg. Co.....	Drills and Sheetings.....	225	125	100	no.....	90	85
Brookford.....	Yarns and Cloths.....	340	158	182	no.....	85	60
Ivey.....	Fine Sateens.....	107	60	47	no.....	80	80
Long Island.....	Cotton Yarns.....	50	28	22	no.....	85	80
Maiden.....	Yarns.....	33	15	18	no.....	99	100
Providence.....	Warps and Yarns.....	120	50	70	no.....	100	90
Union.....	Cotton Warps and Yarns.....	135	75	60	no.....	90	75
Monbo Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	37	16	21	no.....	99	100
Catawba.....	Woolen Yarns.....	6	3	3	no.....	100	
Clyde.....	Cotton Yarns.....	120	70	50	no.....	95	98
Newton.....	Cotton Yarns.....	150	93	57	no.....	95	98
J. M. Odell Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....	75	35	40	no.....	85	90
Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	100	40	60	no.....	90	80
Edenton.....	Cotton Yarns.....	125	65	60	no.....	85	80
Double Shoals.....	Carpet Warps and Twines.....	75	22	53	yes.....	95	80

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes.....	\$4.00	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$.60	60 to 90	semi-monthly	no.....	40 min.	good.....	3,000
yes.....	1.25	.90	1.10	.90	50	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	good.....	150
yes.....	3.00	1.00	1.25	.90	65 to 1.25	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	225
yes.....	2.25	1.00	1.90	.75	65 to 1.10	semi-monthly	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	1,500
yes.....	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	60 to 1.00	semi-monthly	no.....	40 do.	good.....	175
.....	3.50	.90	1.60	.75	.....	semi-monthly	increased.	45 do.	very good..	2,013
yes.....	2.50	1.00	1.25	1.00	75	semi-monthly	no.....	35 do.	good.....	250
.....	2.50	.90	1.75	.75	60 to 1.00	semi-monthly	increased.	40 do.	good.....	2,000
.....	2.00	.90	1.65	.85	60 to 1.00	semi-monthly	increased.	40 do.	good.....	400
yes.....	1.10	.65	1.30	.60	45	semi-monthly	no.....	40 do.	excellent..	90
yes.....	1.50	.80	1.25	.60	50	semi-monthly	increased.	40 do.	good.....	100
yes.....	2.25	.40	.90	.70	40 to 60	semi-monthly	no.....	60 do.	good.....	100
no.....	1.50	.75	.80	.45	.....	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	90
.....	1.75	.80	1.00	.70	60	weekly.....	.....	35 do.	fair.....	.....
no.....	2.50	.80	1.00	.70	60	weekly.....	increased.	35 do.	good.....	300
.....	1.75	.90	1.20	.70	55	weekly.....	increased.	35 do.	fair.....	150
yes.....	2.50	.75	.80	.35	30 to 50	semi-monthly	no.....	30 do.	good.....	192
yes.....	3.00	.75	1.60	.70	35 to 1.25	semi-monthly	no.....	60 do.	good.....	600
no.....	1.75	.35	1.40	.70	50 to 75	semi-monthly	no.....	40 do.	very good..	600
yes.....	2.25	.70	1.50	.60	50 to 75	weekly.....	increased.	45 do.	good.....	275
no.....	1.15	.90	.80	.70	40 to 70	weekly.....	no.....	60 do.	poor.....	183
.....	2.50	.60	.75	.50	.....	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	75
no.....	3.00	1.00	.75	.75	50 to 75	semi-monthly	no.....	60 do.	good.....	300
yes.....	2.00	.80	1.00	.60	30 to 40	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	350
yes.....	1.40	.90	.75	.62½	62	weekly.....	increased.	45 do.	fair.....	103
yes.....	1.40	.60	.75	.50	.....	weekly.....	no.....	60 do.	good.....	20
yes.....	3.00	.75	.90	.75	60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do.	good.....	360
yes.....	3.00	.75	.90	.75	60	weekly.....	no.....	60 do.	good.....	450
yes.....	3.00	.75	1.00	.55	40 to 50	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	250
yes.....	2.50	.50	1.00	.60	.....	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	250
yes.....	3.00	.85	1.25	.56	60	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	400
yes.....	3.00	.75	1.15	.50	40 to 75	weekly.....	increased.	40 do.	good.....	400

21 yes
5 no
7 dash

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Bonnie.....	Cotton Yarns.....	125	60	65	no.....	80	90
John Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	100	60	40	no.....	75	50
Klotho Mills.....	Cotton Yarns.....	115	65	50	no.....	80	80
Cleveland Mill and Power Co.....	Warps, Twines and Lincs.....	136	85	52	no.....	90	75
Belmont.....	Yarns.....	55	30	25	no.....		
Ella Mfg. Co.....	Fine Sheeting (new).....						
Lily Mill and Power Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	82	60			90	90
Shelby.....	Sheetings and Yarns.....	150	85	65	no.....	95	95
Buffalo Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....	29	17		no.....	75	50
J. Frederick Houston & Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	85	55	30	no.....	100	100
Ashley & Bailey Co.....	Silks.....	326	128	198	no.....	75	75
Holt-Morgan.....	Ginghams (fancy dress).....	281	176	105	no.....	98	
Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	160	60	100	no.....	25	50
Lakeview†.....	Yarns.....	75	35	40	no.....	90	100
Tolar, Hart & Holt.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	130	80	50	no.....	90	75
Victory Mfg. Co.....	Print Cloths.....	144	98	46	no.....	100	90
Hope Mills Mfg. Co.....	Shirtings, Madras, Cheviots, etc.....	600	275	325	no.....	75	90
Raeord Power Mfg. Co.....	Soft Yarns.....	75	45	30	no.....	90	90
Manchester Cotton Mills.....	Skein Yarns.....	28	19	9	no.....		
Nokomis.....	Print Cloths.....	135	72	57	no.....	75	50
Wennonah.....	Sheetings, Plaids and Ticks.....	300	160	150	no.....	90	75
Erwin No. 3.....	Tickings, Canton Flannel, etc.....	700	445	255	no.....	90	95
Commonwealth Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....	150	80	70	no.....	90	
Golden Belt Mfg. Co.....	Sheetings.....	300	200	100	no.....	65	25
Durham Cotton Mfg. Co.....	Chambrays, Ginghams, etc.....	450				95	95
Pearl.....	Sheetings.....	215				95	95
Erwin.....	Denims.....	625	474	161	no.....	80	90
Little River Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns and Ropes.....	50	20	30	no.....	50	25
Fountain.....	Cotton Yarns.....	78	50	38	no.....	70	80
Tarboro.....	Yarns and Print Cloths.....	190	103	87	no.....	90	95
Crews Mfg. Co.....	Woolen Blankets.....	26	19	7	no.....	98	
Arista.....	Colored Shirtings, Crashes, etc.....	100	51	49		75	60
F. and H. Fries.....	Warps and Filling.....	78	43	35	no.....	85	57
Southside.....	Yarns and Colored Shirtings.....	150	85	65	no.....	75	60
Sterling.....	Warps.....	180	72	108	no.....	95	90

30
0 yrs
5 and

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes.....	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$.85	75	semi-monthly...	no.....	30 min.	fair.....	325
yes.....	1.25	.75	1.00	.60	50	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	ordinary....	300
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.00	.75	60	semi-monthly...	.....	30 do..	fair.....	250
no.....	1.25	.70	1.25	.60	40	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	450
yes.....	2.00	.60	1.00	.60	.....	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	good.....	165
.....
yes.....	2.25	.75	1.32	.72	40 to 75	semi-monthly...	no.....	30 do..	good.....	250
yes.....	3.75	.50	1.75	.70	40 to 75	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	good.....	300
yes.....	1.50	.60	1.40	.60	25 to 50	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	fair.....	175
yes.....	5.00	.85	.85	.65	60	semi-monthly...	increased..	45 do..	good.....	225
yes.....	1.50	.75	.80	.50	30	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	fair.....	1,200
yes.....	2.25	.50	1.50	.50	.....	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	good.....	1,000
yes.....	2.25	.75	1.40	.50	60	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	500
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.20	.25	25 to 50	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	good.....	225
yes.....	2.50	.85	1.25	.60	60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	fair.....	250
yes.....	1.75	.90	1.25	.80	60 to 80	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	224
no.....	2.00	.75	1.35	.40	40 to 50	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	fair.....	2,500
yes.....	2.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	50	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	good.....	250
yes.....	1.25	.40	1.00	.40	40	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	.....	55
yes.....	3.00	.80	1.60	.75	35 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	very good...	405
.....	3.00	.75	1.50	.50	35 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	900
.....	5.00	.75	1.75	.65	50 to 80	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	good.....	1,750
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.50	.60	.....	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	.....	340
yes.....	4.00	.75	1.50	.60	50 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	1,000
.....	4.50	1.00	1.60	.85	80	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	1,500
.....	4.00	1.00	1.50	.75	75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	800
no.....	2.00	.75	1.50	.75	40 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	2,000
no.....	1.50	.75	1.25	.50	.....	semi-monthly...	increased..	40 do..	good.....	150
no.....	3.00	.80	1.20	.....	50 to 90	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	fair.....	320
yes.....	2.75	.75	1.75	.50	35 to 75	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	good.....	320
yes.....	2.00	.80	.83½	.75	.....	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do..	fair.....	78
.....	2.75	.75	1.50	.75	30 to 60	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do..	fair.....	300
.....	3.00	1.00	1.25	.60	60	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do..	.....	224
.....	3.00	.80	1.50	.75	30 to 60	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do..	fair.....	400
no.....	4.00	.75	1.50	.60	40 to 60	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	good.....	720

21 yes
6 no

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Short Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories.	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Chronicle	Yarns	125	60	65	no.....	80	80
Imperial	Yarns	150	84	66	no.....	90	75
Bessemer City	Madras, Chambrays, etc.				no.....		
Southern	Sheetings	250	155	95	no.....	90	75
J. C. Huss & Co.	Damask	20	15	5	no.....	100	
Cherryville Mfg. Co.	Cotton Yarns	88	50	38	no.....	90	90
Gaston Mfg. Co.	Cotton Yarns and Sheetings ..	250	175	75	no.....	90	90
Howell Mfg. Co.	Yarns						
Melville Mfg. Co.	Cotton Yarns	53	33	20	no.....	85	90
Vivian	Cotton Yarns and Skeins	43	27	16	no.....	100	75
Dallas Cotton Mill	Sheetings and Yarns	125	94	31	no.....	91	100
Monarch Cotton Mills	Hosiery Yarns	80	62	18	no.....	90	100
Arlington	Yarns	87	53	24	no.....	90	75
Avon Mill	Yarns and Sheetings	200	85	115	no.....		
Clara Mfg. Co.	Cotton Yarns	90			no.....	75	75
Dunn Mfg. Co.	Yarns						
Flint Mfg. Co.	Yarns	100	40	60	no.....	90	90
Gastonia Mfg. Co.	Fine Yarns and Sheetings	160	75	85	no.....		
Gray Mfg. Co.	Yarns (40's to 80's)	90	35	55	no.....	90	90
Holland Mfg. Co.	Yarns	70	32	38	no.....	75	75
Loray	Sheetings, Print Cloth, etc.	950	350	600	no.....	80	50
Modena	Yarns and Sheetings	230	140	90	no.....	90	80
Morowebb	Yarns	150	78	72	no.....	96	75
Ozark	Yarns	178	78	100	no.....	50	75
Trenton	Fine Yarns	95	55	40	no.....	90	95
High Shoals Co.	Sheetings and Yarns	297	187	110	no.....	97	95
Cora	Yarns	130	65	65	no.....	85	85
Dilling	Sheetings and Yarns				no.....		
Kings Mountain Mfg. Co.	Yarns and Skeins	65	35	30	no.....	89	95
Lula Mfg. Co.	Yarns	110	70	40	no.....	85	85
Lowell	Yarns	150					
Peerless Mfg. Co. †	Yarns	75					
Spencer Mountain	Cotton Yarns	48	18	30	no.....	50	75
McAden	Plaids	425			no.....		

30
Ozark
Hdesh

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
-----	\$2.50	\$1.80	\$1.50	\$.75	50 to \$1.00	weekly	no	-----	good	300
-----	2.25	.80	.88	.80	60	weekly	no	45 min	good	450
yes	3.50	1.00	1.50	.75	75	weekly	no	45 do	good	-----
yes	3.25	.90	1.25	.75	60 to 75	weekly	no	45 do	good	1,200
yes	3.00	1.25	1.15	1.00	-----	weekly	no	40 do	fair	60
yes	2.00	.75	1.10	.66	35 to 50	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	175
yes	3.00	.75	1.25	.60	60	semi-monthly	no	40 do	good	500
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	2.00	.75	1.25	.60	30 to 60	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	150
yes	1.00	.70	.65	.40	30	semi-monthly	no	30 do	bad	129
no	2.50	.75	1.25	.90	60	weekly	no	40 do	good	350
no	2.50	.75	1.00	.75	60	weekly	no	40 do	good	200
yes	2.25	.75	1.00	.75	50 to 60	weekly	no	35 do	fair	250
yes	2.75	.90	1.25	.60	50	weekly	no	35 do	good	275
yes	2.00	.90	1.20	.75	50	weekly	no	40 do	good	270
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	2.50	.80	1.16	.75	60 to 70	weekly	no	45 do	good	360
yes	2.50	.90	1.25	.60	50	weekly	no	35 do	fair	250
yes	1.20	.75	1.15	.75	50 to 60	weekly	no	35 do	good	250
yes	1.00	.75	.80	.70	50 to 60	weekly	no	35 do	good	100
yes	4.00	.80	1.60	.60	60 to 1.00	weekly	no	40 do	fair	2,500
yes	2.50	.60	1.40	.42	42 to 1.00	weekly	no	45 do	good	500
yes	2.50	.90	1.75	.90	60	weekly	no	40 do	good	534
yes	1.50	1.00	1.75	1.00	60	weekly	no	60 do	good	432
yes	2.75	.70	1.67	.60	50	weekly	increased	35 do	good	200
yes	3.00	.75	1.50	.75	40 to 65	semi-monthly	no	75 do	good	525
yes	2.50	1.00	1.25	.80	50 to 65	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	500
yes	2.50	.90	1.25	.75	40 to 60	semi-monthly	no	40 do	good	500
yes	1.75	.85	1.00	.75	30 to 75	semi-monthly	no	45 do	moderate	175
yes	3.00	.80	1.40	.60	80	weekly	increased	40 do	fair	250
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	no	-----	good	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	-----	good	-----
yes	1.30	.45	1.00	.30	30 to 60	weekly	no	60 do	good	141
-----	2.50	.85	1.35	.75	60 to 75	weekly	increased	45 do	good	1,200

25 yes
7 no
7 dash

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Mayes Mfg. Co.....	Fine Combed Yarns.....	100	78	22	no.....		
Knox Net and Twine Co.....	Seine Twine, Rope, etc.....	183	80	103	no.....	75	75
Albion.....	Cotton Yarns.....	48	33	15	yes.....	60	75
Mount Holly.....	Cotton Yarns.....	45	27	16	yes.....	60	75
Nims Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns and Twines.....	72	39	33	no.....	100	100
Tuckaseegee Mfg. Co.....	Yarns and Warps.....	66	40	26	no.....	87	90
Woodlawn Mfg. Co.....	Yarns and Warps.....	95	55	40	no.....	95	90
Stanley Creek.....	Yarns.....	50	33	17	no.....	80	80
Harden Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	42	17	4	yes.....	60	50
Oxford.....	Cotton Yarns.....	115	65	50	no.....	90	90
Gem.....	Cotton Yarns.....				no.....		
Minneola Mfg. Co.....	Dress Flannel.....	400	150	250	no.....		
Coulter & Lowry Co.†.....	Cotton Goods.....	205	162	43	no.....	98	
Pomona Mfg. Co.....	Drills and Yarns.....	275	100	175		99	97
Proximity Mfg. Co.....	Denims.....	748	533	215	no.....	75	75
Resolution.....	Cotton Flannels.....	600	400	200	no.....	80	
White Oak.....	Denims.....	1,190	845	345	no.....	75	75
Stehli & Co.....	Thrown Silk.....	135	25	110	no.....	95	80
Oakdale.....	Yarns and Twine.....	140	69	71	yes.....	90	90
Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co.....	Plaids.....	90	40	50	no.....	85	90
Roanoke Mills Co.....	Napped Goods and Towels.....	400	150	250	no.....		
Rosemary Mfg. Co.....	Damasks and Napkins.....	264	177	87	no.....	95	50
Erwin No. 2.....	Denims.....	752	518	234	no.....	62	75
Green River Mfg. Co.....	Fine Yarns.....	75			no.....	90	
Mooresville.....	Yarns, etc.....	800	350	450	no.....	90	
Bloomfield Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....	65	30	35	no.....	90	
Statesville.....	Yarns and Sheetings.....	175	75	100	no.....	75	75
Turnersburg.....	Single and Ply Yarns.....	25	6	19	yes.....	90	75
Clayton.....	Cotton Yarns.....	112	51	61	no.....	100	75
Liberty Cotton Mill.....	Cotton Yarns.....	68	50	18	no.....	90	90
Selma.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	67	34	33	no.....	100	90
Smithfield.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	228			no.....	90	
Sanford.....	Cotton Sheetings.....	200	90	110	no.....	100	90
Kinston.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	225	85	140	no.....	90	90

28
5 mrs
1 each

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes.....	\$2.50	\$.90	\$1.50	\$.80	60 to \$1.10	weekly.....	no.....	50 min.	good.....	300
yes.....	1.75	.75	1.40	.75	75	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	600
yes.....	1.25	.50	1.20	.50		weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	average....	135
no.....	1.40	.50	1.20	.60		weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	average....	135
	1.50	.90	1.30	.90	60 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	175
no.....	3.00	1.00	1.33	.83	75	weekly.....	increased.	35 do.	good.....	300
no.....	1.60	.90	1.35	.80	50 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	250
yes.....	2.25	.85	.85	.75	60	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	120
yes.....	1.00	.85	.80	.70	30 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	250
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.25	.75	40 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	275
yes.....						weekly.....	increased.	45 do.		
yes.....	2.25	1.00	1.50	1.50	75	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	1,200
yes.....	3.33	.75	1.00	.50	33	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	good.....	500
no.....	3.00	.50	1.75	.40		semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	good.....	350
yes.....	2.50	1.00	2.00	.75	75	semi-monthly...	no.....	50 do.	good.....	3,000
yes.....	3.00	1.00	1.50	.75		monthly.....	no.....	40 do.	good.....	1,500
yes.....	2.50	1.00	2.00	.75	75	semi-monthly...	no.....	50 do.	good.....	4,000
	1.35	1.00	2.50	.40	30 to 80	semi-monthly...	increased.	30 do.	fair.....	405
yes.....	3.45	.90	1.30	.60	50 to 75	monthly.....	increased.	40 do.	good.....	300
yes.....	2.00	.75	1.00	.60	40 to 60	semi-monthly...	increased.	35 do.	good.....	200
no.....						weekly.....		30 do.	good.....	1,200
yes.....	2.75	.85	1.50	.60	40 to 70	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	good.....	800
yes.....	4.00	.85	2.00	.60	55	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	1,650
yes.....	4.00	1.00				semi-monthly...	increased.	45 do.	good.....	200
yes.....	4.00	1.00	2.00	.90	60 to 1.10	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	1,400
yes.....	2.50	1.00	1.00	.70	50	weekly.....	no.....	60 do.	fair.....	150
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.20	.70	35 to 90	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	300
no.....	2.00	.50	.75	.50	35	weekly.....	no.....	60 do.	fair.....	80
	3.00	.75	1.50	.60	50	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	good.....	175
yes.....	2.00	1.00	1.20	.60	50 to 80	weekly.....	increased.	40 do.	good.....	100
yes.....	2.00	.90	1.20	.60	35 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do.	fair.....	135
yes.....	2.75	.75	1.25	.60	40 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	30 do.	good.....	250
yes.....	3.25	1.00	1.50	.50	30 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	500
no.....	3.50	.80	1.20	.50	30 to 60	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	600

24 yes
7 no
2 dash

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Daniel Mfg. Co.....	Sea Island Yarns.....	175	65	110	no.....	80	80
Elm Grove.....	Yarns.....	150	75	75	no.....	90	90
Eureka Mfg. Co.....	Yarns.....	20	15	5	no.....	-----	-----
Indian Creek Mfg. Co.....	Yarns, Warps and Skeins.....	26	19	7	no.....	90	75
John Rudisill Mfg. Co.....	Yarns, Single Skein.....	20	12	8	yes.....	98	100
Piedmont*.....	Yarns.....	29	8	21	no.....	99	-----
Rhodes Mfg. Co.....	Ducking and Drills.....	100	40	60	no.....	90	75
Wampum†.....	Yarns.....	125	45	80	no.....	99	-----
Long Shoals.....	Cotton Yarns.....	110	70	40	no.....	90	85
Lincoln.....	Cotton Yarns.....	110	70	40	no.....	95	85
Mariposa.....	Cotton Warps and Yarns.....	55	34	21	no.....	90	60
Capitola Mfg. Co.....	Yarns for Hosiery.....	120	46	74	no.....	90	75
Anchor.....	Shirtings.....	250	188	62	no.....	75	-----
Atherton.....	Yarns.....	150	60	90	no.....	95	98
Barnhardt Mfg. Co.....	Mattress Felts.....	15	-----	-----	no.....	-----	-----
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 3.....	White Sheetings.....	165	95	70	no.....	90	85
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 2.....	White Sheetings.....	165	112	53	no.....	90	85
Charlotte Cordage Co.....	Twines, Sash Cords, etc.....	67	39	22	no.....	100	100
Continental Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	325	150	175	no.....	50	25
Elizabeth.....	Yarns (Fine Cotton).....	110	48	62	no.....	80	80
Fidelity Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	150	60	90	no.....	90	60
Highland Park Mfg. Co.....	Ginghams.....	750	500	250	no.....	75	-----
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 1.....	White Sheetings.....	307	215	92	no.....	90	85
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 4.....	White Sheeting.....	312	216	96	no.....	95	90
Howell, Geo. A., & Son.....	Yarns.....	43	30	13	no.....	100	-----
Magnolia.....	Hosiery Yarns (Special).....	50	23	27	no.....	85	85
Mecklenburg Mfg. Co.....	Print Cloths.....	150	100	50	no.....	90	75
Sanders, Smith & Co.....	Jute Bagging, etc.....	20	20	-----	-----	100	-----
Cornelius Cotton Mills.....	Colored Cotton Goods.....	50	40	-----	no.....	100	100
Gem Yarn Mills.....	Yarns.....	63	63	-----	-----	-----	-----
Linden Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	68	32	36	no.....	100	100
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 5.....	White Sheeting.....	172	97	75	no.....	85	85
Francis Cotton Mills.....	Cotton Yarns.....	40	37	3	no.....	90	90

30
1-yes
2-dash

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
no.....	\$1.50	\$.90	\$1.25	\$.80	60 to 75	semi-monthly	no.....	60 min.	fair.....	300
yes.....	2.00	1.00	1.25	.75	-----	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	300
-----	2.50	.75	.90	.75	-----	semi-monthly	increased.	60 do.	-----	60
yes.....	1.00	.80	.80	.80	60	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	very good..	86
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.00	.30	30 to 60	semi-monthly	no.....	30 do.	fair.....	95
no.....	1.50	.83	1.00	.50	40 to 50	semi-monthly	increased.	30 do.	good.....	50
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.50	.75	60 to 75	weekly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	300
yes.....	2.75	.90	.80	.65	-----	semi-monthly	no.....	-----	good.....	375
yes.....	3.00	.83	1.00	.75	60	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	fairly good	330
no.....	1.15	.75	1.00	.75	60	semi-monthly	no.....	40 do.	fairly good	300
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.25	.70	50 to 75	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	130
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.00	.65	30 to 75	monthly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	300
yes.....	3.00	1.00	1.50	.90	75	weekly	no.....	40 do.	good.....	500
yes.....	2.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	50 to 90	weekly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	450
-----	1.10	.90	-----	-----	-----	weekly	no.....	-----	-----	45
yes.....	4.50	.90	1.75	.85	65 to 1.00	weekly	increased.	45 do.	good.....	610
yes.....	3.00	.85	1.65	.80	65 to 1.00	weekly	increased.	45 do.	good.....	465
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.00	.75	60	weekly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	250
no.....	1.75	.80	1.50	.75	90	weekly	no.....	30 do.	fair.....	850
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.25	.75	50 to 90	weekly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	300
yes.....	1.30	.60	1.15	.50	50 to 70	semi-monthly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	300
yes.....	3.50	1.00	1.50	.90	90	semi-monthly	no.....	30 do.	good.....	1,800
yes.....	3.75	.90	1.70	.80	65 to 1.00	weekly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	1,005
yes.....	3.25	.90	1.65	.85	65 to 1.00	weekly	increased.	45 do.	good.....	1,035
yes.....	4.25	1.10	1.25	1.10	-----	weekly	-----	30 do.	good.....	250
yes.....	1.50	.60	1.40	.60	30 to 60	semi-monthly	increased.	40 do.	good.....	106
no.....	4.00	1.00	1.50	.90	60 to 1.25	weekly	no.....	45 do.	good.....	200
-----	1.25	1.00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	no.....	30 do.	-----	-----
-----	1.95	.60	1.25	.60	-----	weekly	increased.	-----	good.....	150
-----	3.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes.....	2.00	1.00	1.25	.80	60 to 75	weekly	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	140
yes.....	2.50	.90	1.90	.85	65 to 1.00	weekly	increased.	45 do.	good.....	368
no.....	3.00	1.00	1.50	.85	70	weekly	no.....	40 do.	-----	225

22 yrs
6 mo
5 days

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Capelsie.....	Yarns.....	75	30	40	no.....	80	90
Smitherman.....	Yarns and Outings.....	200	87	66	no.....	100	100
Cameron.....	Yarns.....	30	12	18	no.....	75	75
Rocky Mount.....	Cotton Yarns.....	340	150	190	no.....	90	90
Delgado.....	Ginghams, Cheviots and Ticks.....	269	184	85	no.....		
Wilmington Cotton Mills.....	Cheviots and Plaids.....	200			no.....		
Alberta.....	Warps.....	50	50		no.....	99	100
Eno.....	Ginghams and Yarns.....	422	295	127	no.....	90	95
Elizabeth City Cotton Mills.....	Yarns.....	125	58	67	no.....	98	97
Longhurst Cotton Mill.....	Warps, Skeins, etc.....	190	105	85	no.....	80	75
Roxboro.....	Warps and Skeins, etc.....	273	141	132	no.....	70	75
Cedar Falls Mfg. Co.....	Cottons and Worsteds.....	200	125	75	no.....	75	35
Worth Mfg. Co., No. 2.....	Cotton Yarns, No. 8.....	150	50	100	yes.....	95	98
Enterprise.....	Yarns.....	50	23	27	no.....	90	85
Franklinville Mfg. Co.....	Bags and Warps.....	103	43	60	no.....	96	80
Randolph Mfg. Co.....	Sheetings.....	112	44	68	no.....	95	98
Columbia Mfg. Co.....	Sheetings.....	250	75	175	no.....	90	95
Naomi Falls Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Goods and Bags.....	250	150	100	no.....	70	90
Randleman Mfg. Co.....	Plaids and Cotton Goods.....	325	150	175	no.....	60	90
Worth Mfg. Co.....	Colored Cottons, Sheetings and Bags.....	315	125	190	no.....	90	98
Great Falls Mfg. Co.....	Gray Goods.....	150	85	65	no.....	60	50
Hannah-Pickett Mills.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	125	72	53	no.....		
Leak, Wall & McRae.....	Tickings.....	128	87	41	no.....	100	75
Ledbetter Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	46	20	26	no.....	100	100
Pee Dee Mfg. Co.....	Plaids and Hickory Shirtings.....	450	225	225	no.....	80	90
Roberdel Mfg. Co.....	Heavy Plaids and Ginghams.....	400	150	250	no.....	95	90
Steele's.....	Print Cloths.....	270	143	127	no.....	90	95
Lumberton.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	400	223	180	no.....	78	80
Dresden Cotton Mills.....	Hosiery Yarns.....	180	90	90	no.....	60	60
National.....	Knitting Yarns.....	148					
German-American Co.....	Cotton Yarns and Blankets.....	400	300	100	no.....	75	50
Leaksville.....	Woolen Blankets.....	120	50	70		97	
Avalon.....	Yarns.....	212	141	71	no.....	80	85
Mayo.....	Hosiery and Underwear Yarns.....	356	245	111		50	75

30
 1/2 yes
 3 dash

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes	\$1.75	\$.40	\$1.25	\$.30	\$-----	semi-monthly	no	40 min.	good	225
yes	1.50	.70	1.25	.70	25 to 50	monthly	no	40 do	good	300
yes	1.00	.75	.75	.50	40 to 60	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	60
no	4.00	.75	1.50	.60	60 to 75	weekly	no	45 do	good	600
yes	2.25	1.00	2.05	.75	25 to 60	semi-monthly	no	40 do	good	1,100
yes	2.00	1.00	1.75	.60	60	semi-monthly	no	60 do	good	600
yes	2.00	.60	1.25	.50	40	semi-monthly	no	40 do	poor	75
yes	2.75	1 00	1.60	.75	70	weekly	no	40 do	fair	1,000
yes	2.50	.90	1.25	.64	35 to 75	weekly	increased	60 do	good	350
yes	3.25	.80	1.25	.65	50 to 75	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	425
yes	3.00	.80	1.50	.65	50 to 75	semi-monthly	increased	45 do	good	530
yes	1.75	.75	1.00	.65	35 to 75	semi-monthly	no	50 do	fair	300
no	1.50	.50	.90	.50	40	semi-monthly	increased	40 do	good	100
no	1.50	.75	.75	.50	35	monthly	increased	40 do	good	150
no	2.00	.80	1.00	.50	40 to 50	monthly	no	40 do	good	300
no	1.75	.75	1.20	.50	50	monthly	increased	40 do	good	300
yes	3.25	.75	1.25	.50	25 to 90	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	600
yes	2.00	.70	1.25	.40	35 to 70	weekly	no	45 do	good	700
yes	2.50	.75	1.40	.40	30 to 75	weekly	no	45 do	good	1,000
yes	1.85	.90	1.25	.70	50	semi-monthly	no	40 do	good	315
yes	4.00	.90	1.40	.75	35 to 75	semi-monthly	increased	45 do	fair	350
yes	3.50	.75	1.25	.45	-----	semi-monthly	increased	40 do	good	350
-----	2.75	.75	1.50	.75	60	semi-monthly	no	40 do	medium	500
no	3.00	.75	1.00	.50	30 to 60	monthly	increased	45 do	good	100
no	3.00	.40	1.50	.40	40 to 60	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	900
-----	3.00	.75	1.25	.50	40 to 50	semi-monthly	no	60 do	good	1,400
yes	3.50	.80	1.25	.80	40 to 1.00	semi-monthly	increased	60 do	good	800
no	2.40	.80	1.20	.40	40	semi-monthly	no	60 do	good	650
no	2.40	.60	1.00	.60	40 to 75	semi-monthly	no	60 do	fair	300
yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	increased	30 do	excellent	-----
yes	5.00	.83	1.40	.75	65 to 75	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	800
yes	2.00	.85	1.00	.65	-----	semi-monthly	increased	45 do	good	400
yes	2.75	.90	1.25	.60	45 to 60	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	600
yes	2.75	.90	1.25	.60	45 to 65	semi-monthly	no	45 do	good	1,500

23 yes
9 no
2 dash

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Edna.....	3-Leaf Twills.....	360	220	140	no.....		
Leaksville.....	Colored Cottons.....	340	170	170	no.....	75	75
Lily.....	Cotton Fabrics.....	160	96	64	no.....		
Morehead.....	Cotton Yarns.....	125	65	60	no.....	75	75
Nantucket.....	Colored Cottons.....	450	290	160	no.....		
Rhode Island Co.....	Cotton Blankets and Yarns.....	190	142	48		85	
Spray, c.....	Cotton Yarns.....	190	108	82	no.....	75	60
Spray, w.....	Cassimeres, Blankets, etc.....	79	58	21	no.....	60	
Patterson.....	Yarns and Brown Sheetings.....	176	105	71	no.....	90	92
Linn Mills Co.....	Yarns.....	104	61	41	no.....	90	90
Grace Mills.....	Mercerized Cotton Damasks.....	23	18	5	no.....	100	
Kesler Mfg. Co.....	Wide Sheetings.....	200	100		no.....	80	50
Salisbury.....	Colored Cottons.....	375			no.....		
Vance.....	Warps and Yarns.....	77	37	40	no.....	75	90
Henrietta.....	Sheetings, Cloth and Yarns.....	1,350			no.....	90	75
Cliffside.....	Ginghams (Staple and Fancy).....	669	449	220	yes.....	95	95
Florence.....	Sheetings and Yarns.....	258			no.....	95	75
Ida.....	Warps and Skeins.....	65	30	35		75	50
Richmond.....	Yarns.....	40	20	20		50	50
Springfield.....	Yarns.....	55	25	30		75	50
Dickson.....	Knitting Yarns.....	270	160	110	no.....	90	75
Scotland.....	Knitting Yarns.....	180	108	72	no.....	90	75
Efrd Mfg. Co.....	Yarns and Sewing Twine.....	325	160	165		85	75
Wiscassett.....	Yarns and Hosiery.....	1,000	700	300	no.....	75	75
Tucker & Carter Rope Co.....	Sash, Train and Trolley Cords, etc.....	100	60	40	no.....	100	
Milledgeville Mfg. Co.....	Cordage.....	100	70	20	no.....	90	100
Norwood Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	240	135	95	no.....	75	80
Chatham Mfg. Co.....	Woolen Blankets.....	150	80	70	no.....	80	
Alpine.....	Yarns, Blankets and Cloth.....	10	8	2	no.....	90	
Hazelhurst.....	Cotton Yarns.....	24	7	17	no.....	70	75
Laurel Bluff.....		21	10	11	no.....		
Mt. Airy Cotton Mills.....	Cotton Yarns.....				no.....	15	10
Pilot Mountain Cotton Mill.....	Cotton Yarns.....				no.....	20	10
Everett.....	Cotton Yarns.....	50	25	25	no.....	75	75

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes.....	\$3.00	\$.75	\$1.25	\$.75	25 to 75	weekly.....	increased.	60 min.	fair.....	1,000
no.....	3.50	.75	2.25	.75	40 to 75	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	fair.....	1,500
yes.....	2.50	.83	1.00	.75	40 to 1.00	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	400
no.....	3.00	.75	1.25	.60	40 to 75	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	fair.....	500
yes.....	5.00	.83	2.50	.75	40 to 1.00	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	1,000
yes.....	2.50	.83	1.90	.75	-----	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	good.....	570
yes.....	3.25	.65	1.25	.50	-----	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	good.....	600
yes.....	2.50	.50	1.50	.50	-----	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	moderate..	223
yes.....	3.50	.75	1.30	.75	25 to 75	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	good.....	450
yes.....	1.75	1.00	1.50	.90	60 to 1.00	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do..	very good ..	200
yes.....	2.00	1.00	1.20	.50	-----	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	75
no.....	2.00	1.00	1.75	.75	75	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	good.....	500
-----	4.00	1.00	1.40	.75	40 to 60	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	1,000
yes.....	2.50	.65	1.25	.75	50	semi-monthly...	increased.	35 do..	fair.....	350
-----	5.00	1.00	1.75	.80	50 to 1.25	monthly.....	increased.	60 do..	good.....	4,500
yes.....	3.50	.75	1.50	.60	30 to 90	monthly.....	increased.	45 do..	excellent...	1,100
-----	4.00	1.00	1.75	.80	50 to 1.25	monthly.....	increased.	60 do..	good.....	600
-----	1.25	.35	1.00	.25	40	semi-monthly...	no.....	35 do..	medium.....	150
-----	1.15	.25	1.00	.25	45	semi-monthly...	no.....	35 do..	medium.....	120
-----	1.50	.35	.87½	.25	40	semi-monthly...	no.....	35 do..	medium.....	165
yes.....	3.50	.75	1.20	.75	60 to 1.10	semi-monthly...	increased.	40 do..	good.....	810
yes.....	2.50	.75	1.20	.75	60 to 1.10	semi-monthly...	increased.	45 do..	good.....	540
-----	3.00	1.00	1.25	.90	50 to 85	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	750
-----	2.00	.70	1.50	.50	50 to 90	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	good.....	3,000
yes.....	2.00	1.25	1.00	.75	-----	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do..	good.....	350
yes.....	2.25	1.00	1.00	.75	60	semi-monthly...	increased.	60 do..	good.....	300
yes.....	4.50	.83	1.40	.72	40 to 80	weekly.....	no.....	35 do..	fair.....	450
yes.....	2.25	.75	2.00	.45	40 to 60	weekly.....	increased.	45 do..	good.....	550
yes.....	1.15	.60	.75	.60	-----	monthly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	42
yes.....	1.50	.40	.75	.40	40	semi-monthly...	no.....	30 do..	good.....	50
yes.....	1.25	.60	.65	.40	-----	weekly.....	no.....	35 do..	fair.....	63
yes.....	2.25	.50	1.30	.35	-----	monthly.....	no.....	40 do..	-----	-----
yes.....	1.75	.60	1.00	.60	-----	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do..	-----	-----
yes.....	1.50	.90	Piece	Piece	50 to 85	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	good.....	1

23 yds
3 in
8 inch

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Leemorelee.....	Cotton Yarns.....	150	90	60	no.....		
Monroe.....	Yarns and Sheetings.....	150	70	80	no.....	90	75
Rodman-Heath†.....	Warps and Skeins.....	90	48	42	no.....	67	33
Harriet.....	Yarns.....	375			no.....	80	90
Henderson*.....	Yarns and Sheetings.....	582	339	243	no.....	97	90
Caraleigh.....	Ginghams.....	275	175	100	no.....	95	90
Neuse River.....	Sheetings, Tickings and Drills.....	110	40	70	no.....	45	85
Pilot.....	Colored Cloths.....	225	135	90	no.....		
Raleigh.....	Knitting Yarns.....	135	90	35	no.....	91	91
Royall†.....	Yarns and Cloth.....	200	80	120	no.....	90	85
Borden Mfg. Co.....	Cotton Yarns.....	200	125	75		95	95
Wilson.....	Warps and Skeins.....	135	35	70	no.....	50	80

*Not in operation this year.

†Failed to report; same as last year.

12
83 establs

total 11, not
248
say
no
12 say yes
total
23 did not
answer at all.

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes.....	\$3.00	\$.90	\$1.25	\$.85	50 to 85	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	good.....	250
yes.....	2.50	.85	1.65	.65	65	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	600
yes.....	3.00	.50	1.00	.75	50	semi-monthly.....	no.....	20 do..	fair.....	175
yes.....	2.75	.90	1.60	.70	50 to 70	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	fair.....	650
.....	3.00	.83	1.38	.60	40 to 75	weekly.....	no.....	60 do..	good.....	1,200
yes.....	4.00	.85	1.75	.75	40 to 1.00	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	good.....	600
yes.....	3.00	.95	1.45	.90	65	weekly.....	no.....	30 do..	ordinary.....	250
yes.....	2.50	.83	2.25	.75	40 to 1.00	weekly.....	increased..	40 do..	good.....	500
yes.....	2.15	1.00	1.25	1.00	50 to 66	weekly.....	no.....	35 do..	good.....	375
yes.....	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	35 to 50	semi-monthly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	600
yes.....	4.00	.75	2.00	.75	50 to 90	weekly.....	no.....	40 do..	good.....	600
no.....	1.40	.70	1.15	.60	30 to 70	weekly.....	no.....	45 do..	fair.....	200

10 yes
 1 no
 1 dash

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing List of Knitting Mills, County, Post Office,*

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Alamance	Burlington	Burlington	1906	\$ 26,500
Alamance	Burlington	Daisy	1898	12,350
Alamance	Burlington	Sellers Hosiery Mill	1907	15,000
Alamance	Burlington	Whitehead Hosiery Mill	1907	10,000
Alamance	Haw River	Regina	1906	25,000
Beaufort	Washington	Thelma	1905	
Burke	Drexel	Drexel	1905	3,600
Burke	Valdese	Waldensian	1901	10,000
Catawba	Hickory	Hickory Hosiery Mill	1906	20,500
Catawba	Newton	Newton		
Cumberland	Fayetteville	Algodon	1906	50,000
Durham	Durham	Chatham†	1907	9,000
Durham	Durham	Durham	1898	500,000
Edgecombe	Tarboro	Runnymede	1907	120,000
Edgecombe	Tarboro	Tarboro Hosiery Mill	1906	50,000
Forsyth	Kernersville	American	1903	50,000
Forsyth	Kernersville	Lowrey*	1902	8,000
Forsyth	Kernersville	Victor*	1901	10,000
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Carolina	1903	20,000
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Maline	1902	100,000
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	P. H. Hanes	1903	100,000
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Shamrock	1904	63,000
Guilford	High Point	Durham No. 3†	1906	37,500
Guilford	High Point	High Point Hosiery Mill	1904	70,500
Halifax	Enfield	Enfield Hosiery Mill		
Halifax	Scotland Neck	Crescent	1901	10,000
Halifax	Scotland Neck	Scotland Neck Cotton Mill	1889	73,285
Halifax	Weldon	Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co.	1899	77,825
Henderson	Flat Rock	Skyland Hosiery Co.	1907	150,000
Henderson	Flat Rock	Trident	1907	16,000
Iredell	Statesville	Bradford*	1907	25,000
Iredell	Statesville	Statesville Knitting Co.	1905	125,000
Johnston	Selma	Selma*	1906	16,000
Lenoir	Kinston	Orion	1890	68,000
Lincoln	Reepsville	Indian Creek*	1902	3,000

Year Incorporated, Capital Stock, Capacity, Power, Hours, etc.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Spindles.	Machines.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
A. H. Fogleman.....		81	steam.....	30	285		10	
J. M. Browning.....		82	steam.....	35	288		10	
D. E. Sellers.....		50	steam.....	40	150		10	
R. H. Whitehead.....		68						
W. H. Childrey.....		50	gasoline.....	12	280		01	
J. E. Kennett.....		35	steam.....		300		10	
P. E. Berry.....		31	steam.....	12			11	11
F. Garron.....		46	steam.....	25	300		10	
J. A. Cline.....		68						
D. J. Carpenter.....		312	steam.....	150	300		10	
John C. Gorham.....		74	steam.....		285		10	
W. T. Cole.....		61	gasoline.....	12	300		10½	
C. McL. Carr.....	16,160	1,025	steam.....	1,000	290		11	
C. W. Jeffreys.....		210	steam.....	100	295		10	
W. S. Howard.....		75	steam.....	60	290		10	
John G. Kerner.....		126	steam.....	80	290		10	
J. W. Lowrey.....		26	steam.....	25	300		11	
D. Leak.....		58	steam.....	15	300		10½	
P. K. Green.....		102	steam.....	40	300		10	
W. J. Peterson.....		120	steam.....	140	300		10	
P. H. Hanes, Jr.....		145	electric.....	100	290		10	
A. S. Hanes.....		200	electric.....	80			10½	
W. F. Carr.....		87	electric.....		155		10	
J. H. Adams.....		300	steam.....	100	300		10	
Geo. T. Andrews.....		130	steam.....	50			10	
Charles L. McDowell.....		86	steam.....	40	300		10	
J. S. Bowers.....		260	electric.....	150	283		10	
W. A. Pierce.....	2,808	70	water.....	90	300		10	
H. E. Stilwell.....		200	steam.....	35	308		10½	
A. L. Bassett.....		50	water.....	25			10	
J. A. Bradford.....		20	steam.....				11	
H. L. MacCall.....		46	electric.....	20	275		10	
R. M. Howell.....		51	steam.....	40	250		10	
J. F. Taylor.....		140	steam.....	100	225		10	
D. J. Beam.....		12	steam.....	5	200		10	

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Nash.....	Rocky Mount.....	Rocky Mount Hosiery Co.....	1908	\$ 50,000
Orange.....	Chapel Hill.....	Blanche Hosiery Mill.....		15,000
Orange.....	Hillsboro.....	Bellevue Mfg. Co.....	1904	125,000
Pasquotank.....	Elizabeth City.....	Elizabeth.....	1902	30,000
Pitt.....	Greenville.....	Commercial†.....	1906	36,000
Polk.....	Lynn.....	Tryon Hosiery Co.....	1900	75,000
Randolph.....	Randleman.....	Randleman.....		27,700
Stanly.....	Albemarle.....	Lillian.....	1905	35,000
Stanly.....	Albemarle.....	Wiscasset.....	1898	483,200
Vance.....	Henderson.....	Balfron*.....	1903	30,000
Wake.....	Raleigh.....	Martin.....	1902	
Wake.....	Raleigh.....	Melrose.....	1900	32,000
Wake.....	Raleigh.....	Raleigh Hosiery Mill.....	1897	29,300
Wake.....	Zebulon.....	Zebulon.....	1907	10,000
Warren.....	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	1901	20,000
Warren.....	Vaughan.....	Vaughan†.....	1907	10,000
Wayne.....	Goldsboro.....	Goldsboro Knitting Mill.....	1906	30,000

*Failed to report; same.

†Idle.

17
 35
 52 Knitting mills.

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Spindles.	Machines.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
G. T. Andrews		152	steam	50	†		10	
W. E. Lindsay		68	steam	25	300		10	
T. N. Webb	5,000	55	steam	250	263		11	
P. H. Williams		178	steam	80	288		10	
W. H. Dail, Jr.		18	steam	25			10	
E. C. Wilcox		304	water and steam ..	150	300		11	
A. N. Bulla		50	steam	30	280		11	
A. L. Patterson		81	steam	60	300		11	
J. F. Cannon	50,000	254	steam	1,500	260		11	
R. D. Johnson		110	steam	62				
J. B. Martin		107	electric	10	300		10	
J. S. Wynne		66	steam	50	200		11	
S. A. Ashe, Jr.		62	steam	25	275		10	
W. H. Edwards		26	steam	20	308		11	11
L. Vinson		57	steam	50			11	
R. S. Spiers		92	steam		60		10	
Geo. C. Royall		55	steam	80			10	

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing List of Knitting Mills, Class of*

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Burlington.....	Seamless Hosiery.....	64	21	43	no.....	95	95
Daisy.....	Hosiery.....	45	10	35	no.....	100	100
Sellers Hosiery Mill.....	Cotton Hosiery.....	35	10	25	no.....	100	98
Regina.....	Seamless Hosiery.....	26	4	22	no.....	100	95
Thelma.....	Seamless Hosiery.....				no.....	100	
Drexel.....	Seamless Hosiery.....	38	18	20	no.....	95	50
Waldensian.....	Hosiery.....	35	15	25	no.....	100	85
Newton.....	Hosiery.....	250			no.....		
Algodon.....	Seamless Hosiery.....	30	4	26	no.....	100	100
Yadkin.....	Hosiery.....	35	9	26	no.....	100	100
Chatham.....	Hosiery.....	55	11	44	no.....	100	100
Durham.....	Hosiery and Yarns.....	1,050	525	525	no.....	80	80
Runnymede.....	Children's Hosiery.....	180	55	125	yes.....	100	100
Tarboro Hosiery Mill.....	Men's Hosiery.....	52	12	40		100	100
American.....	Hosiery.....	100			no.....	100	
Lowrey.....	Hosiery.....	30	8	22	no.....	90	100
Victor.....	Hosiery and Knit Goods.....	40	8	32		100	98
Carolina.....	Hosiery.....	100	25	75	no.....	90	90
Maline.....	Underwear.....	150	25	125	no.....	100	100
P. H. Hanes.....	Men's Underwear.....	200	65	135	no.....	100	100
Shamrock.....	Hosiery.....	200	40	160	no.....	90	75
Durham, No. 3.....	Hosiery.....	90	25	65	no.....	95	98
High Point.....	Hosiery.....	300	35	265		90	
Enfield Hosiery Mill.....	Misses' Ribbed Hosiery.....	100	30	70	no.....	100	100
Crescent.....	Hosiery.....	75	25	50	no.....	100	100
Scotland Neck Cotton Mill.....	Hosiery and Underwear.....	185	33	152	no.....	100	100
Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co.....	Yarns and Underwear.....	80	35	40	no.....	90	90
Skyland Hosiery Mill.....	Fine Seamless Hosiery.....	125				100	90
Trident.....	Hosiery.....	60	40	20	no.....		
Bradford*.....	Hosiery.....				no.....	100	
Statesville Knitting Co.....	Hosiery.....	30	5	25	no.....	100	100
Selma*.....	Hosiery.....	45	14	31	no.....	98	97
Orion.....	Hosiery.....	225	100	125	no.....	90	90
Indian Creek*.....	Hosiery.....	13	9	4	no.....	90	

Goods Manufactured, Number of Operatives, Wages Paid, etc.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees						Increase or Decrease During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
no.....	\$1.50	\$.33	\$1.50	\$.33	30	weekly.....	no.....	30 min.	good.....	370
yes.....	3.00	.50	1.50	.50	40 to 60	weekly.....	increased.	40 do.	good.....	150
no.....	1.75	.40	1.75	.40		weekly.....	no.....	30 do.	good.....	40
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.25	.70	50 to 70	weekly.....	increased.	40 do.	good.....	75
no.....						weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	
yes.....	2.50	.75			50	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	114
no.....	1.50	.75	1.00	.50	50	monthly.....	no.....	60 do.	good.....	45
yes.....	2.50	1.00	2.00	.60	50 to 1.50	semi-monthly...	no.....		good.....	500
yes.....	1.35	1.00	1.30	.50	50	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do.	good.....	90
yes.....	1.50	.30	1.40	.30	40	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	
no.....	2.00	.75	2.25	1.00	25 to 1.00	weekly.....	no.....	40 do.	good.....	165
yes.....	4.25		2.50			weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	good.....	1,050
yes.....	3.00	.65	1.40	.70	60 to 1.25	semi-monthly...	no.....	40 do.	fair.....	450
yes.....	2.00	.80	1.10	.65		semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.		200
no.....	2.00	.75	1.25	.50		semi-monthly...	increased.	60 do.	good.....	200
yes.....	.90	.75	1.00	.50	40	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do.	good.....	35
yes.....	1.00	.60	.80	.50	50 to 70	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	40
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.25	.50	30	semi-monthly...	increased.	60 do.	good.....	100
yes.....	1.67	.85	1.67	.80	40 to 60	weekly.....	increased.	45 do.	good.....	390
yes.....	3.35	1.00	1.50	.40	25 to 50	semi-monthly...	increased.	60 do.	good.....	400
yes.....	1.50	.90	1.50	.75	60	semi-monthly...	increased.	45 do.	good.....	400
yes.....	3.00	.40	2.00	.40	50	weekly.....	no.....	30 do.	good.....	180
	3.25	1.00	1.25	.60		semi-monthly...	increased.	45 do.	good.....	1,550
no.....	1.75	.83	.65	.65	60	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	150
yes.....	1.25	.75	1.25	.50	40 to 60	semi-monthly...	increased.	60 do.	fair.....	275
yes.....	1.50	.80	1.35	.60	40 to 65	semi-monthly...	no.....	60 do.	fair.....	170
yes.....	2.00	.75	1.50	.50		semi-monthly...	increased.	60 do.	fair.....	200
yes.....	2.00	.75	1.00	.75	65 to 1.00	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	good.....	250
yes.....	1.50	.75	1.25	.60	60	semi-monthly...	no.....	30 do.		180
						semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.		
yes.....	1.50	1.10	1.10	.50		semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	good.....	37
yes.....	1.75	1.00	1.00	.30		weekly.....	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	30
no.....	3.50	.75	1.25	.50	30 to 60	semi-monthly...	no.....	45 do.	fair.....	600
yes.....	1.00	.25	1.00	.25		weekly.....	no.....	60 do.	good.....	40

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Rocky Mount Hosiery Co.....	Ribbed Hosiery.....	125	28	97	no.....	100	-----
Blanche Hosiery Mill.....	Seamless Half-Hose.....	50	9	41	no.....	100	100
Bellevue Mfg. Co.....	Hosiery and Hosiery Yarns.....	109	66	43	no.....	90	98
Elizabeth.....	Hosiery.....	120	50	70	yes.....	98	90
Tryon Hosiery Co.....	Cotton Hosiery.....	250	40	60	-----	100	99
Randleman.....	Hosiery.....	70	8	62	no.....	95	-----
Lillian.....	Hosiery.....	75	25	50	no.....	100	75
Wiscassett.....	Hosiery and Yarns.....	-----	-----	-----	no.....	90	-----
Martin.....	Seamless Hosiery.....	80	15	65	no.....	100	100
Melrose.....	Men's Ribbed Underwear.....	75	-----	-----	no.....	-----	-----
Raleigh.....	Hosiery.....	65	27	38	no.....	90	90
Zebulon.....	Hosiery.....	20	-----	-----	no.....	-----	-----
Littleton.....	Cotton Hosiery.....	50	-----	-----	yes.....	100	95
Goldsboro.....	Hosiery.....	50	25	25	no.....	100	100

* Failed to report; same as last year. †Idle.

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law.	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
-----	\$3.33	\$.50	\$.70	\$.40	\$ -----	semi-monthly	-----	40 min.	good -----	250
no.-----	2.75	1.00	1.50	.65	50	semi-monthly	increased.	30 do.	good -----	150
yes.-----	1.66	.85	3.00	1.00	60	semi-monthly	increased.	40 do.	good -----	350
yes.-----	2.25	.75	1.50	.50	55	weekly	no.-----	60 do.	fair -----	-----
no.-----	2.50	.60	2.80	.60	65	semi-monthly	no.-----	45 do.	fair -----	500
yes.-----	2.00	.85	1.25	.65	-----	weekly	no.-----	45 do.	good -----	70
yes.-----	1.50	1.00	1.50	.75	85	semi-monthly	no.-----	45 do.	good -----	100
yes.-----	3.50	.75	1.50	.75	90	semi-monthly	no.-----	40 do.	good -----	3,000
no.-----	3.00	.50	1.50	.50	50	weekly	increased.	45 do.	good -----	100
-----	2.50	.50	1.10	.50	-----	weekly	no.-----	30 do.	-----	150
yes.-----	2.00	1.00	1.25	.50	75	weekly	no.-----	30 do.	fair -----	150
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	no.-----	45 do.	good -----	60
no.-----	1.82	.90	1.25	.50	-----	semi-monthly	no.-----	30 do.	poor -----	100
-----	2.25	-----	1.25	-----	-----	weekly	no.-----	45 do.	good -----	100

LETTERS FROM COTTON AND WOOLEN MILL MEN.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

GOOD ENOUGH AT PRESENT.—The laws are about as good as they can be for the present. While experimenting with the present law we can find out any defects, and then will be time enough to remedy them. Best to go slow and educate the people up to the law, and then we will have no trouble in having the laws obeyed.—J. M. BROWNING, Manager Belview Mills, *Burlington*.

THE LAW ALL RIGHT.—The child-labor law is all right, but we should have some way to compel the white children to take advantage of the opportunities offered them to secure an education.—J. H. WHITE, President Travora Manufacturing Company, *Graham*.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

AGAINST IT.—I do not favor immigration.—U. L. ALSPAUGH, Little River Mills, *Taylorsville*.

ASHE COUNTY.

NOT A TOPIC FOR CONSIDERATION.—We do not consider the question of immigration, as it affects our Southland, a topic for serious consideration at the present time, only as it shall affect our future policies. The condition of our manufacturing and commercial interests at this time is such that the recent agitation on this subject of which we read and hear so much is dead for the time being, if not for many years to come. Could those of us who have more energy than wisdom, who are more active than reflective, whose chief ambition in life is to make or receive large dividends, and who are willing to sacrifice everything else to attain these ends, have had our wishes gratified in having large numbers of immigrants brought here from southern Europe during the spasmodic boom of prosperity, imagine what would have been our social and economical condition to-day, with a horde of southern Europeans on our hands, recently landed, who could not speak our language and who had not assimilated our social and economical conditions, suffering under the shock of a sudden, cruel, unnecessary panic. The contemplation of such a condition is sufficient to cause all thoughtful, patriotic citizens to stop and think during this breathing spell, and study out the best policy to pursue in the future. It is true we have made wonderful progress during the last decade, of which we have all cause to be proud. But would it not be best not to become intoxicated with our successes, and lose our reason, judgment, poise and equilibrium?—H. LITTLEWOOD, Manager Helton Woolen Mills, *Helton*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

NEED MORE ENERGY.—As to immigration, I do not think our immediate section could be benefited by same. What I think we are most in need of is more energy on the part of our people.—J. H. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer Reems' Creek Woolen Mill, *Weaverville*.

WORKS ADMIRABLY.—We have been working under a local compulsory education law for about eight months past, which compels children fourteen years and younger to attend school, and all children between fourteen and sixteen must either show certificates of employment or attend school. We have found this system to work admirably, and are well satisfied with it.—F. W. CONE, Treasurer Asheville Cotton Mills, *Asheville*.

BURKE COUNTY.

THINKS BOYS SHOULD BE EMPLOYED.—I think children, especially boys ten years of age, should be allowed to work in mills, as boys are generally used for "doffing" and are not required to stay in the mill more than one-third of the day. Children should be allowed to attend the public schools. A great many fail to attend, even when the schools are within a few hundred yards of their homes.—D. W. ADERHOLT, Treasurer Henry River Manufacturing Company, *Hildebran*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SHOULD EITHER WORK OR ATTEND SCHOOL.—Children should be compelled to attend school or else be allowed to work. Idleness begets crime, and unless children are either in school or at work we will have a depraved and criminal class in our mill districts that will not be at all conducive to the best interests of a community. To allow children under twelve to loaf on the streets or around stores, hearing all kinds of vulgarity, is worse on their morals even than night work in mills. This is bad, but loafing is worse. We have the negro population, whose morals are too often at a very low ebb, and this contact of white children will always make its impression.—TUSCARORA COTTON MILL, *Mount Pleasant*.

PRESENT LAW DEFECTIVE.—There is too much legislation on all subjects. We operate an eight-months school at our mill, not supported by the company, but by the county, our township having voted special tax. The present child-labor law is defective. Any child ten years old who attends school four months in each year should be free to work the balance of the time anywhere else. What can a mill operative do with his child, over ten years old, when not in school? Nothing, except to let him go to the devil, as many will do. Children in cotton mills are not overworked, and any law applying to them should apply to children on the farm, cash boys in stores or other occupations. I do not believe in immigration. My motto now is "America for Americans." There are too many foreigners coming now, bringing all sorts of labor troubles.

We are growing fast enough now by natural increase. Keep the foreigners out, and let us have peace and enjoy what we have. This may sound like a "moss-back," but it is sense that the people will realize to be sense some day. I do not believe in universal higher education—only high-school education for the masses. If compulsory, a four-months school law could and would give all a good start, and be the key to unlock any storehouse of knowledge they may choose to enter.—J. L. HARTSELL, Secretary-Treasurer Young-Hartsell Mills Company, *Concord*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

MORE PREFERABLE AND HUMANE.—We think the child-labor law more preferable, and we might also add more humane, than the system of working children of almost any age. A sober, industrious class of immigrants is what we need in North Carolina, but no socialists and anarchists.—CATAWBA WOOLEN MILLS, *Newton*.

REPORTS UNFAVORABLE CONDITION.—Our mill has lost fifty per cent. of time since June 1st on account of depression. Wages are being reduced on account of the condition of trade. A large per cent. of mills are idle to-day. The financial condition of operatives was good before the hard times struck us.—OSBORNE BROWN, President Long Island Cotton Mills, *Long Island*.

THE LAW BEING VIOLATED.—Our child-labor law is a fairly good one, if it was enforced. I know absolutely that numbers of mills are employing children under twelve years old. I have never heard of an indictment. We need an inspector, and need one bad. The mill men who want to enforce the law are hampered by the fact that so many mills pay no attention to it. Just at present labor is very plentiful, and perhaps very few under twelve are at work, but a year ago there were hundreds, if not thousands. There is no use for us to talk about our child-labor law and congratulate ourselves that we have a good one, when such is not the case. Let us have a law, with an inspector. The working people, and all others, for that matter, need compulsory education. If we had it for a few decades our people would be more thrifty and much better citizens. In this locality we do not need immigrants.—G. F. IVEY, Ivey Mill Company, *Hickory*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

SUFFICIENT.—I think the present child-labor law sufficient, but favor a compulsory school law, applying to all children barred from work in the mills.—J. C. GREGSON, Treasurer Hadley-Peoples Manufacturing Company, *Siler City*.

SATISFACTORY.—We think the law is the best we have had. It suits the mills as well as the hands.—J. M. ODELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Pittsboro*.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

WANTS NATIVE HELP.—I think the law regarding children is good. Full time would benefit wage-earners more than anything that we could suggest. We do not favor immigrants; we favor native help.—EDENTON COTTON MILLS, Edenton.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

REASONS FOR HIS FAITH.—Replying to your inquiry in regard to our opinion on our child-labor laws, etc., we would say that children under twelve years of age are, as a rule, undesirable as mill help, and there is poor economy in working them. Consequently we think it best, both for the mills and the children, to discourage the working of small children in the mills, provided they would be otherwise profitably employed or going to school. We are conscientiously opposed to labor laws. The settlement of such matters as are usually embodied in such laws should rest in the hands of the parties directly concerned, and such parties should be left to exercise broadly their liberties as free citizens. Granting that a child-labor law or an adult-labor law could be devised and passed that would be agreeable to all concerned, even then we would consider the enactment of such law wrong, on the theory that it would be establishing a bad precedent. When such legislation once begins, where does it end? It invariably leads to agitation, demagoguery, extreme legislation and ultimate injury, both to employer and employee, and accomplishes little good. It is our belief that such blessings as the laborer now enjoys have been derived from the prosperity of the business he has been engaged in, and from his own thrift and industry—not to *meddlesome labor laws*. Twenty years ago, here in the South, factory help was poorly paid and factory buildings badly constructed, for ventilation and light; tenement houses unceiled, unpainted, unsightly and small. Church and school facilities were not thought of. How great the contrast now! Good wages, model mill structures, nice roomy tenements, with modern conveniences; good churches, schools and libraries are provided. We call attention to the fact that all these improvements are simply the result of uninterrupted growth, and not the product of labor laws engineered through the Legislature by fanatics. Parents who move to cotton mills usually do so because they realize that they are bettering the condition of themselves and family. Many are simply hunting a place where their children can more easily earn enough to lay aside a surplus or “drive the wolf from the door.” It is a cruel wrong for the Legislature to interfere in a case where the children of an invalid father or poor widow choose to abandon the job of “hoeing crops,” which hardly feeds and clothes them, and seek more profitable employment in a factory. We grant that there are cases where able-bodied parents loaf and live off the labor of their young children who should be in school. That is wrong, but whether this is a case for legislative interference is a question. One thing we are sure of—if the lawmaking body tackles that question at all, it should strike *directly* and not *indirectly* at the vice. Stop the old man from loafing and put him to work! Loafing and idleness are crimes against God and society. One good reason why a law to prevent children from working in a mill or in any other decent place should not be enacted

is that such a law promotes loafing, and its sure results are laziness, dishonesty and crime. If any helpless child is neglected, overworked or abused, either in the mill or outside, the law should step in and protect it; but the idea of demanding broadly that no child under a given age, regardless of circumstances, shall work at any given honorable employment, or that a free adult citizen shall not work over a given length of time per day, if he or she desires, is wrong and outrageous in principle, and is a dangerous encroachment upon personal liberty. The chronic reformers of our country have been apparently indifferent to other vital matters pertaining to factory labor that are infinitely more worthy of consideration than the age at which a child should begin work or the hours an adult shall work in a day—evils that are dwarfing, cramping and distorting the soul instead of the body, and making bad citizens. The greatest and most rapidly growing evil among mill laborers in recent days has not been a disposition to begin working too early in life and putting in too much time, but a tendency, especially among the rising generation, to avoid work altogether, if possible; and along with this tendency has grown a startling disregard of the obligations and duties they owe to those whose money they receive. Recently it was estimated that 10 per cent. of the spindles of the South were standing idle for lack of help, yet there was more than enough help on the move from mill to mill to keep them going. The demand for mill help was so abnormal that said commodity became not only very expensive, but unduly insolent and frightfully unreliable. A superintendent seldom had time for training help, keeping up the machinery and improving the quality of his product. Most of his time and energies being absorbed in the effort to procure and keep help. A deserved correction or reprimand too often resulted in the loss of a hand and the stopping of a machine. Lying out and loafing without excuse, leaving without notice, borrowing from a mill money to move to it, and procuring from it an advancement to live on just long enough to make a similar deal with another mill, just for the sake of roving over the country—utter disregard of contracts to stay at a mill or come to it—all these events and conditions became so common that they ceased to excite any surprise. It is true that the manufacturers themselves contributed to this state of affairs. Many became unmindful of that courtesy and consideration which a gentleman's instincts would naturally suggest was due his fellow-manufacturer, and they did not hesitate to encourage and even persuade their neighbor's help to violate their obligations to their employer and leave him. Applicants for jobs were eagerly accepted everywhere without investigation; good character and past conduct received little or no consideration. Practically the only requisites were an able body and skillful hand. There was little inducement for factory employees to be good, square and fair. They were almost absolutely free from the wholesome influence and restraints of public opinion, and our factory folks were rapidly becoming a nomadic tribe. When the mill business revives, it is possible that these unfortunate conditions will again arise and grow worse. The ultimate effect on the citizenship of our State is not pleasant to contemplate, and those who have a sort of mania for discovering social evils and inventing remedies might profitably occupy their minds in devising some wise and effectual check to the race-degrading tendencies herein referred to. If you wish our opinion as to what the factory laborer is most in need of, we would reply that, first, he ought to be taught and in some way

compelled to observe the sacredness and binding force of a contract; second, he should have impressed upon him the true old maxim that "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and that "Chasing the rainbow" is a losing game, and that "Let well enough alone" is a good rule of action; third, he should know that the greatest promotor of contentment and happiness is constant and honorable employment, and that even an *ignorant* child, early trained into industrious habits, is worth many times more than an educated deadbeat or loafer. We honestly believe that the young children of mill folks, when they are not at school or some other useful employment, should be kept busy in the mill, provided the superintendent can afford to be bothered with them, and that a law that prevents this is foolish and iniquitous. As to immigration, we think this should be encouraged, under proper conditions. We should sincerely welcome such immigrants as will be in sympathy with our forms and principles of government and will not lower the average character of our present population. Other than these, we object to. If our government will keep less in mind the purely commercial view of things, and lay more stress on what is right and fair and productive of better feeling between man and man, and encourage that, and only that, which tends to build up national character—the dollars will take care of themselves.—JOHN T. SCHENCK, Treasurer Cleveland Mill and Power Company, *Lawndale*.

WAGES TOO HIGH.—Wages are too high at present, compared with the price of goods.—W. A. MAUNEY, Secretary-Treasurer Bonnie Cotton Mills, *Kings Mountain*.

ADD COMPULSORY EDUCATION CLAUSE.—I think the child-labor law is about as good as we can get, with a compulsory education clause added. I am not prepared to offer any suggestion on immigration, as we have not had any experience with anything but local labor.—L. D. LATTIMORE, President Buffalo Manufacturing Company, *Stubbs*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ENTERTAINS FORMER VIEWS.—There is no alteration in my opinion regarding child labor since last year. We have recently built an up-to-date school-house in connection with another mill, and encourage the education of children to the utmost extent of our power. Good teachers are employed and every means used for the development of the child.—E. W. NOLLEY, Secretary-Treasurer Tolar, Hart and Holt Mills, *Fayetteville*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

THE TEN-HOUR LAW.—We believe a ten-hour law for all the mills in the State would be for the best interests of mill and employees, and the writer is urging his stockholders to adopt ten hours. We have no need for immigrants, and believe that many that are coming in the country are not desirable citizens.—JOHN A. WEDDELL, Secretary Fountain Cotton Mills, *Tarboro*.

HAS NOT REDUCED WAGES.—We approve of the present child-labor law, and would like to see it carried out by all the mills in the State. We have not cut wages during the recent depression in the textile business, and what the wage-earner needs now is employment for his full time; but there will have to be a radical change from present prices of both cloth and yarn before the mills can afford to resume full operation. We think that we can very well wait a while on the immigration business.—TARBORO COTTON MILL, *Tarboro*.

GASTON COUNTY.

FAIRLY GOOD.—The child-labor law, now operative, is fairly good. I think boys should be allowed to work after they are ten years old, provided they have attended the free-school term provided in the district. My observation is that the majority of cotton-mill boys get into all kinds of mischief and many develop into hoboes before they are twelve years old, if not in school or at work. I think all mills should see that school is kept as much as eight months in the year.—W. T. LOVE, Treasurer Spencer Mountain Cotton Mills, *Lowell*.

LAW BEING WELL OBSERVED.—The present child-labor law is being well observed. In a case where a child is not urgently needed at home to help earn a living for dependent ones we would like to see a longer school term and have it someone's business to see to it that they attended school; also to see that the schools were supplied with efficient instructors. We cannot see that, at present at least, we need any immigrants, but if times should change and there was a scarcity of labor we should encourage only those who would develop into useful citizens.—FLINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Gastonia*.

AS TO NIGHT WORK.—I am in favor of putting the age limit on children working at night to sixteen years and prohibiting night work of women. Certainly the age limit for night work should be sixteen or eighteen years. I am in favor of bringing in English, Irish, Scotch and northern Italian labor. Germans and Swedes are as good, and French better. I am opposed to Russians, Greeks, Sicilians or any Mediterranean people.—ANDREW E. MOORE, Secretary-Treasurer Loray Mills, *Gastonia*.

FIRM BELIEVER IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I think the child-labor law we now have a good one. I am a firm believer in compulsory education. We still need one more law that will curb the cotton-mill drones. No immigrants for me.—R. F. COBLE, Manager Southern Cotton Mills, *Bessemer City*.

A WORD TO PARENTS.—The present child-labor law we think very good, and all the regulations very good for the advancement of intelligence, provided parents were compelled to send to school each year their boys and girls under twelve years of age at least four months. We need no immigrants.—D. A. RUDISILL, Treasurer Cherryville Manufacturing Company, *Cherryville*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

GOOD SCHOOLS A NECESSITY.—We favor the child-labor law, and do not think that any child under twelve or thirteen years old should be allowed to work in the mill, under any conditions, but should be compelled to go to school and after the close of school should be allowed freedom and outdoor exercise. Good schools should be established, running at least eight months each year, so we would not need immigrants to introduce higher-class work, but educate our people at home to that degree. There is ample labor here now for cotton mills, and the necessity of the hour is to educate our home talent to enter into the field of making a finer class of goods, which would prove more profitable. Establish good schools, and enforce attendance, is the need of the wage-earner, and would benefit him, in my opinion. We see no need for special effort to get immigrants to supply cotton factories and run the risk of their being discontented.—E. STERNBERGER, President Revolution Cotton Mills, *Greensboro*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

OBSERVE RULES OF HYGIENE.—Our suggestion to elevate and improve the condition of the wage-earners is to spread among them intelligent advice as to how to live economically and observe rules of hygiene. Wages are sufficiently high, and if they would live in a scientific way they would be much better off, financially, physically and morally. We heartily believe in immigration, and would be delighted to see a large importation of English, Germans and southern Italians into the State.—JOHN L. PATTERSON, Secretary-Manager Rosemary Manufacturing Company, *Roanoke Rapids*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

SEES NO REASON WHY BOYS SHOULD NOT WORK.—As to child labor, we will say that we see no reason why boys under twelve years of age might not do a boy's work, especially when the condition of the family requires it.—LAURINBURG COTTON MILLS, *Laurinburg*.

LEE COUNTY.

NO CHANGE NEEDED.—I think the child-labor law for the State is all right as it now stands. I think the wage-earners should be educated and taught strict economy. Economy should be taught in the schools. I am in favor of immigration, but do not think any immigrants should be admitted except those who would make good citizens.—SANFORD COTTON MILLS, *Sanford*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

LEAVE IT TO THE PARENTS.—Schools should be provided everywhere for not less than four months in the year, and parents should be compelled to send all

children at least under fourteen years of age to the schools while in session. When not in school, parents should have the privilege of working the children as they may see proper. The worst thing possible for children is to turn them loose in idleness in cotton-mill villages or communities. As to wage-earners, they seem to have abundance of protection, but any legislation that will aid in the promotion of the manufacturing interests of the State will directly benefit the laborers and all other interests.—J. M. ROBERTS, Secretary-Treasurer John Rudisill Manufacturing Company, *Lincolnton*.

LAW SHOULD BE ENFORCED.—In regard to the child-labor law, I think the law we have is very good and should be enforced. Since the children are out of the mills, we think it would be better to have them in school and keep them off the streets and out of danger of learning the vices so common in the towns. As to the class of immigrants, I am hardly able to give an opinion. We need laborers who are willing to work at fair wages, who should have enough good judgment to learn to do any kind of work in the mills or on the farm. The class of immigrants needed depends largely upon the kind of work to be performed. The work for which one class is specially adapted or suited will not suit all. Scandinavians, Germans, Irish, Scotch and Swedes are all faithful laboring people and make good citizens.—J. M. RHODES, President Rhodes Manufacturing Company, *Lincolnton*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

EDUCATION IMPERATIVE NEED.—We are in favor of the child-labor law and believe it should be enforced by the State. We confirm our views on all these matters as stated to you last year. We most heartily endorse any movement for compulsory education, as this is needed very badly.—E. C. DWELLE, Secretary Chadwick-Hoskins Company, No. 1, *Charlotte*.

NO COMPLAINT AGAINST IT.—I think our present law is a fair and just one, and satisfactory to labor and capital. I have not heard a complaint registered against it in my mill since the law became effective. We need compulsory education. We need good, strong, thrifty and healthy immigrants from any foreign country where law and order is respected, and we can educate and teach them for the employment needed. Avoid anarchistic sections; better have none than this element in our country.—R. M. MILLER, JR., President Elizabeth Mills, *Charlotte*.

GOOD.—The present child-labor law in this State is good and all that is necessary.—CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Charlotte*.

ORANGE COUNTY.

NATIVE LABOR SHOULD BE EDUCATED.—We think the best labor is around the mills, if educated. They naturally take more interest in the progress of the country than the foreign labor.—ALBERTA COTTON MILLS, *Chapel Hill*.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

LAW SHOULD BE OBSERVED IN LETTER AND SPIRIT.—The present child-labor laws are very satisfactory to us, and we believe they should be left just as they are, for the time being at least. We do not know, of course, how well they are being observed, and we think steps should be taken (if it has not already been done) to see that the law is generally observed, both in letter and spirit. However much we thought a year or so ago that we needed immigrants, just now we would not know what to do with them if we had them. The serious question at this time is to give employment to our native population.—ELIZABETH CITY COTTON MILLS, *Elizabeth City*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

THINKS CHILDREN SHOULD WORK UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.—When conditions require that poor, helpless widows and orphans should work, they should do so, at any age. Better to do this than go cold, hungry and poorly clad, or, still worse, acquire the habit of buying goods with promises to pay, and never do so. I am in favor of education, but opposed to compulsory.—ROBERT L. CAVENESS, Treasurer Enterprise Manufacturing Company, *Coleridge*.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

AN URGENT NECESSITY.—We need a compulsory school law, and need it badly. All classes should be educated for the good it does the State. A certain number of white immigrants will do the State good. We do not want too many of any kind. English-speaking people would be better, but Italians are better than none.—CLAUDE GORE, Secretary-Treasurer Great Falls Manufacturing Company, *Rockingham*.

BEGIN WORK AT TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.—We think the present labor law in regard to children all right. Children are old enough to begin work at twelve years of age. Night work, when not absolutely necessary, should be abolished, especially in the cases of females under eighteen years of age.—PEE DEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Rockingham*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

ALL SHOULD CHEERFULLY OBEY THE LAW.—I think that the law now in operation in this State regulating child labor is a good one, and, if properly enforced and faithfully obeyed by parents and manufacturers, is all that is needed. The only suggestion I have to make relative to the needs of wage-earners, and what would probably improve their condition, is that, instead of living up to their income, as most of them do, they should put away some part of what they receive as wages, either in a building and loan association or in a savings bank, and thus make some provision against sickness or other contingency that is liable to come upon them at any time. We need immigrants, but only such

as would in time become assimilated with our people and make desirable citizens. If we cannot get that class of people to come, it will be much better for us in every way to have no immigrants at all.—E. B. NEAVE, Secretary-Treasurer Vance Cotton Mills, *Salisbury*.

DISPENSE WITH NIGHT WORK.—We would like to have immigrants, if we could get a good class, from most any country, but we fear that would be impossible. We believe the best thing for the mills to do is to stop all night work, and also stop sending "labor agents" from one mill to another, trying to entice the people away. To our mind, this custom has made labor scarce, by making the mill hands trifling and independent.—KESLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Salisbury*.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

VERY NEARLY "FILLS THE BILL."—The labor law now in force is very nearly what is necessary to fill the needs of employees. There is possibly one exception: in cases of widows or disabled parents, who are dependent on small children for a living, it is suggested that the law ought to be so amended as to enable such persons to go before the clerk of the court or a justice of the peace and make oath as to their condition, and, if deemed proper, to give them permits to work. We believe in the educational qualification as the law now stands. We have seen but few hardships under this law, and such cases were cases of widows with no means of support and with very young children.—DICKSON COTTON MILLS, *Laurinburg*.

SURRY COUNTY.

LOGICAL VIEWS TERSELY EXPRESSED.—I employ no children under fourteen years in my mill, and favor the law not to work children under fourteen years. I am strongly in favor of a school law, so as to get better educated and more ambitious labor. My mill is located four miles out of town, and there is no opportunity for any school for children in the near vicinity. Regarding immigration, I will say that I have been in this country only six years, was born and raised in Germany, and spent most of my life among mill hands on both sides of the water. I favor immigration, and think by securing the right kind of immigrants it would be a great help to this country. I have worked a good many laborers from Germany in this country and have found that they are not what we really want here. Every care should be taken in inducing people to emigrate to this country, and only the better class should be allowed to enter. On a visit to Germany last winter I found that the opinions about America differ very much, and, once brought over to this country, the immigrants should be looked after, so that they cannot fall into the hands of unscrupulous labor agents. By taking this matter at the right point, and handling it right in every particular, we would soon have enough labor here to run all our mills full time and have plenty of good labor on the farms.—OTTO LATSCH, Secretary-Treasurer Hazlewood Cotton Mill Company, *Mount Airy*.

UNION COUNTY.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS NEEDED.—Our operatives seem to be well contented, and in prosperous times save some money from week to week. We would like very much to see a desirable class of immigrants, men and women, who are willing to work in cotton mills, and who are desirous of becoming permanent citizens. We think there is a large field in the Carolinas and all over the South for such a class of people, and would like to see the movement encouraged.—ICEMORLEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, *Monroe*.

WAKE COUNTY.

SOMEWHAT PESSIMISTIC.—Wages increased in 1907-1908; efficiency of help decreased. I should say that 50 to 60 per cent. of the help do not value their positions at all, and render just enough service to draw their pay. We find, in spite of the panic, when we run full time a good many lay out on the slightest excuse. They do not seem satisfied on short time; a good many will not work full time when the opportunity is afforded them. Do not consider us pessimistic. We have about 40 per cent. earnest and faithful employees; these are saving, and making good citizens and trying to render good service and improve their condition.—WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON, President and Treasurer Pilot Cotton Mills Company, *Raleigh*.

LETTERS FROM KNITTING MILL MEN.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

CHILD-LABOR LAW WORKING FINE—WANTED: CLEAN, INDUSTRIOUS CITIZENS. There is no doubt that a good class of immigrants would be of great benefit to our State—such as would become clean, industrious citizens. The child-labor law is working fine. Children under twelve years old seldom prove to be of much value to the mills.—W. H. CHILDREY, Secretary-Treasurer Regina Hosiery Company, *Haw River*.

BURKE COUNTY.

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.—I am an immigrant myself, and I think that a good class of immigrants is very much needed in this State, and as an Italian I can say that the very best immigrants for North Carolina that we can obtain are the northern Italians. They are mostly farmers, easily satisfied and adapt themselves to the rural districts, and will establish themselves in this State to stay. The southern Italian is only good to build railroads and heavy work, and will return to Italy as soon as he gets a few hundred dollars.—F. GARRON, Secretary-Treasurer Waldensian Hosiery Mills, *Valdese*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

INDUSTRY AND CONTENTMENT IMPERATIVE.—We think the law regulating child labor about as good as we can get in this State now. As to immigration and the kind that would benefit North Carolina, I beg to say that we have not been averse to a good class of immigrants coming to our State, especially that class looking for homes on the farm, who are industrious and contented to earn their living by working for it. We are not in favor of just any sort of immigrants. We think the low class of all nations, who are shiftless and wander from place to place, are a hindrance and should be discouraged—in fact, not permitted to come, unless they could show satisfactory evidence that they would make good, honest, industrious citizens.—W. T. COLE, Secretary-Treasurer Chatham Knitting Mill Company, *Durham*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

THE TROUBLE WITH LABOR.—If you can get a law passed that will make people work you will deserve the thanks of all. The trouble is not with the price or the financial condition of the laborer, but there should be a law to make people live up to their contracts. You give men and women work, they promise to make full time, you then go hunting for orders so as to keep them at work; and after you get the orders, then the labor will commence to lose

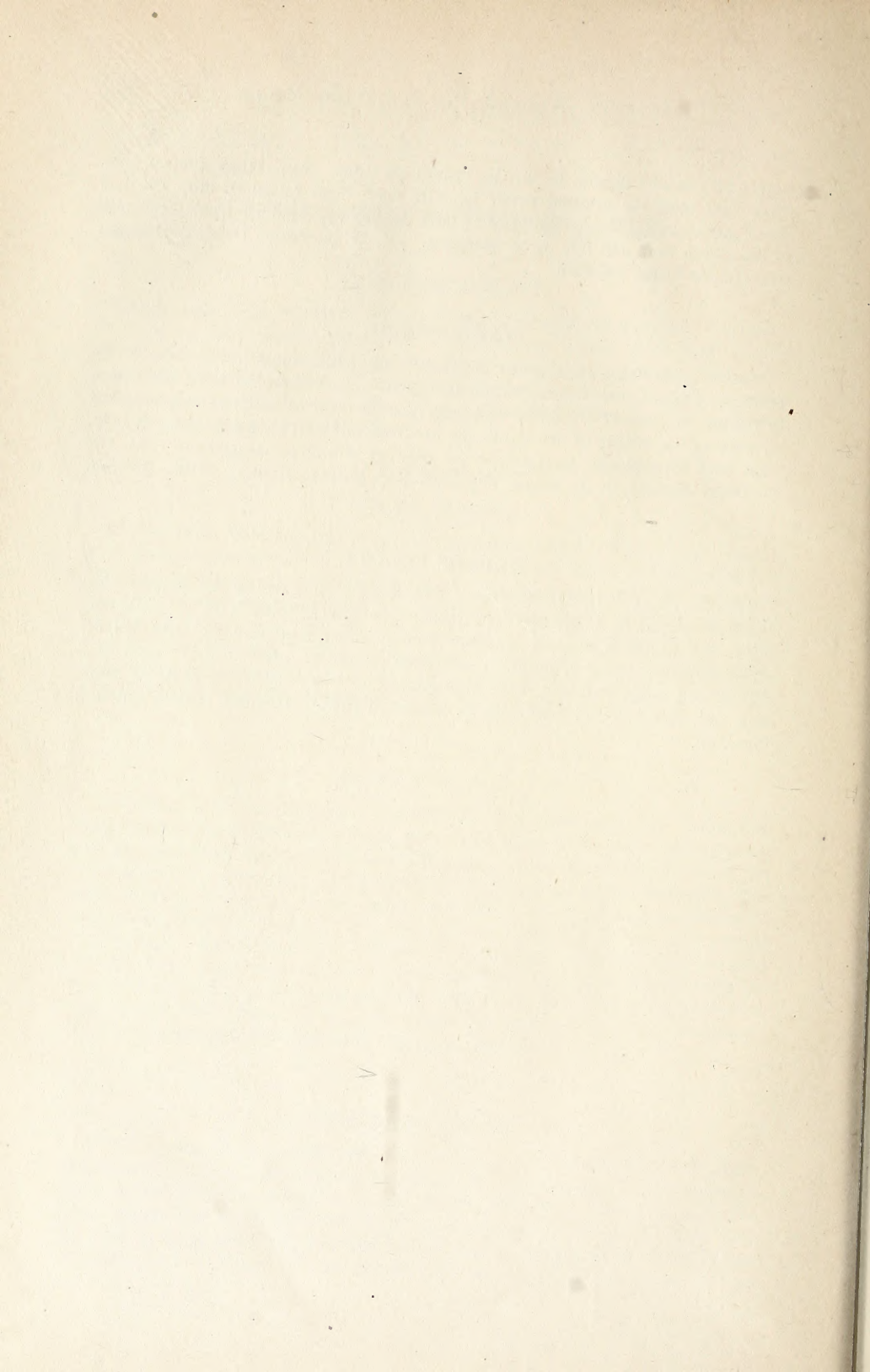
time and you are unable to fill the orders on time. Now, when you go back after that man for another order he will say: "You failed to ship the last one I gave you on time, and I will have to buy my hosiery from some mill in the North that will live up to promises."—C. W. JEFFREYS, General Manager Runnymede Mills, *Tarboro*.

WAKE COUNTY.

MORE LABOR WILL SOON BE IN DEMAND.—The child-labor law is very satisfactory. I spoke about immigration last year. Since then the mills have been in trouble because of the panic and help has not been so much in demand; but as soon as the effects of the panic are over the mills will need additional help. The most satisfactory immigrants we can get would be Americans from the Northern States.—S. A. ASHE, Vice-President Raleigh Hosiery Mills, *Raleigh*.

WARREN COUNTY.

SHOULD WORK WHEN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.—We are of the opinion that children should be compelled to attend school for at least half of the school term, and unless a case of necessity, where daily food and clothing are derived from the labor of children and such cannot be altered, as in case of a widow and many children, etc., they should go to school, from eight to fourteen, the entire school term.—R. S. SPIERS, Vaughan Hosiery Mills Company, *Vaughan*.



CHAPTER V.

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

There are ninety-four factories reporting, having an authorized capital stock of \$3,236,357 and 10,100 horse power.

The factories reporting show 5,701 employees, whose highest average daily pay is \$2.32—seven cents less than last year; lowest, 90 cents—one cent less than last year; pay of children, 54 cents—one cent less than last year. Eighty-eight per cent. of adults read and write, and 88 per cent. of children read and write. Seventy-five per cent. of factories reporting pay wages semi-monthly; 22 per cent. weekly, and 3 per cent. pay monthly. Seven per cent. report increase in wages; 33 per cent. decrease, and 60 per cent. no change. Eighty-five per cent. oppose the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories; 8 per cent. favor such employment, and 7 per cent. do not report. Eighty-five per cent. favor compulsory education; 8 per cent. oppose it, and 7 per cent. do not answer.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing County, Name of Factory, Post Office.*

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Capital Stock.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.
Alamance.....	Mebane.....	Mebane Iron Bed Co.....	\$100,000	1906
do.....	Mebane.....	Nelson-Cooper Lumber and Furniture Co.....	7,400	1907
do.....	Mebane.....	White Furniture Co.....	100,000	1900
Anson.....	Lilesville.....	James H. Ingram.....	5,000	1897
Burke.....	Drexel.....	Drexel Furniture Co.....	75,000	1904
do.....	Morganton.....	Morganton Furniture Co.....	55,500	1906
Cabarrus.....	Concord.....	Yorke Furniture Co.....	48,000	1901
Caldwell.....	Lenoir.....	Harper Furniture Co.....	-----	1900
do.....	Lenoir.....	Kent-Coffy Mfg. Co.....	33,000	1907
do.....	Lenoir.....	Kent Furniture and Coffin Co.....	20,000	1905
do.....	Lenoir.....	Moore Furniture Co.....	50,000	1906
Catawba.....	Hickory.....	Hickory Furniture Co.....	32,500	1901
Chatham.....	Ore Hill.....	Ore Hill Mfg. Co.....	5,000	1900
Cherokee.....	Murphy.....	Murphy Furniture Mfg. Co.....	35,000	1904
Davidson.....	Lexington.....	American Furniture Co.....	16,000	1898
do.....	Lexington.....	Crowell Furniture Co.*.....	10,000	1905
do.....	Lexington.....	Dixie Furniture Co.....	28,800	1901
do.....	Lexington.....	Elk Furniture Co.....	49,491	1902
do.....	Lexington.....	Lexington Upholstering Co.....	7,500	1903
do.....	Lexington.....	Oneida Chair Co.....	31,566	1902
do.....	Thomasville.....	Cramer Furniture Co.....	50,000	1900
do.....	Thomasville.....	Lambeth Furniture Co.....	14,000	1901
do.....	Thomasville.....	Queen Chair Co.*.....	12,900	1903
do.....	Thomasville.....	Standard Chair Co.....	70,000	1901
do.....	Thomasville.....	Thomasville Chair Co.*.....	25,000	1905
do.....	Thomasville.....	Thomasville Furniture Co.....	14,000	1905
Davie.....	Mocksville.....	Mocksville Chair Co.....	15,500	1901
do.....	Mocksville.....	Mocksville Furniture Co.....	21,800	1900
Forsyth.....	Kernersville.....	Kernersville Furniture Mfg. Co.....	37,500	1901
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth Chair Co.....	50,000	1900
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth Furniture Co.....	50,000	1905
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth Iron Bed Co.....	19,000	1902
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth Mfg. Co.....	50,000	-----
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Oakland Mfg. Co.....	65,000	1900
do.....	Winston-Salem.....	Salem Parlor Furniture Co.....	10,000	1902

Year Incorporated, Capital Stock, Name of President, Owner, etc.

Name of President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
S. Arthur White.....	steam.....	25	Iron beds.
P. L. Cooper.....	steam.....	50	Tables.
W. E. White.....	steam.....	250	Suits, tables, etc.
James H. Ingram.....	steam.....	40	Suits, tables, etc.
A. M. Kistler.....	steam.....	125	Suits, dressers, etc.
J. McNaughton.....	steam.....	150	Suits, sideboards, etc.
B. E. Harris.....	steam.....	225	Suits, sideboards, etc.
G. F. Harper.....	steam.....	60	Suits and dressers.
A. A. Kent.....	steam.....	120	Suits, sideboards, etc.
A. A. Kent.....	steam.....	100	Dressers, chiffoniers, etc.
F. P. Moore.....	steam.....	125	Dressers, chiffoniers, etc.
K. C. Menzies.....	steam.....	100	Chamber suits.
John R. Lane.....	steam.....	25	Cane chairs.
W. H. Woodberry.....	steam.....	150	Bedroom suits.
J. D. Grimes.....	steam.....	185	Suits, chiffoniers, etc.
D. F. Conrad.....	steam.....	125	Chamber suits.
E. J. Buchanan.....	steam.....	150	Chamber suits and dressers
Zeb. V. Walser.....	steam.....	150	Bedroom suits, sideboards, etc.
W. H. Walker.....	hand.....		Lounges, couches, etc.
C. A. Hunt, Jr.....	steam.....	125	Dining chairs and rockers.
John T. Cramer.....	steam.....	300	Chairs, rockers and tables.
R. L. Lambeth.....	steam.....	100	Kitchen furniture.
J. A. Green.....	steam.....	125	Chairs.
C. F. Lambeth.....	steam.....	240	Chairs.
John T. Cramer.....	steam.....	100	Chairs.
F. S. Lambeth.....	steam.....	100	Dressers, chiffoniers, etc.
E. L. Gaither.....	steam.....	60	Chairs.
T. B. Bailey.....	steam.....	125	Dressers and chiffoniers.
W. S. Linville.....	steam.....	80	Bedroom suits, dressers, etc.
Charles Siewers.....			Chairs and rockers.
Charles Siewers.....	steam.....	150	Furniture.
Charles Siewers.....	electric.....	10	Iron beds.
H. E. Fries.....	steam and electric..	90	Chairs.
W. P. Hill.....	steam.....	150	Chamber suite, sideboards, etc.
Ralph Siewers.....			Upholstered furniture.

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Capital Stock.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.
Granville.....	Oxford.....	Oxford Furniture Co.....	\$ 50,000	1900
Guilford.....	Gibsonville.....	Overman Chair Co.....	35,000	1904
do.....	Greensboro.....	Gate City Furniture Mfg. Co.....	36,600	1901
do.....	Greensboro.....	Greensboro Furniture Mfg. Co.....	100,000	1891
do.....	High Point.....	Alma Furniture Co.....	10,000	1895
do.....	High Point.....	Best Chair Co.....	12,300	1907
do.....	High Point.....	Columbia Furniture Co.*.....	50,000	1897
do.....	High Point.....	Continental Furniture Co.....	40,000	1902
do.....	High Point.....	Dalton Furniture Co.....	15,000	1905
do.....	High Point.....	Eagle Furniture Co.....	50,000	1892
do.....	High Point.....	Globe Home Furniture Co.....	175,000	1902
do.....	High Point.....	High Point Metallic Bed Co.....	30,000	1900
do.....	High Point.....	High Point Furniture Co.....	150,000	1888
do.....	High Point.....	Kearns Furniture Co.....	77,000	1900
do.....	High Point.....	Kearns Upholstering Co.....	25,000	1906
do.....	High Point.....	Kitchen Cabinet and Table Co.....	4,500	1903
do.....	High Point.....	Myrtle Desk Co.....	40,000	1899
do.....	High Point.....	Marsh Furniture Co.....	24,000	1906
do.....	High Point.....	Southern Chair Co.....	24,000	1896
do.....	High Point.....	Smith Furniture Co.*.....	30,900	1902
do.....	High Point.....	Tate Furniture Co.....	48,000	1893
do.....	High Point.....	Tomlinson Chair Co.....	50,000	1901
do.....	High Point.....	Union Furniture Co.....	16,500	1899
do.....	High Point.....	Victor Chair Co.....	5,000	1901
do.....	High Point.....	Welch Furniture Co.....	30,000	1901
Harnett.....	Dunn.....	Newberry Bros. & Cowell.....	32,000	1907
Haywood.....	Waynesville.....	Hazelwood Mfg. Co.....	10,200	1905
do.....	Waynesville.....	Unagusta Mfg. Co.....	25,000	1904
do.....	Waynesville.....	Waynesville Furniture Co.....	20,000	1903
do.....	Waynesville.....	Waynesville Wood Mfg. Co.....	25,000	1900
Iredell.....	Statesville.....	Atha Chair Co.....	18 900	1904
do.....	Statesville.....	Imperial Furniture Mfg. Co.....	30,000	1903
do.....	Statesville.....	Kincaid Furniture Co.....	29,500	1901
do.....	Statesville.....	Statesville Furniture Co.....	17,000	1900
Lee.....	Sanford.....	Fitts-Crabtree Mfg. Co.....	19,800	1902

Continued.

Name of President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
J. C. Horner	steam	190	Furniture.
T. H. Overman	steam	15	Cbairs.
W. E. Harrison	steam	125	Bedroom suits.
C. E. Holton	steam	150	Bureaus, wasbstands, etc.
J. H. Petty	steam	60	Kitchben safes and tables
J. T. Best	steam	100	Chairs and rockers.
W. H. Ragan	steam	100	Furniture.
Fred. N. Tate	steam	125	Chamber suits, sideboards, etc.
R. F. Dalton	steam	60	Tables and post office furniture.
E. A. Snow	steam	150	Furniture.
J. Elwood Cox	steam	375	Cbamber suits, etc.
J. H. Millis	steam	40	Iron beds.
M. J. Wrenn	steam	150	Chamber suits.
E. M. Armfield	steam	175	Bedroom suits, etc.
T. A. Kearns	hand and steam	-----	Lounges and couches.
A. J. Dodamead	steam	25	Kitchen furniture.
L. C. Sinclair	steam	150	Office desks.
J. W. Harris	steam	150	Furniture.
E. A. Snow	steam	150	Chairs.
J. L. Ferguson, Jr.	steam	125	Suits, sideboards, etc.
J. H. Tate	steam	100	Furniture.
S. F. Tomlinson	electric	125	Cbairs, rockers, tables, etc.
W. T. Kirkman	steam	150	Chamber suits, tables, etc.
F. J. Kearns	steam	130	Chairs.
W. P. Pickett	steam	150	Cbamber suits and folding beds.
W. H. Newberry, Jr.	steam	80	Cbairs.
William H. Cole	steam	125	Tables and hard wood lumber.
C. H. Hobbs	steam	85	Furniture.
Alden Howell	steam	100	Chamber suits and odd pieces.
S. H. Keller	steam	125	Table tops, etc.
W. A. Thomas	steam	100	Chairs and rockers.
J. C. Steel	steam	125	Chamber suits, sideboards, etc.
W. T. Kincaid	steam	100	Chamber suits, etc.
W. A. Thomas	steam	100	Furniture.
W. A. Crabtree	steam	100	Safes and tables.

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post Office	Name of Factory.	Capital Stock.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.
Lee	Sanford	Sanford Mfg. Co.....	\$ 15,000	1903
Lincoln.	Lincolnton.....	Michal-Gheen Co.....	3,600	1906
McDowell.....	Marion.....	Blue Ridge Furniture Co.....	25,000	1902
do.....	Marion.....	Catawba Furniture Co.....	100,000	1898
do.....	Marion.....	McDowell Furniture Co.....	50,000	1901
do.....	Marion.....	Western Furniture Co.....	12,000	1900
Mecklenburg.....	Cornelius.....	Cornelius Furniture Co.....	14,000	1903
Montgomery.....	Biscoe.....	Biscoe Bending and Chair Co.....	18,000	1905
Randolph.....	Ashboro.....	Ashboro Chair Co.....	20,000	1903
do.....	Ashboro.....	Ashboro Furniture Co.....	7,500	1905
do.....	Ashboro.....	Randolph Chair Co.....	3,500	1898
do.....	Randleman.....	Randleman Chair Co.*.....	17,500	1905
do.....	Trinity.....	Julian Chair Co.....	4,500	1907
Rockingham.....	Leaksville.....	Leaksville Furniture and Lumber Mfg. Co.†	125,000	1907
Stanly.....	Albemarle.....	Albemarle Furniture Mfg. Co.*.....	9,150	1903
Stokes.....	King.....	Grabs Mfg. Co.....	13,950	1903
Surry.....	Elkin.....	Elkin Furniture Co.....	23,800	1904
do.....	Mount Airy.....	Banner Mfg. Co.....	9,000	1903
do.....	Mount Airy.....	Mount Airy Mantel and Table Co.....	30,000	1902
do.....	Mount Airy.....	National Furniture Co.....	25,000	1901
Wayne.....	Goldsboro.....	Goldsboro Furniture Mfg. Co.....	90,000	1888
Wilkes.....	North Wilkesboro.....	Forest Furniture Co.....	30,000	1902
do.....	North Wilkesboro.....	Oak Furniture Co.....	19,200	1903

*Did not report; same as last year.

†New factory.

Continued.

Name of President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
H. M. Weller.....	steam.....	100	Tables and desks.
R. M. Michal.....	steam.....	75	Furniture.
J. L. Morgan.....	steam.....	100	Furniture.
T. F. Wrenn.....	steam.....	100	Bedroom suits and sideboards.
L. J. P. Cutlar.....	steam.....	75	Beds, dressers, sideboards, etc.
W. A. Conley.....	steam.....	100	Chamber suits, sideboards, etc.
F. C. Sherrill.....	steam.....	125	Suits, sideboards, etc.
S. L. Davis.....	steam.....	50	Chairs, bent stock, etc.
C. C. McAlister.....	steam.....	100	Chairs and rockers.
P. H. Morris.....	steam.....	50	Chamber suits, etc.
E. A. Hammer.....	steam.....	40	Chairs and rockers.
F. Ingold.....	steam.....	100	Chairs.
W. H. Ragan.....	steam.....	65	Chair stock.
J. M. Hopperd.....	.....	.....	Furniture.
R. A. Crowell.....	steam.....	60	Beds, bureaus, etc.
V. T. Grabs.....	steam.....	40	Beds and kitchen safes.
S. M. Arnold.....	steam.....	100	Furniture.
J. L. Banner.....	steam and water.....	75	Beds and cradles.
George O. Graves.....	steam.....	150	Tables and hall racks.
J. H. Prather.....	steam.....	125	Beds, chiffoniers, etc.
J. L. Borden.....	steam.....	200	Furniture.
J. E. Finley.....	steam.....	100	Beds, chiffoniers, etc.
T. B. Finley.....	steam.....	150	Chamber suits.

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Number Days Worked, Hours per*

Name of Factory.	Post Office.	Number Days in Operation Last Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.	Number Actually Employed in Factory.
Mebane Iron Bed Co.....	Mebane.....	300	10	30	10
Nelson-Cooper Lumber and Furniture Co.....	Mebane.....	180	10	12	12
White Furniture Co.....	Mebane.....	250	10	400	125
Jas. H. Ingram.....	Lilesville.....	300	10	25	15
Drexel Furniture Co.....	Drexel.....	300	10	230	80
Morganton Furniture Co.....	Morganton.....	274	10	253	103
Yorke Furniture Co.....	Concord.....	200	10	200	50
Harper Furniture Co.....	Lenoir.....	175	10	100	40
Kent-Coffy Manufacturing Co.....	Lenoir.....	150	10	50	25
Kent Furniture and Coffin Co.....	Lenoir.....	280	10	250	40
Moore Furniture Co.....	Lenoir.....	160	10	300	60
Hickory Furniture Co.....	Hickory.....	200	10	200	70
Ore Hill Manufacturing Co.....	Ore Hill.....	300	10	200	20
Murphy Furniture Manufacturing Co.....	Murphy.....	200	10	100	75
American Furniture Co.....	Lexington.....	250	10	75	45
Crowell Furniture Co.....	Lexington.....	300	10	.....	60
Dixie Furniture Co.....	Lexington.....	300	10	250	90
Elk Furniture Co.....	Lexington.....	260	10	105	105
Lexington Upholstering Co.....	Lexington.....	300	10	50	25
Oneida Chair Co.....	Lexington.....	300	10	400	80
Cramer Furniture Co.....	Thomasville.....	300	10	325	250
Lambeth Furniture Co.....	Thomasville.....	200	10	200	50
Queen Chair Co.....	Thomasville.....	300	10	350	62
Standard Chair Co.....	Thomasville.....	300	10	600	200
Thomasville Chair Co.....	Thomasville.....	250	10	250	65
Thomasville Furniture Co.....	Thomasville.....	225	10	200	40
Mocksville Chair Co.....	Mocksville.....	225	10	100	35
Mocksville Furniture Co.....	Mocksville.....	280	10	120	60
Kernersville Furniture Manufacturing Co.....	Kernersville.....	300	10	175	45
Forsyth Chair Co.....	Winston-Salem.....	300	10	75	25
Forsyth Furniture Co.....	Winston-Salem.....	300	10	250	85
Forsyth Iron Bed Co.....	Winston-Salem.....	300	10	90	30
Forsyth Manufacturing Co.....	Winston-Salem.....	300	10	.....	47
Oakland Manufacturing Co.....	Winston-Salem.....	310	10	250	90
Salem Parlor Furniture Co.....	Winston-Salem.....	250	10	21	7

Day, How Often Paid, Per Cent. Read and Write, etc.

Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.	Wages Paid Children.	Wages.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
			How Often Paid.	Increased or Decreased.	Adults.	Children.		
\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$.--	weekly	no	100		yes.	
1.25	.75	----	weekly	no	100		no.	yes.
3.50	1.00	.50	weekly	no	95	100	yes	yes.
1.50	.60	.40	weekly	no	75	100	yes	yes.
2.50	.85	.35	semi-monthly	no	95	60	yes	yes.
3.25	1.10	.50	semi-monthly	no	87	100	no.	yes.
3.50	1.00	----	semi-monthly	decreased	85		no.	yes.
1.83	.90	----	weekly	increased	100		no.	yes.
2.00	.90	.55	weekly	decreased	90	100	no.	yes.
2.50	.90	.65	weekly	no	90	50	no.	yes.
2.00	1.00	----	weekly	decreased	98		no.	yes.
2.50	1.00	.40	semi-monthly	decreased	90	90	no.	yes.
1.50	.75	----	monthly	no	100	100		yes.
2.50	.90	.50	weekly	decreased	85	95	no.	no.
1.75	1.00	----	weekly	no	100	100	no.	yes.
2.25	1.00	----	semi-monthly	no	95		no.	yes.
2.50	1.00	.80	semi-monthly	decreased	90	90	no.	yes.
2.75	.90	----	semi-monthly	decreased	85		no.	yes.
2.50	1.10	----	semi-monthly	no	100		no.	yes.
3.00	1.00	----	semi-monthly	decreased	50		no.	yes.
3.50	1.00	.65	weekly	no	75	75	no.	yes.
2.00	.90	.50	semi-monthly	decreased	90		yes	yes.
3.00	1.00	----	semi-monthly	no	90		no.	yes.
1.75	.80	----	semi-monthly	no	90		no.	yes.
1.85	1.00	----	semi-monthly	no				
1.50	.75	.40	semi-monthly	decreased	100	90	no.	yes.
2.00	.60	----	semi-monthly	no	90		no.	yes.
2.60	.75	----	semi-monthly	no	90		yes	yes.
2.25	.75	----	semi-monthly	no	95	100	no.	yes.
1.75	.85	----	semi-monthly	no	90		no.	no.
2.50	.75	----	semi-monthly	no	75		no.	no.
2.25	.85	----	semi-monthly	no	50		no.	no.
1.90	1.00	.45	semi-monthly	no			no.	yes.
2.75	.75	----	semi-monthly	no	95		no.	yes.
2.00	.85	----	semi-monthly	no	100		no.	no.

5 no
27 no
3 and
29 no
1 dash

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Factory.	Post Office.	Number Days in Operation Last Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.	Number Actually Employed in Factory.
Oxford Furniture Co.	Oxford	300	10	240	80
Overman Chair Co.	Gibsonville	300	10	20	6
Gate City Furniture Manufacturing Co.	Greensboro	300	10	300	90
Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Co.	Greensboro	225	10	350	85
Alma Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	175	30
Best Chair Co.	High Point	300	10	300	50
Columbia Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	250	80
Continental Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	375	100
Dalton Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	250	50
Eagle Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	300	75
Globe Home Furniture Co.	High Point	200	10	500	150
High Point Metallic Bed Co.	High Point	240	10	150	40
High Point Furniture Co.	High Point	250	8	500	80
Kearns Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	750	150
Kearns Upholstering Co.	High Point	300	10	80	25
Kitchen Cabinet and Table Co.	High Point	198	10	20	12
Myrtle Desk Co.	High Point	200	10	100	75
Marsh Furniture Co.	High Point	275	10	450	75
Southern Chair Co.	High Point	300	10	560	115
Smith Furniture Co.	High Point	310	10	375	85
Tate Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	450	75
Tomlinson Chair Co.	High Point	310	10	115	115
Union Furniture Co.	High Point	250	10	80	80
Victor Chair Co.	High Point	300	10	100	30
Welch Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	275	90
Newberry Bros. & Cowell.	Dunn	250	10	125	40
Hazelwood Manufacturing Co.	Waynesville	225	10	100	25
Unagusta Manufacturing Co.	Waynesville	250	10	90	45
Waynesville Furniture Co.	Waynesville	300	10	200	40
Waynesville Wood Manufacturing Co.	Waynesville	301	10	300	75
Atha Chair Co.	Statesville	240	10	300	60
Imperial Furniture Manufacturing Co.	Statesville	300	10	285	90
Kincaid Furniture Co.	Statesville	270	10	300	68
Statesville Furniture Co.	Statesville	300	10	300	60
Fitts-Crabtree Manufacturing Co.	Sanford	290	10	75	30

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

241

Continued.

Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.	Wages Paid Children.	Wages.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
			How Often Paid.	Increased or Decreased.	Adults.	Children.		
\$ 2.75	\$ 1.00	\$.37	weekly	no	100	100	no	
1.25	.75		weekly	no	90		no	yes.
2.50	.90	.55	semi-monthly	no			no	yes.
2.25	.85	.40	semi-monthly	decreased	96	100	no	yes.
2.50	1.00		semi-monthly	no	100		no	yes.
2.00	1.15		semi-monthly	no			no	yes.
3.00	.65		semi-monthly	no				
3.00	1.00		semi-monthly	decreased	90		no	yes.
2.00	1.00	.60	semi-monthly	decreased	90	80	yes	yes.
2.75	1.00		semi-monthly	no	50		no	yes.
2.75	.80	.70	semi-monthly	decreased	90	95	no	yes.
3.50	1.00		semi-monthly	no	50		no	yes.
2.50	1.00	.60	semi-monthly	no	90	90	no	yes.
2.75	1.00	.65	semi-monthly	no	75		no	yes.
1.75	.80		semi-monthly	decreased	90		no	yes.
1.45	1.10	.80	semi-monthly	decreased	75	100	no	yes.
2.50	1.00	.70	semi-monthly	no	90	80	no	yes.
2.25	1.00		semi-monthly	no	95		no	yes.
3.00	.85	.65	semi-monthly	decreased	75	80	no	yes.
3.00	1.00	.75	semi-monthly	no	75	75	yes	yes.
2.50	1.00	.55	semi-monthly	decreased	95		no	yes.
2.50	1.25	.63	semi-monthly	no	90	90	no	yes.
2.25	.90		semi-monthly	decreased	85	85		yes.
1.75	1.00	.55	semi-monthly	no	75	85	no	yes.
2.50	1.10		semi-monthly	decreased	90		no	yes.
1.50	.90		semi-monthly	increased	80			yes.
2.00	1.00		monthly	no	100		no	yes.
2.50	.85	.50	semi-monthly	no	99		no	yes.
2.00	.60	.60	semi-monthly	no	90	90	no	yes.
3.50	1.00	.50	semi-monthly	increased	95	100	no	yes.
2.00	.75		semi-monthly	decreased	95		no	yes.
2.75	.75		semi-monthly	decreased	90		no	yes.
3.10	.85	.35	semi-monthly	no	90	90	no	no.
2.50	.85		semi-monthly	decreased	98		no	
2.00	1.00		semi-monthly	no	99		no	yes.

2 yes
30 no
2 dish

1 no
31 yes
3 dish

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Factory.	Post Office.	Number Days in Operation Last Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.	Number Actually Employed in Factory.
Sanford Manufacturing Co.....	Sanford.....	250	10	100	50
Michal-Gheen Co.....	Lincolnton.....	300	10	39	9
Blue Ridge Furniture Co.....	Marion.....	200	10	150	40
Catawba Furniture Co.....	Marion.....	300	10	240	80
McDowell Furniture Co.....	Marion.....	225	10	200	40
Western Furniture Co.....	Marion.....	139	10	150	40
Cornelius Furniture Co.....	Cornelius.....	300	10	200	60
Biscoe Bending and Chair Co.....	Biscoe.....	300	10	125	40
Ashboro Chair Co.....	Ashboro.....		10	200	40
Ashboro Furniture Co.....	Ashboro.....		10	125	20
Randolph Chair Co.....	Ashboro.....	300	10	85	20
Randleman Chair Co.....	Randleman.....		10	240	80
Julian Chair Co.....	Trinity.....	182	10	45	15
Albemarle Furniture and Manufacturing Co.....	Albemarle.....	300	10	80	30
Grabs Manufacturing Co.....	King.....	275	10	300	40
Elkin Furniture Co.....	Elkin.....	200	10	150	35
Banner Manufacturing Co.....	Mt. Airy.....	300	10	75	25
Mt. Airy Mantel and Table Co.....	Mt. Airy.....	313	10	300	140
National Furniture Co.....	Mt. Airy.....	285	10	500	100
Goldsboro Furniture Manufacturing Co.....	Goldsboro.....	310	10	400	110
Forest Furniture Co.....	North Wilkesboro.....	280	10	250	40
Oak Furniture Co.....	North Wilkesboro.....	275	10	120	50

22
92

Continued.

Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.	Wages Paid Children.	Wages.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
			How Often Paid.	Increased or Decreased.	Adults.	Children.		
\$ 2.50	\$ 1.00	\$.50	weekly	increased	95	100	no	yes.
2.00	.90		weekly	no	100		no	yes.
2.50	1.00	.50	semi-monthly	decreased	90	80	yes	
2.00	1.00		semi-monthly	no	75	75	no	yes.
2.00	1.00	.50	semi-monthly	no	90		no	yes.
2.00	.90		semi-monthly	decreased	90		no	
3.00	1.00		weekly	decreased	100			yes.
1.75	.90		monthly	decreased	80		no	yes.
1.75	.75	.35	semi-monthly	decreased	100	100	no	no.
2.25	.95		weekly	no	90		no	yes.
1.50	.85	.40	weekly	decreased	90		no	yes.
2.00	.75		semi-monthly	no	100		no	yes.
1.50	.75		semi-monthly	decreased	75		no	yes.
			semi-monthly	no	100		no	yes.
1.50	.75	.65	weekly	increased	90	100	no	yes.
2.00	.80	.50	semi-monthly	increased	90	80	no	yes.
2.00	.85		semi-monthly	no	75		no	yes.
3.00	.75		semi-monthly	no	75		no	yes.
2.75	1.00		semi-monthly	no	75		no	
3.00	.83		weekly	no	99		no	yes.
2.50	.75	.50	semi-monthly	no	80	95	no	yes.
1.50	.90	.70	semi-monthly	increased	60	50	no	yes.

17⁷⁵
20 no
1 dash

8 yes
77 no
7 dash.
92

1 m
18 y
3d
7
7

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

WOULD WELCOME NORTHERN AND WESTERN FARMERS.—Would say that there is no question in my mind but that compulsory education is what this country needs. I believe that the boys of twelve years of age could be used in factories and that the experience would be of great benefit to them in after years, when out of school periods. What we need most in this section is Northern and Western farmers. —S. ARTHUR WHITE, President Mebane Iron Bed Company, *Mebane*.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

STATE SHOULD DO ITS DUTY.—If the State will do its duty the present school system is sufficient. A compulsory school law, which will be an improvement over our present system is too expensive, taking into consideration the State's resources.—MURPHY FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Murphy*.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

NEED OF FURNITURE INDUSTRY.—Children should not be kept from school to work in the factories, nor on the farms. An educated and thinking laboring class of people is one of the needs of the furniture industry. Our products must be accurately and well made in order to compete with Northern and Western States. The managers of factories are dependent upon those whom they employ to carry out instructions in regard to this. If educated, employees will do more work and do it better than when not educated. The rising generation is being better educated in our city and county than ever before. It would be well to make school attendance compulsory for at least four months of the year.—O. E. MENDENHALL, Secretary-Treasurer Oneida Chair Company, *Lexington*.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

THE "JUSTICE" OF IT.—As to child labor, we have a good many women who need the assistance of their children as soon as they become old enough to do anything. I do not think it would be just to deprive them of any support they might render in supporting the family, where, otherwise, they might have to ask for public charity. Where people are able to support themselves without the aid of their children I am not in favor of working children under twelve years of age. I think children make better men and women kept at some employment, not heavy enough to injure their health or growth. When out of school they are often seen running idle on the streets.—WILLIAM H. COLE, President Hazelwood Manufacturing Company, *Waynesville*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

INTERESTS IDENTICAL.—If the wage-earners would realize the fact that their own and their employers' interest are identical there would be nothing further required. I believe that all children between the ages of seven and fourteen should be required and compelled to attend school at least four months, and preferably eight months a year.—W. L. GILBERT, Secretary-Treasurer Atha Chair Company, *Statesville*.

LEE COUNTY.

NEED MORE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The child-labor law is all right. It should be rigidly enforced throughout the State. I think it would be a good idea if children were kept out of factories and mills until they were fourteen years old. I am a strong believer in compulsory education. I notice that a great many children are allowed to remain out of school because they do not like to go. They should be compelled to go, otherwise they grow up in ignorance, and when they arrive at twenty or twenty-one years of age they see where they have made a grave mistake; often it is too late. I was raised where there was a compulsory education law, and I am very glad I was, because there was a time, when I was boy, that I would not have gone to school if I had not had to have gone. In my opinion the Old North State needs plenty of industrial schools. I would be glad to see a law enacted whereby children would be compelled to attend school between the ages of six and fourteen years, inclusive. Relative to the wage-earners, I notice in this section of the State there are a great many men who do not seem to care whether their employers profit by their labor or not. They should realize the fact that the prosperity of the business depended on them to a certain extent and learn to hurry. I think it would be a great advantage to this State if there were more immigrants coming here. I note that some of the citizens claim that immigrants reduce the price of labor. I am from a State where thousands of immigrants land every year and I think I am safe in saying that the wages paid there are as large as any place in the Union, and larger than paid here. Some say they do not want Italians, and the like for immigrants, as they form the Black Hand Society. In my opinion there are too many black (in color) hands around here doing nothing but killing time and people.—J. R. FITZSIMMONS, Secretary Sanford Manufacturing Company, *Sanford*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MAKE EVERY OPPORTUNITY POSSIBLE.—The State should make every opportunity possible for the education and development of the children within its borders, but we are not much on force in dealing with any proposition. Should the State pass compulsory school laws then it would be the duty of our lawmakers to provide for the free education of those who did not have the clothes, shoes and books to attend the schools. One of the important things in the education of a person is to lay before one a good opportunity and

inspire him to seize it. The educational awakening which has pervaded the State for the past eight years has been marvelous in effect, and has well-nigh put a good educational opportunity at the door of every citizen, and this awakening has been so thorough as to inspire parents and children alike to support and attend the schools. Do you not think it would be wiser to continue the good work in the way we have started, relying on evolution, not revolution, to educate and build up the State?—J. O. REDDING, Secretary-Treasurer Ashboro Chair Company, *Ashboro*.

SURRY COUNTY.

INDUCE REGULAR ATTENDANCE.—We favor any reasonable law or movement that will induce a more regular attendance in the free schools.—W. J. BOYLES, Secretary-Treasurer Elkin Furniture Company, *Elkin*.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STATE'S NEWSPAPERS.

The State's newspapers have increased eleven in number the past year and the circulation is 954,214 against 891,750 for 1907. The morning dailies have decreased from ten to nine and the circulation has fallen off 2,974. Twenty-one afternoon dailies report a total circulation of 37,946, an increase of one in number and a decrease of 2,134 in circulation, though two evening dailies do not report circulation. There are one hundred and eighty-five weeklies reporting, an increase of seven in number and 7,129 in circulation, and eleven fail to report circulation. The semi-weeklies have decreased in number from twenty-five to twenty-two; the monthlies increased from thirty-nine to forty-six and the semi-monthlies report the same number as last year.

The following tables give the names of all publications reporting; the editors, proprietors, post office, day of publication, when established, subscription price, class of publication and circulation of each. Following the tables will be found a summary showing number of each class of publication; also, communications from editors presenting their views on immigration, child labor in the mills and compulsory education.

TABLE No. 1—*Showing List of Newspapers in North Carolina.*

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor
Alamance.....	Burlington.....	News.....	O. F. Crowson.....	O. F. Crowson.
do.....	Burlington.....	State-Dispatch.....	John R. Hoffman.....	John R. Hoffman.
do.....	Elon College.....	Christian Sun.....	J. O. Atkinson.....	J. O. Atkinson.
do.....	Graham.....	Gleaner.....	J. D. Kernodle.....	J. D. Kernodle.
Alexander.....	Taylorsville.....	Mountain Scout.....	A. C. Payne.....	A. C. Payne.
Alleghany.....	Sparta.....	Star.....	A. S. Carson.....	Star Publishing Co.
do.....	Whitehead.....	Times.....	W. L. Edwards.....	Times Publishing Co.
Anson.....	Wadesboro.....	Ansonian.....	W. C. Bivens.....	W. C. Bivens.
do.....	Wadesboro.....	Messenger-Intelligencer.....	J. G. Boylin.....	J. G. Boylin.
Ashe.....	Jefferson.....	Recorder.....	T. W. Adams.....	T. W. Adams.
Beaufort.....	Washington.....	Progress.....	W. K. Jacobson.....	W. K. Jacobson.
do.....	Washington.....	Messenger.....	C. L. Stevens.....	Washington Messenger Co.
Bertie.....	Windsor.....	Ledger.....	S. W. Kenney.....	S. W. Kenney.
Bladen.....	Clarkton.....	Express.....	A. C. Johnston.....	A. C. Johnston.
Brunswick.....	Southport.....	Herald.....	Howard C. Curtis.....	Howard C. Curtis.
do.....	Southport.....	Messenger.....	J. R. Evans.....	J. R. Evans and D. C. Gore.
Burcombe.....	Asheville.....	Citizen.....	James H. Caine.....	Citizen Co.
do.....	Asheville.....	Citizen.....	James H. Caine.....	Citizen Co.
do.....	Asheville.....	Gazette-News.....	Earle Godby.....	Gazette-News Publishing Co.
do.....	Asheville.....	Our Church Record.....	E. T. Coyner.....	South-eastern Conference Lutheran Synod.
do.....	Asheville.....	Our Mountain Home.....	J. M. Stoner.....	J. M. Stoner.
Burke.....	Morganton.....	News-Herald.....	T. G. Cobb.....	T. G. Cobb.
do.....	Morganton.....	Deaf Carolinian.....	Mrs. L. A. Winston.....	State School for Deaf.

Cabarrus.....	Concord.....	Scotia Seminary.....	D. J. Satterfield.....	Scotia Seminary.....
do.....	Concord.....	John B. Sherrill.....	John B. Sherrill.....	John B. Sherrill.....
do.....	Concord.....	Concord Tribune Co.....	James F. Hurley.....	Concord Tribune Co.....
do.....	Concord.....	Concord Tribune Co.....	James F. Hurley.....	Concord Tribune Co.....
Caldwell.....	Lenoir.....	H. C. Martin.....	H. C. Martin.....	H. C. Martin.....
do.....	Lenoir.....	W. M. Moore.....	W. M. Moore.....	W. M. Moore.....
Carteret.....	Beaufort.....	Horace H. Hamlin.....	Horace H. Hamlin.....	Horace H. Hamlin.....
do.....	Morehead City.....	Webb & Gaskill.....	Webb & Gaskill.....	D. B. Gaskill.....
Caswell.....	Yanceyville.....	A. Yancey Kerr.....	A. Yancey Kerr.....	A. Yancey Kerr.....
do.....	Yanceyville.....	T. J. Henderson.....	T. J. Henderson.....	T. J. Henderson.....
Catawba.....	Hickory.....	C. W. Crower.....	C. W. Crower.....	C. W. Crower.....
do.....	Hickory.....	C. L. Miller.....	C. L. Miller.....	C. L. Miller.....
do.....	Hickory.....	W. E. Holbrook.....	W. E. Holbrook.....	W. E. Holbrook.....
do.....	Hickory.....	J. L. Murphy.....	J. L. Murphy.....	J. L. Murphy.....
do.....	Hickory.....	J. F. Ciek.....	J. F. Ciek.....	J. F. Ciek.....
do.....	Newton.....	F. M. Williams.....	F. M. Williams.....	F. M. Williams.....
do.....	Newton.....	C. H. Mcbane.....	C. H. Mcbane.....	Catawba News Publishing Co.....
Chatham.....	Pittsboro.....	J. C. Stanton.....	J. C. Stanton.....	J. C. Stanton.....
do.....	Pittsboro.....	H. A. London.....	H. A. London.....	H. A. London.....
do.....	Siler City.....	W. S. Durham.....	W. S. Durham.....	W. S. Durham.....
Cherokee.....	Murphy.....	Meroney & Towns.....	Meroney & Towns.....	Meroney & Towns.....
Chowan.....	Edenton.....	H. H. Mashburn.....	H. H. Mashburn.....	H. H. Mashburn.....
do.....	Edenton.....	W. F. Swearingen.....	W. F. Swearingen.....	W. F. Swearingen.....
Clay.....	Hayesville.....	G. W. Sanderson.....	G. W. Sanderson.....	G. W. Sanderson.....
Cleveland.....	Kings Mountain.....	C. A. Eury.....	C. A. Eury.....	C. A. Eury.....
do.....	Shelby.....	J. Y. Hamrick.....	J. Y. Hamrick.....	J. Y. Hamrick.....

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Cleveland.	Shelby	Star	H. T. Hudson.	Stock Company.
Columbus	Whiteville	News-Reporter	Frank T. Bizzell	Columbus County Truckers Reporter Co.
Craven	New Bern	Journal	Charles L. Stevens.	Charles L. Stevens.
do.	New Bern	Journal	Charles L. Stevens	Charles L. Stevens.
do.	New Bern	Sun	Owen G. Dunn	Owen G. Dunn.
do.	New Bern	Sun	Owen G. Dunn	Owen G. Dunn.
Cumberland	Fayetteville	Fayetteville Observer	E. J. Hale	E. J. Hale.
do.	Fayetteville	Fayetteville Observer	E. J. Hale	E. J. Hale.
do.	Fayetteville	Chronicle	J. J. Hall	J. J. Hall.
do.	Hope Mills	Cape Fear Shuttle	G. G. Myrover	G. G. Myrover.
do.	Raeford	Facts and Figures	D. Scott Poole	D. Scott Poole.
Davidson	Lexington	Dispatch	H. B. Varner	H. B. Varner.
do.	Lexington	North State	J. W. Vanboy	North State Publishing Co.
do.	Thomasville	Charity and Children	Archibald Johnson	Thomasville Baptist Orphanage.
do.	Thomasville	Times	J. F. Westmoreland	J. F. Westmoreland.
Davie	Bixby	Hornet	W. H. Davis	W. H. Davis
do.	Cooleenoe	Journal	J. C. Sell	J. C. Sell.
do.	Mocksville	Courier*	William K. Clement	Courier Publishing Co.
do.	Mocksville	Record	C. Frank Stroud	E. H. Morris.
Duplin	Warsaw	Journal	J. M. Faison and B. I. Tart	John M. Faison.
do.	Kenansville	Eastern Carolina News	D. S. Hines	Duplin Publishing Co.
Durham	Durham	Herald	Joseph H. King	King & Rollins.
do.	Durham	Recorder	Zeb. P. Council	Zeb. P. Council.
do.	Durham	South Atlantic Quarterly	Edwin Mims and W. H. Glasson	South Atlantic Publishing Co

NEWSPAPERS.

251

do	Durham	Sun	James A. Robinson.	James A. Robinson.
do	Durham	Trinity Archive	M. A. Briggs	Senior Class, Trinity College.
do	Durham	Trinity Chronicle	Edgar W. Knight	Literary Societies, Trinity College.
do	Durham	North Carolina Journal of Education	E. C. Brooks	
do	Durham	Saturday Post	T. H. Lindsey	T. H. Lindsey.
Edgecombe	Tarboro	Southerner	Frank Powell	Frank Powell.
do	Tarboro	Southerner	Frank Powell	Frank Powell.
do	Rocky Mount	Record	J. H. Herbert	J. H. Herbert.
do	Rocky Mount	Record	J. H. Herbert	J. H. Herbert.
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Academy	J. H. Clewell	Salem Academy and College.
do	Winston-Salem	Waclovvia Moravian	J. H. Clewell	Moravian Church.
do	Winston-Salem	Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac	Crist & Keehn.	Crist & Keehn.
do	Winston-Salem	Journal	S. H. Farabee	Journal Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Sentinel	Henry R. Dwire	Sentinel Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Sentinel	Henry R. Dwire	Sentinel Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Union Republican	J. B. Goslen	Union Republican Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Southern Tobacco Journal*	G. E. Webb	G. E. Webb.
do	Winston-Salem	Business Guide	M. I. Stewart	Stewart Bros.
do	Winston-Salem	New Covenant	J. D. Diggs	J. D. Diggs.
do	Kernersville	News	F. A. Slate	F. A. Slate.
do	Rural Hall	Messenger	Frank T. Miller	Messenger Printing Co.
Franklin	Louisburg	Times	J. A. Thomas	J. A. Thomas.
Gaston	Bessemer City	Messenger*	J. A. Smith	Bessemer City Publishing Co.
do	Cherryville	Eagle		
do	Gastonia	Gazette	E. D. Atkins	Gazette Publishing Co.
do	Gastonia	News	Hugh Long	Hugh Long.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Granville	Oxford	Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal	John Nichols	Oxford Orphan Asylum.
do	Oxford	Public Ledger	Pinnix & Pinnix	Pinnix & Pinnix.
Greene	Snow Hill	Standard-Laconic	J. E. Debanam	Snow Hill Publishing Co.
do	Snow Hill	Square Deal	G. A. Jones	G. A. Jones.
Guilford	High Point	Enterprise	J. J. Farriss	J. J. Farriss.
do	High Point	Enterprise	J. J. Farriss	J. J. Farriss.
do	High Point	Evangelist	W. L. Mellehampe	W. L. Mellehampe.
do	High Point	Friends Messenger	Clara I. Cox	Clara I. Cox.
do	High Point	Southern Furniture Journal	H. W. Kronheimer	Southern Furniture Journal Co.
do	Greensboro	Apostolic Messenger*	W. R. Cox	W. R. Cox.
do	Greensboro	Everything	Al. Fairbrother	Al. Fairbrother.
do	Greensboro	Industrial News	W. A. Hildebrand	Industrial Publishing Co.
do	Greensboro	Labor News	A. J. Williams and Lewis Burnett	A. J. Williams.
do	Greensboro	North Carolina Christian Advocate	H. M. Blair	Christian Advocate Publishing Co.
do	Greensboro	Patriot	W. I. Underwood	W. M. Barber & Co.
do	Greensboro	Record	J. M. Reece	J. M. Reece & Co.
do	Greensboro	State Normal Magazine	Students	Societies, Normal College.
do	Greensboro	Telegram	R. W. Haywood	R. W. Haywood.
do	Greensboro	Our Church Record	J. F. McCulloch	J. F. McCulloch.
do	Greensboro	North Carolina White Ribbon	Mrs. Ellen J. Y. Preyer	Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
do	Greensboro	Woman's Missionary Record	Mrs. J. F. McCulloch	Foreign Missionary Society of Methodist Church.
do	Guilford College	Collegian	R. J. M. Hobbs	
Halifax	Enfield	Progress	Theo. M. Cooper	Theo. M. Cooper.

do	Littleton	News-Reporter	T. R. Walker	T. R. Walker
do	Littleton	Central Academy Record	J. B. Aiken	J. B. Aiken
do	Littleton	Times-Herald	J. M. Rhodes	J. M. Rhodes
do	Littleton	True Reformer	W. F. Young	W. F. Young
do	Littleton	Visitor	J. M. Rhodes	J. M. Rhodes
do	Scotland Neck	Commonwealth	E. E. Hillard	E. E. Hillard
do	Sunlight	Peoples' Friend	Charles Zollcoffer	Charles Zollcoffer
do	Weldon	Eastern Sentinel	H. B. Harrell	Harrell's Printing House
do	Weldon	Roanoke News	John W. Sledge	John W. Sledge
Harnett	Bate's Creek	Little River Record	J. A. Campbell	J. A. Campbell
do	Dunn	Guide	J. P. Pittman	J. P. Pittman
do	Lillington	News	J. E. Ligon	J. E. Ligon
Haywood	Canton	Vindicator	H. E. Walter	Walter & Sandidge
do	Waynesville	Courier	G. C. Briggs	Courier Printing Co.
Henderson	Hendersonville	French Broad Hustler	M. L. Shipman	
do	Hendersonville	Western North Carolina Times	T. W. Valentine	Times Printing Co.
Herford	Murfreesboro	Index	W. M. Day	J. W. Hicks
Iredell	Barium Springs	Our Fatherless Ones	John Wakefield	Synod of North Carolina
do	Moorestville	Enterprise	J. Bailey Robeson	J. Bailey Robeson
do	Statesville	Landmark	R. R. Clark	R. R. Clark
do	Statesville	Mascot	A. H. Gilmore	Vance Norwood
Jackson	Sylva	Journal	W. E. Gaillard	W. E. Gaillard
Johnston	Benson	Spokesman	Robert E. Lee	J. P. Pittman
do	Selma	News	George B. Craven	George B. Craven
do	Smithfield	Herald	J. M. Beatty and T. J. Lassiter	Beatty & Lassiter
do	Smithfield	Church Messenger	Beatty & Lassiter	Beatty & Lassiter

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Lee.....	Sanford.....	Express.....	D. L. St. Clair.....	P. H. and D. L. St. Clair.
do.....	Sanford.....	Lee County Times.....	R. M. Phillips.....	R. M. Phillips.
Lenoir.....	Kinston.....	Carolina Evangel.....	J. R. Rountree.....	J. R. Rountree.
do.....	Kinston.....	Free Press.....	D. T. Edwards.....	D. T. Edwards.
do.....	Kinston.....	Free Press.....	D. T. Edwards.....	D. T. Edwards.
do.....	Kinston.....	Freewill Baptist Advocate.....	J. S. Brown.....	Freewill Baptist Publishing Co.
do.....	La Grange.....	Sentinel.....	D. H. Petree.....	D. H. Petree.
Lincoln.....	Lincolnton.....	News.....	W. A. Fair.....	W. A. Fair.
do.....	Lincolnton.....	Times.....	L. B. Thompson.....	Times Company.
McDowell.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	S. E. Whitten.....	S. E. Whitten.
Macon.....	Franklin.....	Press.....	M. D. Billings.....	Franklin Press Publishing Co.
Madison.....	Marshall.....	French Broad News.....	J. C. Ramsey.....	Stock Company.
do.....	Marshall.....	Record.....	J. R. Swann.....	J. R. Swann.
Martin.....	Williamston.....	Enterprise.....	Alfred E. Whitmore.....	Enterprise Printing Co.
do.....	Williamston.....	Gospel Messenger.....	Hassell & Henderson.....	Sylvester Hassell.
Mecklenburg.....	Charlotte.....	Advertiser.....	J. T. Sanders.....	J. T. Sanders.
do.....	Charlotte.....	Afro-American Presbyterian.....	F. J. Anderson.....	Board of Missions Freedmen.
do.....	Charlotte.....	American Textile Manufacturer.....	David Clark.....	W. C. Dowd.
do.....	Charlotte.....	Carolina Pythian.....	J. G. Baird.....	Pythian Publishing Co.
do.....	Charlotte.....	Chronicle.....	Wade H. Harris.....	Observer Co.
do.....	Charlotte.....	Charlotte Medical Journal.....	Edward C. Register.....	
do.....	Charlotte.....	Merchants' Journal of Commerce.....	Norman H. Johnson.....	Merchants' Journal Publishing Co.
do.....	Charlotte.....	Messenger of Hope.....	Walter J. Smith.....	Thompson Orphanage.

do	Charlotte	Mill News	G. S. Escott	Mill News Printing Co.
do	Charlotte	News	J. C. Patton	W. C. Dowd.
do	Charlotte	Observer	J. P. Caldwell	Observer Co.
do	Charlotte	Observer	J. P. Caldwell	Observer Co.
do	Charlotte	People's Paper	J. P. Sossaman	J. P. Sossaman.
do	Charlotte	Presbyterian Standard	P. R. Law	Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	Southern Publisher	M. L. Yeager	Southern Newspaper Union.
do	Charlotte	Star of Zion	George C. Clement	A. M. E. Zion Church.
do	Charlotte	Times-Democrat	J. C. Patton	W. C. Dowd.
do	Davidson	Davidson College Magazine	Albert P. Dickson, Jr., and others	Societies.
Montgomery	Troy	Montgomery	W. F. Hunsucker	W. F. Hunsucker.
Moore	Carthage	Blade	W. H. McNeill	W. H. McNeill.
do	Carthage	News	H. A. Foote	H. A. Foote.
do	Pinehurst	Outlook	Herbert L. Jilson	Outlook Publishing Co.
do	Southern Pines	Tourist	Herbert E. Foss	Foss & Stradley.
Nash	Nashville	Graphic	John W. Blount	M. W. Lincke.
do	Rocky Mount	Twin County Echo	J. O. Foy	H. R. Kinlaw.
New Hanover	Wilmington	Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers' National Journal.*	Z. W. Whitehead	Stock Company.
do	Wilmington	Dispatch	James H. Cowan	R. P. McClammy.
do	Wilmington	Mission Herald	Thomas P. Nee	Thomas P. Nee.
do	Wilmington	Southern Lumber Journal*	Z. W. Whitehead	Stock Company.
do	Wilmington	Star	William H. Bernard	William H. Bernard.
Northampton	Rich Square	Roanoke-Chowan Times	Andrew J. Comer	Andrew J. Comer.
Onslow	Jacksonville	Enterprise	A. C. Dawson	Dawson Bros.
Orange	Chapel Hill	Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society	Faculty	University of North Carolina.
do	Chapel Hill	News	W. B. Thompson	W. B. Thompson.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Orange.....	Chapel Hill.....	Tar Heel.....	F. P. Graham.....	Athletic Association, University of N. C.
do.....	Chapel Hill.....	University of North Carolina Magazine.....	J. B. Reeves.....	Literary Societies.
do.....	Chapel Hill.....	University Record.....	Faculty.....	University of North Carolina.
do.....	Chapel Hill.....	Yackety Yack.....	H. P. Osborne.....	Literary Societies and Fraternities.
do.....	Hillshoro.....	Golden Rule Watchman and Messenger.....	William H. Jordan.....	William H. Jordan.
do.....	Hillshoro.....	Observer.....	Joseph A. Harris.....	Joseph A. Harris.
Pamlico.....	Bayboro.....	Sentinel*.....	W. H. Miskell & Co.....	W. H. Miskell & Co.
do.....	Oriental.....	Orient.....	J. T. Spradling.....	Oriental Publishing Co.
Pasquotank.....	Elizabeth City.....	Tar Heel*.....	E. A. Womble.....	Tar Heel Publishing Co.
do.....	Stafford.....	Signs of the Times.....	H. F. Woodhouse.....	H. F. Woodhouse.
Pender.....	Burgaw.....	Chronicle.....	A. B. Croom, Jr.....	A. B. Croom, Jr.
Person.....	Roxboro.....	Courier.....	John A. Noell.....	John A. Noell.
do.....	Roxboro.....	Messenger.....	J. A. Hornaday.....	J. A. Hornaday.
Pitt.....	Ayden.....	Freewill Baptist.....	E. T. Phillips.....	Free Will Baptist Publishing Co.
do.....	Greenville.....	Reflector.....	D. J. Whitchard.....	D. J. Whitchard.
do.....	Greenville.....	Reflector.....	D. J. Whitchard.....	D. J. Whitchard.
Polk.....	Columbus.....	News.....	C. H. Williams.....	C. H. Williams.
do.....	Tryon.....	Bee.....	George E. Morton.....	George E. Morton.
Randolph.....	Ashboro.....	Bulletin.....	U. S. Hayes.....	U. S. Hayes.
do.....	Ashboro.....	Courier.....	William C. Hammer.....	William C. Hammer.
do.....	Randleman.....	Central North Carolinian*.....	W. I. Boone.....	W. I. Boone.
do.....	Randleman.....	News.....	M. Brewer.....	News Publishing Co.
Richmond.....	Hamlet.....	Messenger and Review.....	H. W. Townsend.....	H. W. Townsend.

do	Rockingham	Anglo-Saxon	J. M. Smith	J. M. Smith
Robeson	Fairmont	Messenger	S. F. Thompson	S. F. Thompson
do	Lumberton	Robesonian	J. A. Sharpe	Robesonian Publishing Co
do	Maxton	Scottish Chief	W. B. Harker	W. B. Harker
do	Red Springs	Citizen *	R. B. Branch	R. B. Branch
Rockingham	Leaksville	Gazette	J. T. Darlington	J. T. Darlington
do	Raddaville	Review	Oliver Bros.	Oliver Bros.
do	Reidsville	Webster's Weekly	John R. Webster	John R. Webster
do	Spray	North Carolina-Virginia Constructionist	W. I. Boone	W. I. Boone
Rowan	Crescent	Rays	J. M. L. Lyerly	Crescent Academy.
do	Salisbury	Carolina Watchman	William H. Stewart	William H. Stewart
do	Salisbury	Post	John M. Julian	Post Publishing Co.
do	Salisbury	Post	John M. Julian	Post Publishing Co.
do	Spencer	Crescent	L. S. Allen	L. S. Allen
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Sun	W. T. R. Bell	Stock Company.
Sampson	Clinton	Democrat	H. J. Hines	H. J. Hines
do	Clinton	Holness Advocate	A. B. Crumpler	A. B. Crumpler
do	Clinton	News-Dispatch	Thomas E. Owen	Thomas E. Owen
Scotland	Laurinburg	Eastern Searchlight	E. M. McDuffie	E. M. McDuffie
do	Laurinburg	Exchange	Peele & Weatherspoon	Peele & Weatherspoon
Stanly	Albemarle	Chronicle	W. A. Jones	Kirk & Burleyson
do	Albemarle	Enterprise	J. D. Bivins	J. D. Bivins
Stokes	Danbury	Reporter	N. E. and E. P. Pepper	N. E. and E. P. Pepper
Surry	Elkin	Times	T. M. George	T. M. George
do	Mecca	Watchman of Truth	William R. Welborn	William R. Welborn
do	Mt. Airy	Leader	Thomas B. Garner	Thomas B. Garner

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Surry	Mt. Airy	News	J. E. Johnson	J. E. Johnson.
do	Pilot Mountain	Pilot	T. M. and W. F. George	T. M. and W. F. George.
Swain	Bryson City	Times	D. M. Sandidge	D. M. Sandidge.
Transylvania	Brevard	Sylvan Valley News	J. J. Miner	J. J. Miner.
Union	Marshville	Our Home	J. Z. Green	Green & Huggins.
do	Monroe	Enquirer	B. C. Ashcraft	Ashcraft Bros.
do	Monroe	Journal	R. F. Beasley	Beasley Bros.
do	Waxhaw	Enterprise	P. T. Way	P. T. Way.
do	Marshville	Carolina Union Farmer	J. Z. Green	Green & Huggins.
Vance	Henderson	Gold Leaf	Thad. R. Manning	Thad. R. Manning.
do	Henderson	Union Christian Star	J. H. Holloway	J. H. Holloway.
do	Kittrell	Messenger and Educator	J. R. Hawkins and W. H. Giles	J. R. Hawkins.
Wake	Raleigh	American	W. E. Faison	Jr. O. U. A. M.
do	Raleigh	Augustinian	Students	St. Augustine School.
do	Raleigh	Baptist Sentinel	E. E. Smith, J. A. Whitted, S. N. Vass	Baptist Sentinel Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Biblical Recorder	Hight C. Moore	Biblical Recorder Co.
do	Raleigh	Bulletin	Agricultural Department	Agricultural Department.
do	Raleigh	Caucasian	L. F. Butler	Caucasian Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Christian Advocate	Thomas N. Ivey	Raleigh Advocate Co.
do	Raleigh	News and Observer	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Company.
do	Raleigh	Farmer and Mechanic	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Company.
do	Raleigh	North Carolinian	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Company.
do	Raleigh	North Carolina Year Book	Josephus Daniels	Josephus Daniels.

do	Raleigh	Progressive Farmer	C. H. Poe, W. H. Marshall, W. F. Massey	Agricultural Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	St. Augustine's Record	A. B. Hunter	St. Augustine School.
do	Raleigh	Evening Times	J. V. Simms	Visitor-Press Co.
do	Raleigh	Turner-Emiss North Carolina Almanac	Phineas C. Ennis	Emiss Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Watchman	Z. P. Smith	Jr. O. U. A. M.
do	West Raleigh	Red and White	W. N. Sloan	Athletic Association of A. and M. College
do	Apex	Journal	W. H. Smith	Progressive Printing Co.
do	Nazareth	Truth	Thomas F. Price	Thomas F. Price.
do	Wake Forest	Pastoral Visitor	W. R. Cullom	W. R. Cullom.
do	Wake Forest	Student	Students	Literary Societies.
do	Wake Forest	Wake Forest Weekly	Students	Athletic Association, Wake Forest College.
Warren	Littleton	News-Reporter	T. R. Walker	T. R. Walker & Son.
do	Warrenton	Record	J. C. Hardy	J. C. Hardy.
Washington	Plymouth	Beacon	C. V. W. Ausbon	C. V. W. Ausbon.
do	Plymouth	Times	George W. Jackson	George W. Jackson.
Watauga	Boone	Democrat	R. C. Rivers	R. C. Rivers.
Wayne	Goldsboro	Argus	Joseph E. Robinson	Joseph E. Robinson.
do	Goldsboro	Argus	Joseph E. Robinson	Joseph E. Robinson.
do	Goldsboro	Headlight	A. Rosecower	A. Rosecower.
do	Goldsboro	North Carolina Odd Fellow	B. H. Woodell	I. O. O. F. of North Carolina.
do	Goldsboro	Record	Charles A. and George W. Brown	Brown Bros.
do	Mt. Olive	Tribune	Fred. R. Mintz	Fred. R. Mintz.
do	Mt. Olive	Baptist	A. A. Smith	A. A. Smith.
Wilkes	Brewers	Curfew	W. L. Brewer	Brewer Bros.
do	Dellaplane	Industrial Ship and Scholar's Eagle	J. W. Majors	J. W. Majors.
do	Moravian Falls	Yellow Jacket	R. Don Laws	R. Don Laws.

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Wilkes	North Wilkesboro.	Hustler	W. E. Pharr.	W. E. and R. B. Pharr.
do.	North Wilkesboro.	Saturday News.	R. F. Reynolds.	R. F. Reynolds.
do.	Wilkesboro.	Chronicle.	R. A. Deal.	R. A. Deal.
do.	Wilkesboro.	Patriot.	Henry Reynolds.	Henry Reynolds.
Wilson.	Elm City.	Mirror.	John W. Blount.	John W. Blount.
do.	Wilson.	Carolina Evangel.	W. G. Walker.	North Carolina Christian Missionary Convention.
do.	Wilson.	Messenger.	John T. Jenkins.	John T. Jenkins.
do.	Wilson.	Times.	John D. Gold.	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.
do.	Wilson.	Times.	John D. Gold.	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.
do.	Wilson.	Zion's Landmark.	P. D. Gold and P. G. Lester.	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.
Yadkin.	Yadkinville.	Ripple.	C. M. Warden.	C. M. Warden.
Yancey.	Burnsville.	Black Mountain Eagle.	J. M. Lyon.	Lyon & Lewis.

*No report; same as last year.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing Day of Publication, Number of Employees, Class of Paper, etc.

County	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Alamance	News	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1885	\$1.00	3,000
do	State Dispatch	weekly	Wednesday				Republican	1908	1.00	1,100
do	Christian Sun	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes		Christian	1844	1.50	3,000
do	Gleaner	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1875	1.00	700
Alexander	Mountain Scout	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	News	1900	1.00	500
Alleghany	Star	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1889	.75	3,000
do	Times	monthly	First	yes	no	1	Agricultural	1907	1.00	2,000
Anson	Ansonian	weekly	Tuesday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1907	1.00	1,500
do	Messenger-Intelligencer	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1883	1.00	3,100
Ashe	Recorder	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1902	1.00	1,200
Beaufort	Progress	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1886	1.00	1,800
do	Messenger	(e) daily		yes	yes	10	Democratic	1894	3.00	975
Bertie	Ledger	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1884	1.00	1,672
Bladen	Express	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1899	1.00	700
Brunswick	Herald	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1905	1.00	900
do	Messenger	weekly	Thursday	no	no	4	News	1908	1.00	500
Buncombe	Citizen	(m) daily		yes	yes	28	Democratic	1870	6.00	5,630
do	Citizen	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	2,500
do	Gazette-News	(e) daily		yes	yes	25	Independent	1896	4.00	5,000
do	Our Church Record	monthly	First	no	no	contract	Lutheran	1898	.25	480
do	Our Mountain Home	monthly		yes	no		Trade		free	5,000

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type- setting or Ma- chines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established	Subscription Price.	Bona fide
Burke.....	News-Herald.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	no.....	4	Democratic.....	1885	\$1.00	1,600
do.....	Deaf Carolinian.....	semi-monthly.....	First and fifteenth.....	yes.....	no.....		Educational.....	1895	.50	500
Cabarrus.....	Scotia Seminary News.....	monthly.....					Educational.....		.15	300
do.....	Times.....	semi-weekly.....	Monday and Thursday.....	yes.....	no.....	7	Democratic.....	1875	1.50	2,500
do.....	Tribune.....	(c) daily.....		yes.....	yes.....	12	Democratic.....	1900	4.80	1,200
do.....	Tribune.....	semi-weekly.....	Monday and Thursday.....	yes.....	yes.....		Democratic.....		1.50	1,000
Caldwell.....	News.....	semi-weekly.....		yes.....	no.....	5	Independent.....	1898	1.00	900
do.....	Topic.....	weekly.....	Wednesday.....	yes.....	no.....	3	Democratic.....	1875	1.00	1,500
Carteret.....	Look Out.....	weekly.....	Friday.....	no.....	no.....	4	Independent.....	1907	1.00	1,000
do.....	Enterprise.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	no.....	4	Democratic.....	1908	1.00	700
Caswell.....	Democrat.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	no.....	no.....	2	Democratic.....	1884	1.00	650
do.....	Sentinel.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....				Democratic.....	1908	1.00	600
Catawba.....	Lenorian.....	monthly.....					Educational.....	1907	.50	250
do.....	Catawba Lutheran.....	monthly.....					Lutheran.....	1906	.25	300
do.....	Democrat.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	no.....	4	Democratic.....	1899	1.00	1,500
do.....	Reformed Church Stand- ard.....	semi-monthly.....	First and fifteenth.....	yes.....	no.....		Reformed Church.....	1892	.50	600
do.....	Times-Mercury.....	weekly.....	Wednesday.....	yes.....	no.....	4	Independent.....	1891	1.00	1,500
do.....	Enterprise.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	no.....	4	Democratic.....	1879	1.00	1,800
do.....	News.....	semi-weekly.....	Tuesday and Friday.....	yes.....	no.....	4	Democratic.....	1903	1.00	1,800
Chatham.....	North Carolina Index.....	weekly.....	Saturday.....	no.....	no.....	6	Methodist.....	1903	1.00	500
do.....	Record.....	weekly.....	Wednesday.....	no.....	no.....	2	Democratic.....	1878	1.50	700

do.	Grit	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	News	1904	1.00	775
Cherokee	Scout	weekly	Tuesday	no	no		News	1890	1.00	1,200
Chowan	Chowan Baptist	monthly		yes	no		Baptist	1903	.25	1,000
do.	Transcript	weekly	Friday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1903	1.00	1,600
Clay	Courier	weekly	Friday	no	no		News	1902	.75	500
Cleveland	Herald	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Independent	1903	1.00	850
do.	Aurora	weekly	Friday	yes	no	8	Republican	1878	1.00	3,000
do.	Star	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	7	Democratic	1879	1.00	3,500
Columbus	News Reporter	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1904	1.00	1,100
Craven	Journal	(m) daily		yes	yes	10	Democratic	1878	4.00	1,100
do.	Journal	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	3,300
do.	Sun	(e) daily		yes	yes	15	Democratic	1907	5.00	1,500
do.	Sun	weekly		yes	yes		Democratic	1907	1.00	
Cumberland	Fayetteville Observer	(e) daily		yes	yes	13	Democratic	1896	6.00	
do.	Fayetteville Observer	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic	1817	1.00	
do.	Chronicle	monthly	Fifteenth				Religious	1908	.50	500
do.	Cape Fear Shuttle	weekly	Thursday				Trade	1907	1.00	500
do.	Facts and Figures	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1905	1.00	750
Davidson	Dispatch	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes	7	Democratic	1882	1.00	8,000
do.	North State	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Republican	1904	1.00	1,200
do.	Charity and Children	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	8	Baptist	1887	1.00	12,000
do.	Times	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1890	.50	975
Davie	Hornet	semi-monthly					Democratic		.35	4,000
do.	Journal	weekly	Friday	yes	yes	2	Democratic	1907	1.00	500
do.	Courier	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1905	1.00	1,462
do.	Record	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Republican	1899	.50	1,000

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting of Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Poa Ride Circulation.
Duplin	Journal	weekly	Thursday	no	no		Democratic	1901	\$1.00	1,200
do	Eastern Carolinian	weekly	Wednesday	no	no		Democratic	1905	1.00	1,500
Durham	Herald	(m) daily		yes	yes	25	Independent	1894	2.50	4,023
do	Recorder	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	4	Independent	1820	1.00	1,200
do	South Atlantic Quarterly	quarterly	January, April, July, October	yes			Literary	1902	2.00	---
do	Sun	(e) daily		yes	no	13	Democratic	1888	2.60	950
do	Trinity Archive	monthly	First	yes	no	contract	Literary	1887	1.25	400
do	Trinity Chronicle	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	contract	Literary	1905	1.50	600
do	North Carolina Journal of Education.	monthly	Tenth				Educational	1906	1.00	3,000
do	Saturday Post	weekly	Saturday	no	no	2	Literary	1908	1.00	---
Edgecombe	Southerner	(e) daily		yes	yes	5	Democratic	1899	6.00	310
do	Southerner	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic	1827	1.00	1,160
do	Record	(e) daily					Democratic	1870	4.00	---
do	Record	weekly					Democratic		1.00	---
Forsyth	Academy	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no	contract	Educational	1878	.50	1,000
do	Wachovia Moravian	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no	2	Moravian	1890	.50	400
do	Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac.	annually	October first	yes	no	2	Almanac	1827	.05	63,000
do	Journal	(m) daily		yes	yes	14	Democratic	1897	5.00	2,250
do	Sentinel	(e) daily		yes	yes	10	Democratic	1880	3.00	2,750
do	Sentinel	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic	1856	1.00	500
do	Union Republican	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	10	Republican	1872	1.00	5,600

NEWSPAPERS.

265

do	Southern Tobacco Journal	weekly	Monday	yes	no	6	Trade	1884	2.00	1,460
do	Business Guide	weekly	Friday	yes	no		Independent	1887	.50	2,375
do	New Covenant	monthly					Religious	1907	.50	400
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1904	1.00	600
do	Messenger	weekly	Monday	no	no	3	Independent	1908	.50	176
do	Times	weekly	Friday	yes	no	6	Democratic	1870	1.00	2,000
Franklin	Messenger	weekly		no	no		Agricultural	1907	.50	500
Gaston	Eagle	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	3	Independent	1906	1.00	800
do	Gazette	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes	5	Democratic	1880	1.50	1,200
do	News	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1889	1.50	2,700
do	Orphan's Friend and Masonic Journal	weekly	Friday	yes	no	11	Masonic	1873	1.00	4,500
do	Public Ledger	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic		1.25	1,275
Greene	Standard Laconic	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1906	1.00	820
do	Square Deal	weekly	Wednesday				Democratic	1908	.80	600
Guilford	Enterprise	(e) daily	Wednesday	yes	yes	17	Democratic		3.00	1,000
do	Enterprise	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	2,000
do	Evangelist	monthly	First	no	no	contract	Religious	1906	.50	500
do	Friend's Messenger	monthly	Tenth	yes	yes	contract	Religious	1904	.50	750
do	Southern Furniture Journal	monthly					Trade	1901	1.00	3,000
do	Apostolic Messenger	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes		2	Holiness	1903	.25	2,200
do	Everything	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes		contract	Literary	1902	2.00	5,000
do	Industrial News	(m) daily	Friday	yes	yes	46	Republican	1905	6.00	8,200
do	Labor News	weekly	Friday	yes	yes	3	Labor	1905	1.00	1,500
do	North Carolina Christian Advocate	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	8	Methodist	1855	1.50	8,000
do	Patriot	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes	4	Democratic	1821	1.00	2,850
do	Record	(e) daily		yes	yes	16	Democratic	1890	4.00	1,600

TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Paid Circulation.
Guilford	State Normal Magazine	bi-monthly					Educational	1896	\$.50	500
do	Telegram	(m) daily		yes	yes	7	Democratic	1897	3.00	1,875
do	Our Church Record	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	3	Methodist	1894	1.00	1,400
do	North Carolina White Ribbon.	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no	contract	W. C. T. U.	1883	.25	1,200
do	Woman's Missionary Record.	monthly		yes	no	contract	Methodist		.50	1,000
do	Collegian	monthly	Fifteenth	no	no		Educational	1908	1.00	300
Halifax	Progress	weekly	Friday	no	no	3	Democratic	1905	1.50	500
do	Central Academy Record	semi-monthly					Educational	1908		
do	Times-Herald	weekly	Thursday				Democratic	1906	1.00	1,000
do	True Reformer	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Independent	1899	1.00	1,800
do	Visitor	weekly					News			
do	Commonwealth	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1882	1.00	1,050
do	People's Friend	semi-monthly		no	no	2	Baptist	1902	1.00	500
do	Eastern Sentinel	weekly	Saturday	no	no	6	News	1896	1.00	
do	Roanoke News	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1866	1.50	869
Harnett	Little River Record	monthly	Fifteenth	yes			Educational	1898	.25	1,500
do	Guide	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1900	1.00	1,200
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic		1.00	1,000
Haywood	Vindicator	weekly		no	no	4	News	1907	1.00	840
do	Courier	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	3	Democratic	1878	1.00	1,550
Henderson	French Broad Hustler	weekly	Thursday	no	no	5	Democratic	1891	1.00	1,200

do	Western North Carolina Times.	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Republican	1886	1.00	1,850
Hertford	Index	weekly	Thursday	no	no	1	Democratic	1885	1.00	700
Iredell	Our Fatherless Ones	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no	4	Presbyterian	1895	.50	728
do	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1895	1.00	860
do	Landmark	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	7	Democratic	1873	2.00	2,235
do	Mascot	(c) daily		yes	yes	12	Democratic		4.00	800
Jackson	Journal	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1904	1.00	900
Johnston	Spokesman	weekly	Friday	no	no	2	Democratic	1908	1.00	500
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	1	Democratic	1904	1.00	750
do	Herald	weekly	Friday	yes	yes	5	Democratic	1882	1.00	2,500
do	Church Messenger	monthly					Religious	1905	.25	500
Lee	Express	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1886	1.00	1,800
do	Lee County Times	weekly	Thursday				Democratic	1908	1.00	500
Lenoir	Carolina Evangel	weekly	Thursday				Religious	1907	1.00	
do	Free Press	(c) daily		yes	yes	7	Democratic		4.00	800
do	Free Press	weekly		yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	1,500
do	Freewill Baptist Advocate	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Freewill Baptist	1906	1.00	400
do	Sentinel	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1888	1.00	750
Lincoln	News	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	6	Democratic	1907	1.00	1,950
do	Times	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	no	no	3	Republican	1907	1.00	1,228
McDowell	Democrat	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1896	1.00	1,000
Macon	Press	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	3	News	1885	1.00	900
Madison	French Broad News	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	1	Republican	1907	1.00	700
do	Record	weekly	Friday	no	no	2	Democratic	1901	1.00	680
Martin	Enterprise	weekly	Friday	no	no	4	Democratic	1898	1.00	1,000
do	Gospel Messenger	monthly	First				Primitive Baptist	1878	1.00	2,100

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Ma-chines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Mecklenburg	Advertiser	weekly	Saturday	no		2	Trade		\$1.00	
do	Afro-American Presbyterian	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Presbyterian	1879	1.00	1,000
do	American Textile Manufacturer	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Textile	1892	2.00	2,000
do	Carolina Pythian	monthly	Twentieth				Pythian	1908	.50	2,000
do	Chronicle	(e) daily		yes	yes	60	Democratic	1903	5.00	3,000
do	Charlotte Medical Journal	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no	6	Medical	1892	2.50	5,000
do	Merchants' Journal of Commerce	monthly	First	yes	yes	16	Trade	1903	1.00	13,653
do	Messenger of Hope	monthly	Fifteenth	yes		contract	Protestant Episcopal	1889	.50	2,900
do	Mill News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Trade	1899	1.00	4,000
do	News	(e) daily		yes	yes	25	Democratic	1888	5.00	5,500
do	Observer	(m) daily		yes	yes	86	Democratic	1874	8.00	8,500
do	Observer	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	11,500
do	People's Paper	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Independent	1893	1.00	1,200
do	Presbyterian Standard	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes	10	Presbyterian	1858	2.00	3,100
do	Southern Publisher	monthly	First	no	no	20	Journalistic	1885	.50	2,000
do	Star of Zion	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	17	Methodist	1876	1.00	8,000
do	Times-Democrat	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes	yes	25	Democratic	1856	1.00	6,000
do	Davidson College Magazine	monthly	First	no	no	contract	Literary	1870	1.50	350
Montgomery	Montgomery	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1905	1.00	1,900
Moore	Blade	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1876	1.00	1,500
do	News	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	3	Democratic	1904	1.00	1,300

do.	Outlook	weekly	Saturday	yes	no.	10	News	1897	1.00	3,000
do.	Tourist	weekly	Friday	yes	no.	6	Independent	1903	1.00	1,000
Nash.	Graphic	weekly	Thursday	yes	no.	4	Democratic	1895	1.00	1,400
do.	Twin County Echo	weekly	Thursday	yes	no.	6	Democratic	1904	1.00	1,200
New Hanover	Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers Nat. Journal.	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	no.	8	Trade	1896	2.00	1,000
do.	Dispatch	(e) daily		yes	yes	14	Democratic	1895	3.00	2,550
do.	Mission Herald	monthly	First				Religious	1887	.50	1,250
do.	Southern Lumber Journal	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	no.	8	Trade	1896	2.00	---
do.	Star	(m) daily		yes	yes	32	Democratic	1867	6.00	3,600
Northampton	Roanoke-Clowan Times	weekly	Thursday	yes	no.	7	Democratic	1892	1.00	3,250
Onslow	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	no	no.	1	Democratic	1905	1.00	500
Orange	Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society	quarterly		yes	no.		Literary	1883	---	500
do.	Tar Heel	weekly	Thursday	no	no.	3	Democratic	1893	1.00	1,100
do.	University of N. C. Magazine.	monthly	Thursday	yes	no.		Educational	1892	1.50	400
do.	University Record	monthly	Tenth	no	no.	contract	Literary	1897	1.00	1,000
do.	Yackety Yack	annually	April first	yes	no.		Educational	---	---	2,000
do.	Golden Rule Watchman and Messenger	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	no	no.	20	Literary	---	2.00	600
do.	Observer	weekly	Thursday	no	no.		Educational	1908	1.00	1,000
Pamlico	Sentinel	weekly	Thursday	yes	no.	3	Democratic	1878	1.00	400
do.	Orient	weekly	Thursday	no	no.	2	Democratic	1902	1.00	558
Pasquotank	Tar Heel	weekly	Friday	yes	yes	3	Independent	1907	1.00	626
do.	Signs of the Times	semi-monthly	Fifteenth and thirtieth	no	no.		Democratic	---	1.00	3,300
Pender	Chronicle	weekly	Thursday	no	no.	2	Baptist	1902	.50	1,000
Person	Courier	weekly	Wednesday	no	no.	3	Democratic	---	1.00	1,000
do.	Messenger	quarterly	January, April, July and October	no	no.	2	Democratic	1881	1.00	1,100
						contract	Methodist	1906	.50	240

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home-Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Circulation, Bona Fide.
Pitt.	Freewill Baptist	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	10	Freewill Baptist	1881	\$1.00	2,300
do	Reflector	(c) daily		yes	no	8	Democratic	1894	3.00	890
do	Reflector	weekly	Friday	yes	no		Democratic	1882	1.00	1,120
Polk	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Independent		1.00	450
do	Bee	weekly	Saturday	no	no		Independent	1896	1.00	480
Randolph	Bulletin	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Republican	1905	1.00	1,100
do	Courier	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	8	Democratic	1876	1.00	5,000
do	Central North Carolinian	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	6	Independent	1907	1.00	1,000
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	News	1903	1.00	600
Richmond	Messenger and Review	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Independent	1906	1.00	850
do	Anglo-Saxon	weekly	Saturday	no	no	4	Independent	1899	1.00	1,272
Robeson	Messenger	weekly	Thursday	no	no	4	Democratic	1907	1.00	500
do	Robesonian	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes	no	8	Democratic	1870	1.50	2,700
do	Scottish Chief	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1886	1.25	1,356
do	Citizen	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1902	1.00	800
Rockingham	Gazette	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1888	1.00	500
do	Review	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1888	1.00	2,600
do	Webster's Weekly	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	3	Democratic	1872	1.00	1,750
do	North Carolina-Virginia Constructionist	weekly	Friday	yes	no		Trade	1907	1.00	
Rowan	Rays	monthly	Twentieth	yes	no		Educational	1898	.25	450
do	Carolina Watchman	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1904	1.00	2,360

do.	Post.	(e) daily.	yes.	yes.	21	Democratic.	1905	4.00	2,000
do.	Post.	semi-weekly.	yes.	yes.		Democratic.	1905	1.00	1,500
do.	Crescent.	semi-weekly.	no.	no.	2	Independent.	1908	1.50	600
Rutherford.	Sun.	weekly.	yes.	no.	6	Democratic.	1904	1.00	1,500
Sampson.	Democrat.	weekly.	no.	no.	contract	Democratic.	1892	1.00	1,500
do.	Holiness Advocate.	semi-monthly.				Holiness.	1900	1.00	1,000
do.	News-Dispatch.	weekly.				Republican.	1908	1.00	1,500
Scotland.	Eastern Sarchlight.	monthly.				Educational.	1907	.50	500
do.	Exchange.	weekly.	yes.	no.	2	Democratic.	1882	1.00	950
Stanly.	Chronicle.	weekly.	no.	no.	1	Republican.	1907	1.00	1,500
do.	Enterprise.	weekly.	yes.	yes.	4	Democratic.	1880	1.00	1,800
Stokes.	Reporter.	weekly.	yes.	no.	8	Democratic.	1872	1.50	3,000
Surry.	Times.	weekly.	yes.	no.	3	Independent.	1892	1.00	1,000
do.	Watchman of Truth.	monthly.	yes.	no.		Religious.	1897	1.00	800
do.	Leader.	weekly.	yes.	yes.	7	Democratic.	1903	1.00	1,800
do.	News.	weekly.	yes.	no.	2	Democratic.	1882	1.00	1,800
do.	Pilot.	weekly.	yes.	no.	2	News.	1908	1.00	300
Swain.	Times.	weekly.	no.	no.	2	Independent.	1907	1.00	400
Transylvania.	Sylvan Valley News.	weekly.	no.	no.	4	Democratic.	1895	1.25	450
Union.	Our Home.	weekly.	yes.	no.	4	Independent.	1892	.75	2,400
do.	Enquirer.	weekly.	yes.	yes.	2	Independent.	1873	1.00	3,600
do.	Journal.	weekly.	yes.	no.	3	Democratic.	1894	1.00	2,000
do.	Enterprise.	weekly.	yes.	no.	3	Democratic.	1898	1.00	1,600
do.	Carolina Union Farmer.	weekly.	yes.	no.	4	Agricultural.	1908	.75	2,000
Vance.	Gold Leaf.	weekly.	yes.	no.	3	Democratic.	1881	1.50	1,287

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Vance.....	Union Christian Star.....	monthly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Religious.....	1908.....	\$1.00.....	800.....
do.....	Messenger and Educator.....	monthly.....	.....	yes.....	no.....	2.....	Educational.....	1906.....	.50.....	500.....
Wake.....	American.....	semi-monthly.....	First and fifteenth.....	yes.....	.....	contract.....	Fraternal.....	1868.....	1.00.....	9,000.....
do.....	Augustinian.....	monthly.....	Twentieth.....	yes.....	.....	.....	Educational.....	1895.....	.50.....	1,500.....
do.....	Baptist Sentinel.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	no.....	.....	3.....	Baptist.....	1898.....	1.00.....	2,250.....
do.....	Biblical Recorder.....	weekly.....	Wednesday.....	yes.....	yes.....	4.....	Baptist.....	1833.....	1.50.....	12,000.....
do.....	Bulletin.....	monthly.....	.....	yes.....	.....	.....	Agricultural.....	.....	free.....	32,678.....
do.....	Caucasian.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	.....	.....	Republican.....	1882.....	1.00.....	4,000.....
do.....	Christian Advocate.....	weekly.....	Wednesday.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Methodist.....	1855.....	1.50.....	9,200.....
do.....	News and Observer.....	(m) daily.....	.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Democratic.....	1865.....	6.00.....	12,000.....
do.....	Farmer and Mechanic.....	weekly.....	Tuesday.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Agricultural.....	1877.....	1.00.....	10,000.....
do.....	North Carolinian.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Democratic.....	1892.....	1.00.....	7,000.....
do.....	North Carolina Year Book.....	annually.....	January first.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Almanac.....	1901.....	1.00.....	.....
do.....	Progressive Farmer.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Agricultural.....	1886.....	1.00.....	24,000.....
do.....	St. Augustine's Record.....	monthly.....	.....	yes.....	yes.....	.....	Literary.....	.....	.25.....	1,500.....
do.....	Evening Times.....	(e) daily.....	.....	yes.....	yes.....	25.....	Democratic.....	1876.....	5.00.....	5,021.....
do.....	Turner-Ennis North Carolina Almanac.....	annually.....	October twenty-fifth.....	.....	.....	.....	Almanac.....	1838.....	.10.....	50,000.....
do.....	Watchman.....	semi-monthly.....	First and fifteenth.....	yes.....	.....	.....	Fraternal.....	1908.....	.50.....	2,200.....
do.....	Red and White.....	monthly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Athletic.....	.....	1.00.....	500.....
do.....	Journal.....	weekly.....	Thursday.....	yes.....	no.....	3.....	Democratic.....	1904.....	1.00.....	1,700.....

NEWSPAPERS.

273

do	Truth	monthly	First	no	no	3	Catholic	1898	.50	15,000
do	Pastoral Visitor	monthly					Religious	1907	1.00	500
do	Student	monthly				contract	Literary	1878	1.50	500
do	Wake Forest Weekly	weekly					Athletic	1905	1.00	300
Warren	News-Reporter	weekly	Friday	no	no	3	Democratic	1896	1.00	720
do	Record	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1892	1.00	1,000
Washington	Beacon	weekly					Democratic			
do	Times	weekly	Friday	no	no	1	Independent	1907	.50	100
Watauga	Democrat	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic		1.00	1,200
Wayne	Argus	(c) daily		yes	no	12	Democratic	1885	5.00	900
do	Argus	weekly	Thursday	yes	no		Democratic		1.00	1,800
do	Headlight	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1887	1.00	5,850
do	North Carolina Odd Fellow Record	monthly	First	yes	yes	6	Fraternal	1908	.50	700
do		weekly	Saturday	yes	no	2	Independent	1905	1.00	1,500
do	Tribune	weekly	Thursday				Democratic		1.00	
do	Baptist	semi-monthly		no	no	2	Baptist	1908	1.00	100
Wilkes	Curfew	monthly	First				Agricultural	1898	.25	
do	Industrial Ship and Scholar's Eagle	weekly	Saturday	no	no	3	Republican	1897	1.00	200
do	Yellow Jacket	semi-weekly		yes	yes	30	Republican	1895	.30	230,000
do	Hustler	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	News	1896	1.00	700
do	Saturday News	weekly	Saturday				News	1908	.50	250
do	Chronicle	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Democratic	1883	1.00	1,100
do	Patriot	weekly	Thursday	yes	no		Republican		.75	1,500
Wilson	Mirror	weekly	Thursday			contract	Democratic	1905	1.00	600
do	Carolina Evangel	weekly	Thursday	no	yes		Religious	1907	1.00	1,450

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Wilson	Messenger	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Independent	1905	\$1.00	2,000
do	Times	(c) daily		yes	yes	20	Democratic	1902	4.00	1,200
do	Times	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes		Democratic	1895	1.00	3,000
do	Zion's Landmark	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	yes	13	Primitive Baptist	1867	1.50	4,000
Yadkin	Ripple	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Republican	1892	1.00	500
Yancey	Black Mountain Eagle	weekly	Saturday	no	no	2	Democratic	1896	1.00	500

NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

KIND.	NUMBER.	CIRCULATION.
Morning daily	9	47,178
Evening daily	21	37,946
Weekly	185	325,568
Semi-weekly	22	284,913
Monthly	46	112,669
Semi-monthly	15	31,100
Annually	4	113,600
Quarterly	3	740
Bi-monthly	1	500
Total	306	954,214

Circulation not given—evening daily, 2; weekly, 11; monthly, 1; semi-monthly, 2; quarterly, 1; annually, 1.

POLITICS, DENOMINATION, ETC.

Democratic	148	Trade	9
Republican	17	Educational	16
Independent	27	Literary	11
Baptist	7	Medical	1
Methodist	7	Agricultural	7
Christian	1	Athletic	2
Moravian	1	Almanac	3
Protestant Episcopal	1	Lutheran	2
Presbyterian	3	Pythian	1
Primitive Baptist	2	Masonic	1
Free Will Baptist	2	Holiness	2
Catholic	1	Labor	1
Religious	11	Reformed Church	1
Fraternal	3	News	14
Textile	1	Journalistic	1
W. C. T. U.	2	Total	306

LETTERS FROM EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

"LOWER TARIFF" BEST FOR WAGE-EARNERS.—We have no considerable amount of child labor here. We have no cotton mills and the children work on the farm mostly. The best thing I know of for wage-earners is a lower tariff and a destruction of monopolies, which would give us competition and a better demand for labor. We are in need of immigrants, but we need a good class of desirable citizens. We do not need the common herd, breeding strife, socialism, anarchy and like evils. We want a class with ambition, wanting to accomplish something in life. If we cannot secure this class we are better off without any. The negro has become so trifling and independent that his place ought to be filled with white labor of character.—W. K. JACOBSON, *Washington*.

BERTIE COUNTY.

"TOTALLY ABOLISH CHILD LABOR."—Child labor should be totally abolished. Wage-earners should control their own situation by merit and ability. The class of immigrants needed in North Carolina is the thrifty New England farmer, who will produce greater results from one-third or one-half the acreage than the average North Carolina farmer cultivates. They should be scattered here and there in our rural districts, among our native farmers, giving practical object lessons in thriftiness, energy and frugality. We do not want the scum of the earth down here. We want the best, and the New Englander is the best.—S. W. KENNEY, *Windsor*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

"KEEP CHILDREN OUT OF FACTORIES."—As to child labor, I hold that laws should keep children out of factories until they are old enough to stand the confinement and labor without detriment. Please do not allow the Legislature to repeal the homestead exemption law, as the merchants are trying to have them do. As to what would benefit them it would take a book to tell it all. I believe the whole system is in sore need of change, that is, the competition system has broken down and monopoly is fast taking its place, while all wise men should strive to put co-operation in the place of competition. I am not able to say much of practical benefit on immigration. You know what it has done for us. The English, Scotch, Irish, Germans and negroes all have come and you can see the results of their coming. Judging by the past I would say we need frugal, industrious, pious immigrants to till our lands chiefly. For the factories we have no great trouble to get men.—E. T. COYNER, *Asheville*.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT BENEFICIAL.—I regard it a shame for children of tender age to be employed in our factories. But it seems there is no help for it in cases where parents must depend on their children to help support the family—that is, no legal help—but couldn't they get out in the country, where the children can breathe God's pure air, drink the life-giving, health-restoring water, fresh from Heaven's fountain; live with the birds and flowers on a farm—a rented farm—if necessary; a condition productive of rosy cheeks, broad chests, sparkling eyes, a buoyant step; a condition of contentment and happiness? The recent sentiment for temperance has been of vast benefit to the wage-earners in Western North Carolina. The family gets the week's wages. Let them look up, live a clean, temperate life; serve their employer faithfully, give him value received for his money and success and happiness are assured. Let the anarchistic scum of Europe be kept from our shores, allow only those to come here who can present positive proof that there is the making of a good citizen in him. Let such come and North Carolina will open wide her arms for such people, but we prefer depopulation to the teachings of anarchy. Give us industrious, energetic, God-fearing immigrants and we are happy.—M. A. WHITEMORE, *Asheville*.

CARTERET COUNTY.

NEED "NEW BLOOD."—What this neck of woods needs is new blood—people who know how and are willing to work.—HORACE H. HAMLIN, *Beaufort*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

WORKING CHILDREN SHOULD BE PREVENTED.—The working of young children in mills is wrong and should be prevented. I think the fault often lies with parents rather than with the mill men.—J. L. MURPHY, *Hickory*.

EMPLOY THE NATIVE LABORER.—I have not been much concerned on the subject of immigration. If we could devise ways and means to keep our own people, both white and colored, profitably employed we would do a greater public service than going off after strange people, who neither care for nor love our State and her institutions.—C. H. MEBANE, *Newton*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

LABORING MAN SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.—I am of the opinion the child-labor law now in operation in the State of North Carolina is good. The laboring man must be paid enough to encourage him to toil to the interest of his employer. Personally, I do not favor any class of immigrants in North Carolina. I believe to-day, as before, the negro will give better service and will be more easily gotten along with than any other class of people, and that he can be employed cheaper. Give us fair play and all will be well and the Old North State will flourish as never before.—J. C. STANTON, *Pittsboro*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

FAVORS IT, WITH PROVISIO.—Am in favor of immigration, with the proviso always that the immigrants be of the desirable class, not the ignorant flotsam and jetsam of the congested cities, with their anarchistic and socialistic vagaries, but industrious Swedes, Waldensians, Germans, Scotch and Swiss—such a class, acquainted with the growing of small fruits, gardening for trucking purposes and general farming.—H. T. HUDSON, *Shelby*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WISE LAW AND SHOULD BE OBSERVED.—The child-labor law is wise and should not be repealed or changed. The wage-earners should be educated; this would benefit them more than anything else. Keep back all immigrants, except Scotch, English, German—well, any Anglo-Saxon blood. We do not need any of the Latin races.—D. SCOTT POOLE, *Raeftord*.

DAVIE COUNTY.

ENCOURAGE THOSE WHO ARE NOT AFRAID OF WORK.—What we need is a class of immigrants who are not afraid to work—immigrants who have the interest of our nation and State at heart and who will do all in their power to up-build instead of tear it down. The class of immigrants who usually find their way to our State are shiftless, ignorant and unlearned and know nothing of our methods of farming nor what it takes to constitute a mechanic. We need immigrants to take the place of the negroes, who have left the farms and gone to the cities and towns. The Waldensians from Southern Italy make the most desirable immigrants that we have yet come in contact with.—C. FRANK STROUD, *Mocksville*.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

IS THE NEGRO RACE BENEFITED BY EDUCATION?—The white race has begun to realize that we must do our own work in order to clear anything on the farms. The negroes are not doing their part for progress and law and order, and education of the negro race is a disastrous failure. Not one negro in a thousand is helped by education. It unfits them for manual labor, so, therefore, the negro is a stumbling block in the way of progress. To find the kind of immigrants needed for the Southern States is a hard problem, but time will right the conditions and we will finally get the kind suited to our needs as well as to theirs.—D. S. HINES, *Kenansville*.

CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS NEEDED.—We need a class of immigrants who can be induced to engage in farming, who really desire to settle in some particular locality and make homes for themselves and families. We need immigrants who are naturally industrious and thrifty, and who are capable of developing into good citizens.—B. I. TART, *Warsaw*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

CAROLINA FOR CAROLINIANS.—I am not in favor of soliciting immigration. If a good citizen desires to locate here he will, or at least, should be welcome, but why fill our State and thereby hasten the time for over-crowding? Carolina for Carolinians should be our motto and principle, unless we prefer to give no thought to future generations.—FRANK POWELL, *Tarboro*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

KNOTTY PROBLEM.—I think the child-labor law is all right, if enforced. I know of nothing that will benefit wage-earners. It is a knotty problem. I think some are benefited by getting better wages, but a greater number are not, as they work less and, by being idle too much, they get into trouble. I am not in favor of immigration. I think we have enough laborers; if we can get them to work we will have enough help, I think.—W. A. SHORE, *Winston-Salem*.

TROUBLE RESULT OF IMMIGRATION.—I think the law regulating child labor just as it is at present about as good as could be fixed under the circumstances. I do not think that immigration has done our State much good yet, and fear that trouble will come as a result.—F. A. SLATE, *Kernersville*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SHOULD BE ENFORCED.—I think the child-labor law should be enforced. I am not much in favor of what is termed "foreign immigration," if the newcomers are all of the class with which I have come in contact.—JAMES A. THOMAS, *Louisburg*.

GASTON COUNTY.

THE LAW SHOULD BE A LITTLE MORE STRICT.—In my opinion the child-labor law of North Carolina should be a little more strict and more rigidly enforced. About wage-earners, they need, in many instances, better hours and some increase in wages, but not necessarily enough change in either to tend to cripple the capitalist. Immigration is not needed in North Carolina, as we should take pride in our State, and it is utterly impossible to keep the highest type of citizenship if we flood her with foreigners regardless of class—for immigrants are not the best, often. Therefore the invitation by us is clearly a mistake.—DAVID P. DELLINGER, *Cherryville*.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

A WORD TO THE CRAFT.—Comparing the within report with those of the past, the *Ledger* appears to have lost subscribers, but such is not the case. We have made no effort whatsoever to increase our circulation, but it is practi-

cally unchanged since our purchase, in spite of those cut off the first of April, enough new ones have come in to make up the loss. Relative to advertising—foreign advertising—is it not about time for papers to stop letting this class beat them down? We make them pay local rates. It generally takes five or six letters to do it, but many of them come across. We write the first letter fully and then reply to all “jewing down” letters in about these words: “We beg to refer you to our letter of the . . .,” and sign our names. We find this very effective.—PINNIX & PINNIX, *Oxford*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

BOTH VIOLATE THE LAW.—I approve of the child-labor law now operative in this State and wish that by some means it could be properly enforced. It is often the case that parents and manufacturers both violate the law. The former are especially prone to do so. In order not to enforce idleness on the part of children stringent laws for compulsory education should be enacted and enforced alongside the child-labor law. If some parents were more industrious and economical and less proud there would not be the plea, “We cannot manage to live unless our children work.” All children should be sent to school even though they have to wear very plain clothes; even though parents do have to make a sacrifice. A charitable educational board might be appointed by the commissioners of each county to investigate extreme cases and provide clothing for poor children to wear to school. Everything possible should be done for the comfort and safety of laborers. A feeling of real interest and sympathy existing between manufacturers and employees would greatly help matters, but of course no amount of legislation can bring about such a sentiment. In regard to immigration I am convinced that the less immigration we have of a certain type the better off we will be. We should keep from our borders all save those who come to help build up our Commonwealth. A large horde of foreign laborers is not desirable. I am willing that we should continue to be the most American State in the Union, believing that our large birth rate will keep us from diminishing in population.—CLARA I. COX, *High Point*.

SHOULD HAVE A FACTORY INSPECTOR.—If there was some way of strictly enforcing our child-labor law which we already have we could accomplish a great deal of good for our children. In the first place, we should have a factory inspector who would faithfully see that our present law is carried out; in fact, see that no hedging was indulged in by any mill or factory. The right man would certainly see that this was done. As to the desirable class of immigrants, I would prefer men of good moral character, sober and industrious, with a sufficient amount of capital to start them in some line of business on their arrival in our midst.—A. J. WILLIAMS, *Greensboro*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

INDUSTRIOUS CLASS ONLY WANTED.—We have labor about us to do much more of our work than is well done if all hands would “roll up their sleeves” and get at it. If we are to have immigrants, let them be those who are not

afraid of wind and rain and sunshine and tan, and let them be such as will not studiously count hours against their employers rather than seek to do all they can for the interest of both employer and employee.—E. E. HILLIARD, *Scotland Neck*.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL.—We are not affected by child labor in western North Carolina—at least in this section—but we need a class of immigrants with capital to develop this country.—G. S. BRIGGS, *Waynesville*.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

WAGE-EARNERS AND EMPLOYERS.—I am heartily in favor of keeping children out of the mills as long as possible; fifteen years would be a good age limit. Mills are unhealthy to children, and until their constitutions are strong they should be kept out. I am in favor of organized labor, but wage-earners should give more attention to giving satisfaction to their employers and less to unions. North Carolina can entertain the right kind of immigrants—those who come to be of us, to help build up, and thus better themselves. We do not need those who will not become educated to conditions.—GEORGE B. CRAVEN, *Selma*.

LEE COUNTY.

HAS "PUT" CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.—My observation is that the child-labor law has been of great benefit to the children in this town. The attendance at the public schools here is much larger than it was a few years ago. All classes and conditions of children attend school regularly, and all seem to take pride in so doing. The child-labor laws are observed here and the cotton-mill men approve of them. I suppose it is the same way elsewhere in the State. Immigration is one of our greatest needs. The Germans and Scotch who have come among us are excellent people, and we need more of this class of people on our farms and in our mills and factories.—D. L. ST. CLAIR, *Sanford*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

THE NEGRO AND IMMIGRATION.—The child-labor law is good, but it does not go far enough. It should be amended so as to embrace a compulsory school feature, with such modifications as would insure to every child education enough to be able to read and write and figure the common propositions in numbers that come up in every-day life. Unless we do this, many of the white people will be disfranchised, while the negro will get an education and wield the ballot. As to immigrants, the desirable class will not come South to go into competition with the negro, and it is the opinion of this writer that the

Southern citizens would not treat the foreigners in such a manner that they would stay. After eighteen years' experience in traveling all over the South, I am of the opinion that the average citizen does not want a servant or worker that he cannot find fault with as he does with the negro. I may be mistaken, but close observation convinces me that I am right in my contention.—L. B. THOMPSON, *Lincolnton*.

MCDOWELL COUNTY.

THOSE WHO WILL MAKE FARMERS.—The child-labor law effective in this State is apparently all right. As to my views on immigration, I beg to say that the class of immigrants most desirable in North Carolina are those who will make farmers, etc., and become good citizens—not a class of “hoboes” gathered from the slums, who are responsible for our large criminal-court dockets. We want the more intelligent class.—S. E. WHITTEN, *Marion*.

MACON COUNTY.

WANTS THE GERMAN, SWISS AND SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRANTS.—I am very much in favor of the child-labor law, provided it is “gone at” in a temperate way; but this question has not yet been brought home to most of our people in this section as it has in the cotton-mill towns. In regard to immigration, I know of nothing that would go further to arouse our people here to some idea of the possibilities of this mountain section than to have a number of intelligent German, Swiss and Scandinavian farmers settle among us and by an object lesson show what can be done.—M. D. BILLINGS, *Franklin*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

NEED OF LEGISLATION NOT SO GREAT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The child-labor laws of the State are having an uplifting, moral effect. The crying need for legislation on this subject has not been so great in North Carolina as in New York State and elsewhere. There is a pronounced tendency, aside from the stress of State legislation, toward the betterment of the condition of child laborers. As to wage-earners, I would say never before in the history of North Carolina and the world were they enjoying so advantageously placed conditions in life, and never before did they enjoy so fully their full share of the joint product of labor and capital, according to the law of God. As to immigration, I would say the laws of the State and general government would conduce more helpfully to the betterment of this and all lands if the number of ignorant and vicious, ill-trained and perverse, disregardful and enemies of Christian government were more inexorably limited and such a number as can with safety be Americanized and Christianized without need-less peril to law, order and prosperity. Our power of assimilation should determine the number admitted to our country as citizens. The class of immigrants most desirable in North Carolina is that which has had Christian culture and is in sympathetic touch with agriculture.—P. R. LAW, *Charlotte*.

AS TO CLASS LEGISLATION.—In regard to the child-labor law, I am opposed to anything in the nature of class legislation, which makes a law for mill workers that does not apply equally to the family of the farmer, the mechanic and the professional man. Compulsory attendance, under a certain age, should be all that is needed, beyond what we now have. I should, however, be in favor of a law prohibiting the employment of women in any occupation, except as nurses, between the hours of 9 or 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., for it has been my observation that night work in the cotton mills and other lines is often very demoralizing in its effect: first, on the people so employed; second, on the community in which they must live; third, on the machinery, which cannot be kept in perfect condition when run day and night by two sets of employees; and fourth, on the markets, in view of the increased production by mills running their machinery constantly and making goods at a comparatively lower cost, while the goods thus produced are often of an inferior quality. North Carolina needs immigration, especially of a good class of people who would purchase small farms and by careful cultivation make two blades of grass to grow where now there is but one, or several to grow where now there is none. We also need more skilled workmen, not so much of the highest grade, but such as may be useful in the cotton mills and other lines of manufacturing, for instance, as the Belgians, who have within the past few months been induced to come to South Carolina; and I believe our lawmakers might find in the laws of that State and the reports of its Commissioner of Labor many suggestions which would be of value in dealing with the question in North Carolina. Just at the time of writing this we do not need immigrants of this latter class, because of the condition of the markets; but as soon as it shall again become necessary and profitable to start up all the machinery that is now idle there will be need of more such workers than can profitably be taken from the farms. Some will also be needed to take the places of those of our own people who are constantly advancing to the higher positions in these mills and others that will be built, or in the inauguration of other enterprises which will be of benefit to the State.—G. S. ESCOTT, *Charlotte*.

MOORE COUNTY.

DISCOURAGE THE "IMPORTATION" OF UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS.—Promiscuous immigration does any State harm. There are certain classes of immigrants whose coming to North Carolina would be mutually advantageous, but any effort to bring in immigrants in large numbers will almost inevitably lead to the introduction of many undesirable citizens. Presumably, on the whole, it pays to take the chances.—H. E. FOSS, *Southern Pines*.

NASH COUNTY.

HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS IMMIGRANTS DESIRED.—The matter of immigration should seriously enlist the attention of all broad-minded political economists and those interested in agriculture and industrial development. We do not care for the riffraff of any foreign country nor the canaille of her city suburbs.

We need the overflow of her rural districts, an honest, industrious element who have been making a living off of an acre, and we can offer them ten to improve. An effort in the right direction will secure for the State what it badly needs.—J. O. Foy, *Rocky Mount*.

BENEFITED THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN.—The child-labor law has been beneficial to thousands of children throughout the State, and while it has given relief to the situation in the mills, etc., we find that something should be done to stimulate parents living in rural districts to a greater sense of their duty. Many children in this county are kept from school and enslaved on the farms by parents who seemingly have not awakened to the fact that they are doing their children a great injustice. In some instances the scarcity of labor for farm work causes this state of affairs. Wage-earners are seemingly manifesting greater interest in their professions and have a clearer conception of the objects of their employers in giving them employment. Town laborers are saving a part of their earnings, but this is mostly the case where savings banks prevail. Wages are not in proportion to the decided increase in cost of living, and this fact makes the condition of the laboring man or wage-earner worse than a few years ago. The most thrifty and desirable class of immigrants needed for this State would be the German. They possess higher ideals as to true citizenship, are honorable and great lovers of home. They make desirable citizens and would be of great benefit to the agriculturists because of their ability to acquire a thorough knowledge of farm work in all phases. They are not idlers and are great believers in education.—M. W. LINCKE, *Nashville*.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A WORD CONCERNING IMMIGRATION.—We should go very slow in the immigration business. We are doing quite well in North Carolina. The present State officers ought to be able to handle all the immigration business without any other expense.—ANDREW J. CONNER, *Rich Square*.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

ATTRACT GERMAN SETTLERS.—Good, thrifty, intelligent immigrants are welcome and always will be welcome; but, rather than have the scum of several of the European countries, it would be far better not to have any immigration. The Germans, particularly, should be encouraged. But, after all, I believe that the final outcome will be that the negro will be depended on to do the bulk of the labor and the two races will work together in everything of a business and financial nature, while distinctly separate in everything of a social nature. The child is handicapped by having to work in the mills and factories, and is greatly impaired in competing in after life with the more favored child who could attend school. Hence any law making it possible for the child to get a better education should be encouraged.—E. W. HOUSTON, *Elizabeth City*.

PLEA FOR THE COLORED LABORER.—Negro labor is plentiful and reliable. As to immigration, we do not need it in this county. While negro labor is very satisfactory, it is hard to draw the negro from cities and towns to the farm. We should have a better system of farming; build good houses, stables, barns, etc., ditch up the land and put good fences around the farm. Landlords should pay more attention to the negro laborers on the farms. I could name a farmer here who can hire more labor than he needs. The negroes all love him and want to work for him. If every landlord would follow the same plan you could not drive the negroes off your farms. Try it.—H. F. WOODHOUSE, *Stafford*.

POLK COUNTY.

WAGES HAVE ADVANCED.—The cotton mills of the South have drained the farms of labor, and it seems to me a good class of farm immigrants would be acceptable. Wages for farm hands have advanced more than double the ratio of anything the farmer raises, and it is hard to get first-class labor at any price.—GEORGE E. MORTON, *Tryon*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CLAMORING FOR TEN-HOUR LAW.—Wage-earners in this section, especially in cotton mills, clamor more for a ten-hour day than for anything else; but whether this would really benefit them is problematic. The class of immigrants that would be most welcome here would be men and women who could supplant the negro in every department of labor—the men and boys on the farm and the women and girls as household help. Of course, such people, if worthy, would be regarded with more consideration than the negro, because they would necessarily be more trustworthy and more deserving.—J. T. DARTINGTON, *Leaksville*.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The child-labor law is a move in the right direction. Children ought to be in school a great deal of their time. We must give our children at least a reasonable amount of education. These laws tend that way. Wage-earners need either higher wages or cheaper supplies—the latter, I think, in particular, for the wage price in production is greatly determined by the selling price of the products, and if he can get his supplies cheaper he can live. Free trade would greatly help to bring about this state of affairs. Down here we do not want immigrants. We make more than we can sell now at a profit. If anybody just will come, let them be of the class who make good citizens, preferably farmers who are not tainted with the fool European ideas of government. None but the best are wanted. Scotch would do well.—JONATHAN PEELE, *Laurinburg*.

SWAIN COUNTY.

"GO THE LIMIT" TO PROTECT CHILDREN.—I am in favor of laws to protect children. I think they should be educated at public expense, where parents are unable to do so. It is inhuman, barbarous, to put the little ones at labor tasks. For the child's protection and welfare I would be willing to "go the limit." Honest, industrious, good people from anywhere would be desirable. In my view, immigrants from the Northern States, with some money resources, are specially wanted to teach our Southern folks lessons of thrift and prosperity and help to develop the country.—D. M. SANDRIDGE, *Bryson City*.

UNION COUNTY.

THINKS FARMERS WOULD BE INJURED BY IMMIGRANTS.—My opinion is that we do not need immigrants of any kind. The Southern farmers would be injured by immigrants if they come into competition with our native-born population in the production and sale of the South's great staple. All the immigrants we need are the babies that are born on North Carolina soil. In my opinion, the demand for immigrants in North Carolina had its origin in the minds of members of corporations, who are always looking for cheaper labor, and in the heads of automobile farmers, who farm other people.—J. Z. GREEN, *Marshville*.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE ENGLISH AND THE DUTCH.—A large number of unemployed are now in England. Holland and Belgium are both overcrowded. It seems to me that both English and Dutch immigrants are more likely to ally themselves with our Teutonic institutions than those from the southern part of Europe.—A. B. HUNTER, *Raleigh*.

WARREN COUNTY.

MISTAKES SOME PARENTS MAKE.—Our child-labor law is all right, but it might be amended so as to give the children more protection. I do not think a child under twelve years of age ought to be allowed to work in a factory. There are instances where strong men move to factory towns and put their children in the mills and then live in idleness, and in some cases in drunkenness, on the wages of their children, who ought to be at play and in the schoolroom. Let the present law be more rigidly enforced. In my opinion, the class of immigrants most to be desired are men with families, who will buy land, improve it and soon become independent people. Warren County has a number of such immigrants. They are Germans and came to this country a number of years ago and bought a poor tract of land and went to work, and now they own their homes, use the latest improved machinery and are thrifty and progressive in every respect. Give us more such immigrants and we will have the most thrifty county in the State. For the welfare of the county we do not need day laborers.—J. C. HARDY, *Warrenton*.

WILKES COUNTY.

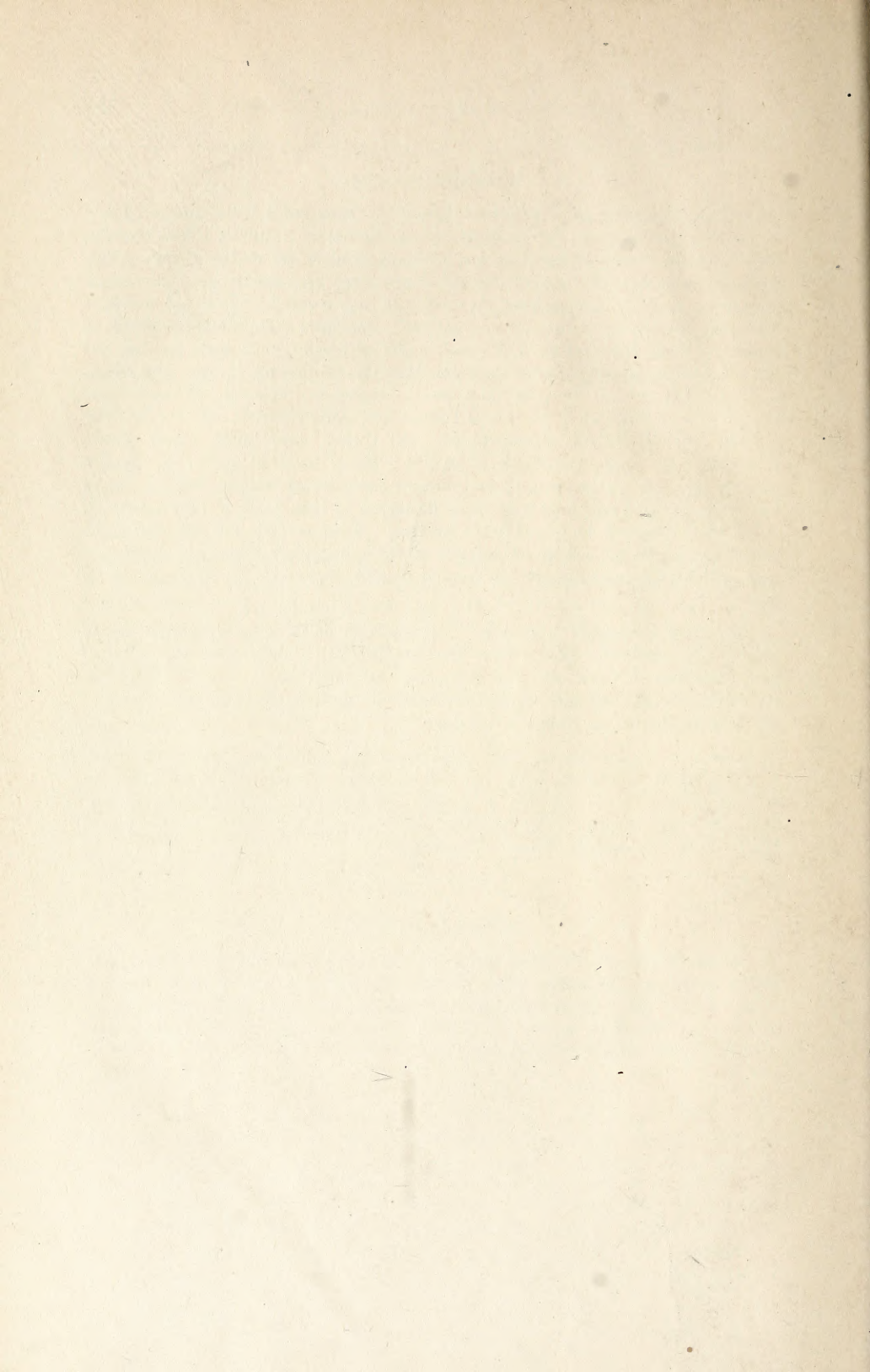
"MOVING MACHINE OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE."—I favor child labor only where it is needful, but under no circumstances do I appreciate it during school months, especially for young children in the primary grades, six to ten years of age. Labor should begin with good industrial practice—that is, from an early age. I hope no one will understand me to think that a child should not labor at all; that is not my view, by any means. I believe all children should be taught to labor thoroughly, with head, heart and hand, very early in life, but the schoolroom should prepare them for their choice of professions. The school is the light by which the child must travel onward and upward. Wage-earners are a class of labor that the world cannot get along without, as they are the moving machine of the industrial life and times. One thing would benefit them anyway—they should have capital behind them to meet the panics, strikes, etc. My views on immigration and the class of immigrants for North Carolina are that they would be very desirable in this State if they would be ruled and governed by the State's system. They should not cut down the price of our laboring people on account of their cheap labor and low-tariff system, which is a downpull to our people in this State.—J. W. MAJORS, *Della-plane*.

NEED FOR COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I am inclined to believe that the proper compulsory school law would meet the demands of child labor in North Carolina. Keeping children out of factories will not put them in school. As to immigration, the Scotch, and perhaps the stock of northern Italy would do well.—W. E. & R. B. PHARR, *North Wilkesboro*.

OPPOSED TO IMMIGRATION.—The child-labor law should be strictly enforced. I do not think wage-earners in this section need anything except to take care of their wages. I am opposed to foreign immigration. I favor a compulsory school law for children from eight to sixteen years old, and a longer school term.—R. F. REYNOLDS, *North Wilkesboro*.

WILSON COUNTY.

CONCERNING THE LABORER.—I think the one thing to benefit the laborer most would be to try to do better work for his employer and to seek to do as much as he can for him, rather than try (as many of them do) to get as much as possible out of his employer. Labor, as a rule, we find very unreliable, but very essential.—JOHN THOMAS JENKINS, *Wilson*.



CHAPTER VII.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The following tables show the number of employees in the different departments of service of the several railroads in the State, and the average wages paid. For this information we are indebted to the report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission.

The total number of railway employees, exclusive of officers and office employees, is 16,359, divided as follows: 710 station agents, whose average pay is \$1.57 per day; 1,650 other station men, at \$1.04; 727 engineers, at \$3.43; 829 firemen, at \$1.68; 509 conductors, at \$2.76; 1,455 other trainmen, at \$1.41; 402 machinists, at \$2.81; 774 carpenters, at \$1.95; 1,503 other shopmen, at \$1.47; 606 section foremen, at \$1.57; 3,843 other trackmen, at \$1.02; 526 switch, flag and watchmen, at \$1.18; 461 telegraph operators, at \$2.07; 2,264 other employees, at \$1.31.

EMPLOYEES AND DAILY

Name of Road.	General Officers.		Other Officers.		General Office Clerks.	
	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad-----	14	\$ 11.25	43	\$ 8.88	276	\$ 2.01
Norfolk and Southern Railway-----	15	9.08	25	5.00	101	1.95
Seaboard Air Line Railway-----	16	14.40	7	7.62	145	2.14
Southern Railway-----			118	3.04		
MISCELLANEOUS ROADS--						
Aberdeen and Ashboro-----	6					
Aberdeen and Rockfish-----	3	7.70	1	3.05	1	1.14
Atlantic and Western-----						
Alma Railroad-----						
Bee Tree-----						
Blue Ridge and Atlantic-----						
Caldwell and Northern-----	6	1.34	4	.92	12	.36
Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio*-----	8	1.69	5	5.36	41	.94
Carolina and Northwestern-----	6	4.32	4	2.96	13	1.83
Carolina Valley-----						
Carolina and Tennessee Southern-----						
Cashie and Chowan-----						
Chowan and Aulander-----						
Cliffside Railroad-----						
Danville and Western-----						
Dover and Southbound-----						
Durham and Charlotte-----						
Durham and Southern-----	5	7.47	4	4.82	7	2.61
Durham and South Carolina-----						
East Carolina-----	4	15.45			2	2.30
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina-----						
Kinston and Carolina-----						
Kinston and Snow Hill-----						
Lawndale Railway-----						
Linville River Railway-----						
Louisville and Nashville-----						
Mount Airy and Eastern Railway-----						
New Hanover Transit-----						
Norfolk and Western-----	12	31.15	36	10.97	977	2.33
Northampton and Hertford-----						
Raleigh and Charleston-----	2	2.25	1	6.83	6	1.06
Raleigh and Southport-----	3	4.87			2	1.20
Raleigh and Western-----						
Randolph and Cumberland-----	3	5.76			1	1.54
Red Springs and Bowmore-----						
Roanoke River Railway-----						
Snowbird Valley Railway-----						
Tennessee and North Carolina-----						
Virginia and Carolina Southern-----						
Warrenton Railroad-----						
Washington and Vandemere-----						
Wellington and Powellsville-----						
Whitney Company-----						
Total-----	103		248		1,584	

*Entire Line.

AVERAGE COMPENSATION.

Station Agents.			Other Station Men.		Enginemn.		Firemen.		Conductors.		Other Trainmen.	
No.	Average Wages.		No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
149	\$	1.76	336	\$ 1.21	158	\$ 4.61	192	\$ 1.56	102	\$ 3.97	321	\$ 1.65
105		1.24	121	1.50	48	3.51	59	1.62	51	2.74	151	1.49
98		1.74	418	1.39	103	4.93	124	1.96	70	3.87	269	1.50
255		1.69	691	1.21	328	4.74	361	2.31	234	3.88	594	1.80
14			14		6		6		6		10	
4		1.72	2	1.48	3	2.14	3	1.19	2	2.22	5	1.06
2		2.31	2	.23	2	1.80	2	.90	2	1.08	6	.36
12		1.56	8	1.04	7	2.96	7	1.71	4	2.87	12	1.59
16		1.18	12	.60	8	2.61	8	1.42	8	1.99	24	.92
9		1.37	5	.88	5	3.20	5	1.22	5	2.44	12	1.10
5		1.35	1	.85	2	4.00	2		2		4	
3		1.37	3	.78	1	6.10	1	3.32	1	4.13	2	2.85
15		2.04	26	1.33	48	4.64	48	2.57	15	3.23	31	2.00
10		1.05	4	.83	2	2.53	2	1.23	2	1.87	5	1.17
10		1.53	6	1.24	5	1.82	8	1.17	4	2.48	7	1.22
3		1.39	1	1.00	1	1.92	1	1.34	1	1.92	2	1.00
710			1,650		727		829		509		1,455	

EMPLOYEES AND DAILY

Name of Road.	Machinists.		Carpenters.		Other Shopmen.	
	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad -----	59	\$ 3.05	240	\$ 2.24	717	\$ 1.52
Norfolk and Southern Railway -----	28	2.62	65	1.88	187	1.75
Seaboard Air Line Railway -----	79	2.74	103	2.33	345	1.62
Southern Railway -----	201	3.07	329	1.76	158	2.07
MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—						
Aberdeen and Ashboro -----	5		2		8	
Aberdeen and Rockfish -----	1	3.08	1	1.50	10	1.32
Atlantic and Western -----						
Alma Railroad -----						
Bee Tree -----						
Blue Ridge and Atlantic -----						
Caldwell and Northern -----			2	1.55		
Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio* -----	12	2.64	12	2.40	12	1.73
Carolina and Northwestern -----	5	1.93	5	1.43	25	.80
Carolina Valley -----						
Carolina and Tennessee Southern -----						
Cashie and Chowan -----						
Chowan and Aulander -----						
Cliffside Railroad -----						
Danville and Western -----						
Dover and Southbound -----						
Durham and Charlotte -----						
Durham and Southern -----	3	2.82	4	1.88	10	1.35
Durham and South Carolina -----						
East Carolina -----	1	3.95	1	1.66	2	1.25
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina -----						
Kinston and Carolina -----						
Kinston and Snow Hill -----						
Lawndale Railway -----						
Linville River Railway -----						
Louisville and Nashville -----			1	2.19		
Mount Airy and Eastern Railway -----						
New Hanover Transit -----						
Norfolk and Western -----			8	2.57	28	1.64
Northampton and Hertford -----						
Raleigh and Charleston -----	5	1.88	1	2.00		
Raleigh and Southport -----	3	3.18			1	1.13
Raleigh and Western -----						
Randolph and Cumberland -----						
Red Springs and Bowmore -----						
Roanoke River Railway -----						
Snowbird Valley Railway -----						
Tennessee and North Carolina -----						
Virginia and Carolina Southern -----						
Warrenton Railroad -----						
Washington and Vandemere -----						
Wellington and Powellsville -----						
Whitney Company -----						
Total -----	402		774		1,503	

*Entire Line.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

293

AVERAGE COMPENSATION—Continued.

Section Foremen.		Other Trackmen.		Switch Tenders and Watchmen.		Telegraph Operators.		Other Employees.		Total Officers and Employees.
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	
108	\$ 1.82	494	\$ 1.02	151	\$.48	117	\$ 1.96	566	\$ 2.23	4,043
64	1.66	415	1.11	43	1.20	21	2.33	209	1.53	1,718
99	1.66	850	1.05	36	1.23	138	1.96	477	1.75	3,377
245	1.52	1,523	.86	293	1.80	263	2.32	888	1.01	6,481
11		50								138
4	1.35	20	1.01					2	.66	62
										10
										16
										5
										31
3	1.74	18	1.15			3	1.38	3	.54	67
8	1.79					1	1.81	97	.98	246
15	1.11	80	.64			5	1.61	5	1.08	239
										20
										18
										34
										6
										24
										20
										60
10	1.53	109	1.01			1	3.29	4	1.59	198
4	1.50	20	.85							50
										10
										70
										12
										28
2	1.55	14	1.13					1	1.74	29
										35
										7
22	1.97	182	1.37	3	1.15	12	2.20	4	1.65	*1,467
4	1.17	38	1.06					8	.92	12
6	1.60	26	1.00							90
										81
										5
1	1.54	4	1.00							19
										9
										12
										15
										20
										16
										54
										52
606		3,843		526		561		2,264		18,906

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICERS FOR 1908-'09.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES P. NEILL.....Washington, D. C.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES F. GETTEMY.....Boston, Massachusetts.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES L. DAUGHERTY.....Guthrie, Oklahoma.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

W. A. L. JOHNSON.....Topeka, Kansas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman.....Albany, N. Y.

CHARLES P. NEILL.....Washington, D. C.

JAMES B. DOHERTY.....Richmond, Virginia.

CHARLES J. FOX.....Baltimore, Maryland.

W. A. L. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.....Topeka, Kansas.

The place of next meeting is Rochester, N. Y.

The time to be selected by Executive Committee.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

CHIEF OFFICERS AND TIME OF SERVICE FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

UNITED STATES, organized 1884.—Carroll D. Wright, 1885-1905, service 20 years; Charles P. Neill, 1905—, service 3 years.

DOMINION OF CANADA, organized 1900.—W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister, 1900-1908, service 8 years; F. A. Acland, acting, 1908—.

CALIFORNIA, organized 1883.—John S. Enos, 1883-1887, service 4 years; John J. Tobin, 1887-1891, service 4 years; George W. Waltz, 1891-1895, service 4 years; E. L. Fitzgerald, 1895-1899, service 4 years; F. W. Meyers, 1899-1904, service 5 years; W. V. Stafford, 1904-1906, service 3 years; J. D. McKenzie, 1906—, service 2 years.

CENSUS OFFICE, organized 1902.—William R. Merriam, 1902-1903, service 1 year; S. N. D. North, 1903—, service 5 years.

COLORADO, organized 1887.—C. J. Driscoll, 1887-1889, service 2 years; John W. Lockin, 1889-1891, service 2 years; Lester Bodine, 1891-1893, service 2 years; J. W. Brentlinger, 1893-1895, service 2 years; W. H. Klett, 1895-1899, service 4 years; Peter Jennings, 1899—; James T. Smith, 1899-1903, service 4 years; W. H. Montgomery, 1903-1905, service 2 years; E. V. Brake, 1905-1907, service 2 years; Axel Swanson, 1907—.

CONNECTICUT, organized 1873.—James F. Babcock, 1873-1874, service 1 year; Samuel J. Starr, 1874-1875, service 1 year; Arthur T. Hadley, 1885-1887, service 2 years; Samuel M. Hotchkiss, 1887-1893, service 6 years; Robert J. Vance, 1893-1895, service 2 years; S. B. Horne, 1895-1899, service 4 years; Harry E. Back, 1899-1903, service 4 years; William H. Scoville, 1903—, service 5 years.

IDAHO, organized 1895.—J. A. Czizek, 1895-1903, service 8 years; Rees H. Davis, 1903, service 6 months; T. C. Eggleston, 1903-1908, service 5 years; Allen Miller, 1908—.

ILLINOIS, organized 1879.—F. H. B. McDowell, 1879-1881, service 2 years; John S. Lord, 1881-1893, service 12 years; George A. Schilling, 1893-1897, service 4 years; David Ross, 1897—, service 11 years.

INDIANA, organized 1879.—John Collett, 1879-1881, service 2 years; John B. Connor, 1881-1883, service 2 years; William A. Peele, Jr., 1883-1895, service 12 years; Simeon J. Thompson, 1895-1897, service 2 years; John B. Connor, 1897-1901, service 4 years; B. F. Johnson, 1901-1905, service 4 years; Joseph H. Stubbs, 1905-1906, service 2 years; Mary A. Stubbs, 1906-1908, service 2 years; Mary A. Stubbs-Moore, 1908—.

IOWA, organized 1884.—E. R. Hutchins, 1884-1890, service 6 years; J. R. Sovereign, 1890-1894, service 4 years; W. E. O'Brien, 1894-1900, service 6 years; C. F. Wennerstrum, 1900-1902, service 2 years; E. D. Brigham, 1902—, service 6 years.

KANSAS, organized 1885.—Frank H. Betton, 1885-1893, service 8 years; J. F. Todd, 1893-1895, service 2 years; William G. Bird, 1895-1897, service 2 years; W. L. A. Johnson, 1897—, service 11 years.

KENTUCKY, organized 1876.—C. F. Bowman, C. Y. Wilson, Nicholas McDowell, 1892-1896, service 4 years; Lucas Moore, 1896-1903, service 7 years; I. B. Nall, 1903-1905, service 2 years; H. Vreeland, 1905-1907, service 2 years; M. C. Rankin, 1907—.

LOUISIANA, organized 1900.—Thomas Harrison, 1900-1904, service 4 years; L. Malthus, 1905—; Robert E. Lee, 1905—, service 3 years.

MAINE, organized 1887.—Samuel W. Mathews, 1887-1907, service 20 years; Thomas J. Lyons, 1907—, service 2 years.

MARYLAND, organized 1884.—Thomas C. Weeks, 1884-1892, service 8 years; Allen B. Howard, Jr., 1892-1896, service 4 years; Charles H. Myers, 1896-1898, service 2 years; J. D. Wade, 1898-1900, service 2 years; Thomas A. Smith, 1900-1903, service 3 years; Charles J. Fox, 1903—, service 5 years.

MASSACHUSETTS, organized 1869.—Henry K. Oliver, 1869-1873, service 4 years; Carroll D. Wright, 1873-1888, service 15 years; Horace G. Wadlin, 1883-1903, service 15 years; Charles F. Pidgin, 1903-1907, service 4 years; Charles G. Gettemy, 1907—.

MICHIGAN, organized 1883.—John W. McGrath, 1883-1885, service 2 years; C. V. R. Pond, 1885-1887, service 2 years; A. H. Heath, 1887-1891, service 4 years; Henry A. Robinson, 1891-1893, service 2 years; Charles H. Morse, 1893-1897, service 4 years; Joseph L. Cox, 1897-1901, service 4 years; Scott Griswold, 1901-1905, service 4 years; M. J. McLeod, 1905-1908, service 3 years; R. H. Fletcher, 1908—.

MINNESOTA, organized 1887.—John Lamb, 1887-1891, service 4 years; J. P. McGaughey, 1891—; L. G. Powers, 1891-1899, service 8 years; Martin F. McHale, 1899-1901, service 2 years; John O'Donnell, 1901-1905, service 4 years; W. H. Williams, 1905—, service 3 years.

MISSOURI, organized 1879.—W. H. Hilkene, 1880-1882, service 2 years; H. J. Spauhorst, 1882-1883, service 1 year; H. A. Newman, 1883-1885, service 2 years; Oscar Kochtitzky, 1885-1889, service 4 years; Lee Meriwether, 1889-1891, service 2 years; Willard C. Hall, 1891-1893, service 2 years; Henry Blackmore, 1893-1895, service 2 years; Lee Meriwether, 1895-1897, service 2 years; Arthur Rozelle, 1897-1899, service 2 years; Thomas P. Rixey, 1899-1901, service 2 years; William Anderson, 1901-1907, service 6 years; J. C. A. Hiller, 1907—.

MONTANA, organized 1893.—James H. Mills, 1893-1897, service 4 years; J. H. Calderhead, 1897-1901, service 4 years; J. A. Ferguson, 1901—, service 7 years.

NEBRASKA, organized 1887.—John Jenkins, 1887-1890, service 3 years; Philip Andres, 1891-1893, service 2 years; J. B. Erion, 1893-1895, service 2 years; J. H. Powers, 1895-1897, service 2 years; S. J. Kent, 1897-1901, service 4 years; C. E. Watson, 1901-1903, service 2 years; Bert Bush, 1903-1907, service 4 years; John J. Ryder, 1907—.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, organized 1893.—John W. Bourlett, 1893-1896, service 3 years; Julian F. Trask, 1896-1899, service 3 years; Lysander H. Carroll, 1899—, service 9 years.

NEW JERSEY, organized 1878.—James Bishop, 1878-1893, service 15 years; Charles H. Simmerman, 1893-1898, service 5 years; William Stainsby, 1898-1903, service 5 years; W. C. Garrison, 1903—, service 5 years.

NEW YORK, organized 1883.—Charles F. Peck, 1883-1893, service 10 years; Thomas J. Dowling, 1893-1896, service 3 years; John T. McDonough, 1896-1899, service 3 years; John McMackin, 1899-1905, service 6 years; P. Tecumseh Sherman, 1905-1907, service 2 years; John Williams, 1907—.

NORTH CAROLINA, organized 1887.—W. N. Jones, 1887-1889, service 2 years; John C. Scarborough, 1888-1893, service 4 years; B. R. Lacy, 1893-1897, service 4 years; James Y. Hamrick, 1897-1899, service 2 years; B. R. Lacy, 1899-1901, service 2 years; Henry B. Varner, 1901-1908, service 7 years; M. L. Shipman, 1908—.

NORTH DAKOTA, organized 1889.—H. T. Helgesen, 1889-1893, service 4 years; Nelson Williams, 1893-1895, service 2 years; A. H. Laughlin, 1895-1897, service 2 years; H. U. Thomas, 1897-1903, service 6 years; R. J. Turner, 1903-1905, service 2 years; W. C. Gilbreath, 1905—, service 3 years.

OHIO, organized 1877.—Harry J. Walls, 1877-1881, service 4 years; Henry Luskey, 1881-1885, service 4 years; L. McHugh, 1885-1887, service 2 years; A. D. Fassett, 1887-1890, service 3 years; John McBride, 1890-1892, service 2 years; W. T. Lewis, 1892-1896, service 4 years; William Ruehrwein, 1896-1898, service 2 years; John P. Jones, 1898-1900, service 2 years; M. D. Ratchford, 1900-1908, service 8 years; W. T. Lewis, 1908—.

OKLAHOMA, organized 1907.—Charles L. Daugherty, 1907—.

ONTARIO, CANADA, organized 1900.—Robert Glockling, 1900-1907, service 7 years; John Armstrong, 1907—.

OREGON, organized 1903.—O. P. Hoff, 1903—, service 5 years.

PENNSYLVANIA, organized 1872.—Thomas J. Bigham, 1872-1875, service 3 years; W. H. Grier, 1875-1879, service 4 years; M. S. Humphreys, 1879-1883, service 4 years; Joel B. McCamant, 1883-1887, service 4 years; Albert S. Bolles, 1887-1895, service 8 years; James M. Clark, 1895-1903, service 8 years; Robert C. Bair, 1903-1907, service 4 years; J. L. Rockey, 1907—.

RHODE ISLAND, organized 1887.—Josiah B. Bowdich, 1887-1889, service 2 years; Almon K. Goodwin, 1889-1893, service 4 years; Henry E. Tiepke, 1893-1905, service 12 years; George H. Webb, 1905—, service 3 years.

*SOUTH DAKOTA, organized 1890.—Frank Wilder, 1890-1891, service 1 year; Robert A. Smith, 1891-1893, service 2 years; Walter McKay, 1893-1895, service 2 years; S. A. Wheeler, 1895-1897, service 2 years.

†TENNESSEE, organized 1891.—George W. Ford, 1891-1893, service 2 years; John E. Lloyd, 1893-1895, service 2 years; E. P. Clute, 1895-1896, service 1 year; A. H. Wood, 1896-1897, service 1 year; A. D. Hargis, 1897-1899, service 2 years; R. A. Shiflett, 1899—, service 7 years.

‡UTAH, organized 1890.—Joseph P. Bache, 1890-1898, service 8 years.

VIRGINIA, organized 1898.—A. P. Montague, 1898-1900, service 2 years; James B. Doherty, 1900—, service 8 years.

WASHINGTON, organized 1897.—W. C. P. Adames, 1897-1901, service 4 years; William Blackman, 1901-1905, service 4 years; C. F. Hubbard, 1905—, service 3 years.

WISCONSIN, organized 1883.—Frank A. Flower, 1883-1889, service 6 years; H. M. Stark, 1889-1891, service 2 years; J. Dobbs, 1891-1895, service 4 years; Halford Erickson, 1895-1905, service 10 years; J. D. Beck, 1905—, service 3 years.

WEST VIRGINIA, organized 1889.—Edward Robinson, 1889-1893, service 4 years; John N. Sydenstricker, 1893-1897, service 4 years; I. V. Barton, 1897—, service 11 years.

*From Report of Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America.

†Changed to Mines and Mineral Department, 1894.

‡Abolished.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA.

State.	Title of Bureau.	When Established.	Reports—How Published.
1 District of Columbia.....	United States Bureau of Labor.	January 31, 1885 (d).	Annually.
2 District of Columbia.....	Census Office (g).	July 1, 1902.	Annually.
3 Dominion of Canada.....	Department of Labor.	July 18, 1900.	Annually.
4 California.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	March 3, 1883.	Biennially.
5 Colorado.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	March 24, 1887.	Biennially.
6 Connecticut.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	July 12, 1893 (-).	Annually.
7 Idaho.....	Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics.	March 11, 1895.	Annually.
8 Illinois.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	May 29, 1879.	Biennially.
9 Indiana.....	Bureau of Statistics.	March 26, 1897.	Biennially.
10 Iowa.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	April 3, 1884.	Annually.
11 Kansas.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	March 5, 1885.	Annually.
12 Kentucky.....	Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.	March 20, 1876 (p).	Biennially.
13 Louisiana.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.	July 9, 1900.	Biennially.
14 Maine.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	March 7, 1887.	Annually.
15 Maryland.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.	March 27, 1884.	Annually.
16 Massachusetts.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.	June 23, 1869.	Annually.
17 Michigan.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.	June 6, 1883.	Annually.
18 Minnesota.....	Bureau of Labor.	March 8, 1887 (s).	Biennially.
19 Missouri.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.	March 19, 1879 (f).	Annually.
20 Montana.....	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.	February 17, 1893.	Annually.
21 Nebraska.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.	March 31, 1887.	Biennially.
22 New Hampshire.....	Bureau of Labor.	March 30, 1893.	Biennially.
23 New Jersey.....	Department of Labor.	March 27, 1878.	Annually.
24 New York.....	Department of Statistics of Labor and Industries.	May 4, 1883 (o).	Annually.
25 North Carolina.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Printing.	February 28, 1887.	Annually.
26 North Dakota.....	Department of Agriculture and Labor.	October 1, 1890.	Biennially.
27 Ohio.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	May 5, 1877.	Annually.
28 Oklahoma.....	Department of Labor.	September, 1907.	Annually.
29 Ontario, Canada.....	Bureau of Labor.	July, 1900.	Annually.
30 Oregon.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops.	June 3, 1903.	Annually.
31 Pennsylvania.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.	April 12, 1872.	Biennially.
32 Rhode Island.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	March 29, 1887.	Annually.
33 Virginia.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.	March 3, 1898.	Annually.
34 Washington.....	Bureau of Labor.	June 11, 1897.	Annually.
35 West Virginia.....	Bureau of Labor.	February 22, 1889.	Annually.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	April 3, 1883.	Biennially.

d Established as a Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888.

g At convention of 1892 the Director of the Census and his chief statistical staff were admitted to membership in the Association.

- Abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885.

p Established March 20, 1876, as Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics; duties of bureau enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892.

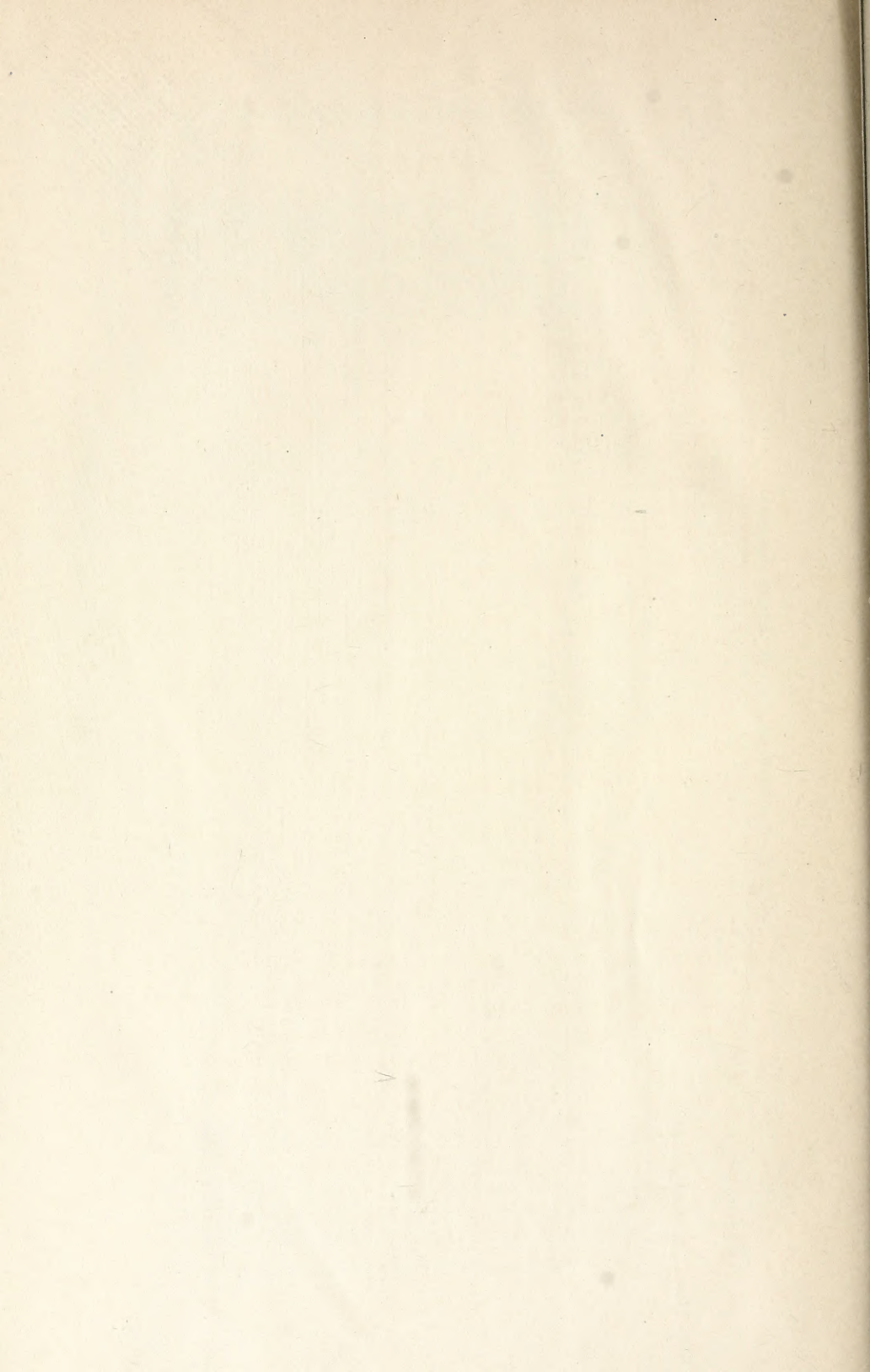
s Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893.

f Enlarged March 23, 1883.

o Enlarged and present name adopted February 7, 1901.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA—Concluded.

Title of Executive Officer.	Present Chief Executive Officer.	Post-office Address.
1 Commissioner of Labor.....	Charles P. Neill.....	Washington, D. C.
2 Director of Census.....	S. N. D. North.....	Washington, D. C.
3 Deputy Minister of Labor.....	F. A. Acland, acting.....	Ottawa, Canada.
4 Commissioner of Labor.....	J. D. MacKenzie.....	San Francisco, Cal.
5 Deputy Commissioner of Labor.....	Axel Swanson.....	Denver, Colo.
6 Commissioner of Labor.....	Wm. H. Scoville.....	Hartford, Conn.
7 Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	David Ross.....	Boise City, Idaho.
8 Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.....	Mary A. Stubbs-Moore.....	Springfield, Ill.
9 Commissioner of Labor.....	E. D. Brigham.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
10 Commissioner of Labor.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Des Moines, Iowa.
11 Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.....	Robert E. Lee.....	Topeka, Kan.
12 Commissioner of Labor.....	Thos. J. Lyons.....	Frankfort, Ky.
13 Commissioner of Labor.....	Charles J. Fox.....	New Orleans, La.
14 Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Charles F. Gettemy.....	Augusta, Me.
15 Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	R. H. Fletcher.....	Baltimore, Md.
16 Commissioner of Labor.....	W. H. Williams.....	Boston, Mass.
17 Commissioner of Labor.....	J. C. A. Hiller.....	Lansing, Mich.
18 Commissioner of Labor.....	J. A. Ferguson.....	St. Paul, Minn.
19 Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	John J. Ryder.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
20 Commissioner of Labor.....	Lysander H. Carroll.....	Helena, Mont.
21 Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.....	W. C. Garrison.....	Lincoln, Neb.
22 Commissioner of Labor.....	John Williams.....	Concord, N. H.
23 Commissioner of Labor and Printing.....	Henry B. Varner.....	Trenton, N. J.
24 Commissioner of Labor.....	W. C. Gilbreath.....	Albany, N. Y.
25 Commissioner of Labor.....	W. J. Lewis.....	Raleigh, N. C.
26 Commissioner of Labor.....	Charles L. Daugherty.....	Bismarck, N. D.
27 Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, Canada.....	John Armstrong.....	Columbus, Ohio.
28 Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops.....	O. P. Hoff.....	Guthrie, Okla.
29 Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	J. L. Rockey.....	Toronto, Canada.
30 Commissioner of Labor.....	George H. Webb.....	Salem, Ore.
31 Commissioner of Labor.....	James B. Doherty.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
32 Commissioner of Labor.....	C. F. Hubbard.....	Providence, R. I.
33 Commissioner of Labor.....	I. V. Barton.....	Richmond, Va.
34 Commissioner of Labor.....	J. D. Beck.....	Olympia, Wash.
35 Commissioner of Labor.....		Wheeling, W. Va.
		Madison, Wis.



INDEX.

	PAGES.
Letter of Transmittal.....	3-5
State Official Register.....	6-8
Law Relating to Child Labor.....	9
Contents	10
CHAPTER I.—CONDITION OF FARMERS.	
Introduction	11
Table No. 1—Condition of farm land and labor.....	12-14
Table No. 2—Wages, cost of living, etc.....	15-17
Table No. 3—Cost of production, etc.....	18-20
Table No. 4—Market price of crops.....	21-23
Table No. 5—Cost, price, etc.....	24-29
Summary	30
Letters from farmers.....	31-74
CHAPTER II.—CONDITION OF THE TRADES.	
Introduction	75
Table No. 1—Showing wages, highest and lowest.....	76-77
Table No. 2—Working conditions, cost of living, etc.....	78-79
Table No. 3—Hours, per cent. read and write, etc.....	80-81
Table No. 4—Apprentices, financial and educational conditions, etc.	82-83
Summary	84-85
Letters from wage-earners.....	86-92
CHAPTER III.—MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.	
Summary	93
Table No. 1—Showing list of factories, post office, president, owner or manager, capital stock, etc.....	94-125
Table No. 2—Showing wages, number employees, per cent. who read and write, etc.....	126-150
Letters from manufacturers.....	151-167
CHAPTER IV.—COTTON, WOOLEN AND KNITTING MILLS.	
Introduction	168
Summary by counties.....	169-171
Table No. 1—Showing list of mills, post-office address, year incor- porated, capital stock, capacity, power used, etc..	172-189
Table No. 2—Giving list of mills, class of goods manufactured, number operatives, wages paid, etc.....	190-207
KNITTING MILLS:	
Table No. 1—Showing list of mills, post-office address, capital stock, capacity, etc.....	208-211
Table No. 2—Showing class of goods manufactured, number and wages of employees, etc.....	212-215
Letters from cotton and woolen manufacturers.....	216-227
Letters from knitting mill men.....	228-229

CHAPTER V.—FURNITURE FACTORIES.

PAGES.

Introduction	231
Table No. 1—Showing county, name of factory, post office, incorporation, capital stock, president, etc.....	232-237
Table No. 2—Showing number days worked, hours per day, capital stock, name of president, etc.....	238-243
Letters from furniture manufacturers.....	244-246

CHAPTER VI.—NEWSPAPERS.

Introduction	247
Table No. 1—Showing list, post office, county, name of editor and publisher, etc.	248-261
Table No. 2—Showing day of publication, number employees, class of paper, etc.....	262-274
Summary—Morning and afternoon dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies, etc., also secular and religious journals.....	275
Letters from editors and publishers.....	276-287

CHAPTER VII.—RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Introduction	287
Table showing employees and daily average compensation.....	290-293

BUREAUS OF LABOR.

Officers for 1908-'09.....	294
Chronology of Bureaus.....	295-297
Directory of Bureaus of Labor in America.....	298-299

